



Twentieth session  
Agenda item 66

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE PROMOTION AMONG YOUTH OF THE IDEALS OF  
PEACE, MUTUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PEOPLES

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. R. St. John MACDONALD (Canada)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1336th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1965, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 66, entitled "Draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples".
2. The question of the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples has been discussed by the General Assembly since its fifteenth session.
3. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly had before it, inter alia, a draft declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples submitted by Romania.<sup>1/</sup> The Assembly was unable to consider the item at that session and decided to give priority to it at the next session.
4. At the eighteenth session, a proposed declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples was submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 83, document A/C.3/L.1051.

Socialist Republic, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.<sup>2/</sup> It was not possible for the General Assembly to complete the definitive version of the declaration during that session because of the lack of time. In its resolution 1965 (XVIII) the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the draft Declaration and amendments thereto, as well as the relevant records of the discussion, and invited Member States to submit their views on the proposed declaration to the Secretary-General. The Assembly also invited the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to transmit the relevant records of the eighteenth session of the Assembly to the national commissions, to youth organizations, and to the International Conference on Youth to be held at Grenoble in August 1964, so that they might make whatever comments they deemed appropriate.

5. In section II of resolution 1965 (XVIII), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, "to study the desirability of establishing regional documentation and study institutions whose purpose would be to train young people in a greater understanding of their common ideals, upon the achievement of which the future of mankind depends".

6. In the same resolution, the Assembly decided to continue as a matter of priority the examination and final elaboration of the Declaration at its nineteenth session. Since the Assembly was unable to consider the item at its nineteenth session, it was included in the agenda of the twentieth session.

7. In compliance with resolution 1965 (XVIII), the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report (A/5738 and Add.1 and 2; A/5930 and Add.1) on the draft Declaration, summarizing information received from the Governments of Member States and the Director-General of UNESCO.

8. The Secretary-General also submitted a report (A/5789 and Add.1) informing the General Assembly of the results of his consultations with UNESCO and other agencies on the desirability of establishing regional documentation and study institutions for the purposes envisaged in section II of General Assembly resolution 1965 (XVIII).

9. The Third Committee considered the item at its 1317th to 1325th meetings, from 25 October to 1 November 1965.

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<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 47, document A/5669, para. 5.

10. As it was agreed at the 1290th meeting, on 30 September 1965, to forgo a general discussion on the item, the Committee proceeded to examine the preamble and each of the principles of the proposed Declaration, taking as a basic text the draft sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. At the 1323rd meeting, Sierra Leone was added as a co-sponsor.

## II. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION

### Preamble

11. The Committee considered the preamble at its 1317th and 1318th meetings, on 25 October 1965.

12. The text of the preamble of the draft Declaration, as submitted by the twenty-six Powers, read as follows:

#### "The General Assembly,

"Recalling that under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations the peoples have declared themselves determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

"Recalling further that the United Nations has affirmed in its Charter its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in the equal rights of men and nations,

"Reaffirming the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 1904 (XVIII)), its resolution 110 (II) condemning all forms of propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (resolution 1386 (XIV)) and its resolution 1572 (XV), which have a particular bearing upon the upbringing of young people in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples,

"Taking into consideration the fact that in the conflagrations which have afflicted mankind it has been the young people who have had to suffer most and who have furnished the greatest number of victims,

"Convinced that young people wish to have an assured future and that peace, freedom and justice are among the chief guarantees that their desire for happiness will be fulfilled,

"Bearing in mind the important part being played by young people in every field of human endeavour and the fact that they are destined to guide the fortunes of mankind,

"Bearing in mind furthermore that, in this age of great scientific, technological and cultural achievements, the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of the young should be devoted to the material and spiritual advancement of all peoples,

"Convinced that the young should know, respect and develop the cultural heritage of their own country and that of all mankind,

"Convinced furthermore that the education of the young and exchanges of young people and of ideas in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples can help to improve international relations and to strengthen peace and security,

"Proclaims this Declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples and calls upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and youth movements to recognize the principles set forth in this Declaration and to ensure their observance by means of appropriate measures:".

13. Amendments were submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 1) and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 1).

14. The amendment of the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 1) would substitute "Recalling" for "Reaffirming" in the third preambular paragraph.

15. The United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 1) was to insert an additional paragraph between the third and fourth preambular paragraphs, which read as follows:

"Recognizing, as declared by UNESCO in its Constitution, that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed; that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust which has allowed differences between the peoples of the world to break out in war; and that full and equal opportunities for education for all, the unrestricted pursuit of truth and the free exchange of ideas and knowledge can be employed to advance mutual understanding and a more perfect knowledge of each other's lives,".

16. In the light of the discussion, the sponsors of the draft Declaration and the representative of the United States agreed on a revised wording of the proposed additional paragraph to follow the third preambular paragraph. The text, as subsequently modified on the suggestion of the representative of UNESCO, read as follows:

"Recalling that the purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture, and recognizing its role and contributions towards the education of young people in the spirit of international understanding, co-operation and peace,".

17. At the 1318th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft preamble and the amendments as follows:

(a) The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 1) was rejected by 38 votes to 25, with 22 abstentions.

(b) The proposed new preambular paragraph (see paragraph 16 above) was adopted unanimously.

(c) The preamble as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

#### Principle I

18. Principle I was discussed at the 1317th, 1319th and 1320th meetings of the Committee, from 25 to 26 October 1965.

19. The text of principle I proposed by the twenty-six Powers was as follows:

"Young people shall be brought up in the conviction that in our time war can and must be eliminated from the world and that general and complete disarmament and friendly relations and co-operation among States are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of peace."

20. Amendments were submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 2), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 2). Neither amendment was pressed to a vote, as a revised text of principle I was submitted (see paragraph 24 below).

21. The United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 2) was to insert the phrase "under effective international controls" after the word "disarmament".

22. The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 2) was to delete the word "and" after "disarmament" and to insert the phrase "under conditions which ensure".

23. During the discussion, some speakers pointed out that to refer to "general and complete disarmament" without mentioning the problems involved or the conditions for achieving such objective was unrealistic and pointless. On the other hand, certain speakers felt that to specify the various measures for attaining the goal sought would destroy the balance of the text and would make it more limited in scope. In the light of the discussion, the sponsors of the draft Declaration, together with the United Kingdom and the United States, submitted a new text for principle I (A/C.3/L.1258), which read as follows:

"Young people shall be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security."

24. At the 1320th meeting, the proposed new text of principle I (A/C.3/L.1258) was adopted by 84 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

#### Principle II

25. Principle II was considered at the 1319th, 1321st and 1322nd meetings of the Committee, from 26 to 28 October 1965.

26. The text of principle II submitted by the twenty-six Powers read as follows:

"The education of the young shall prepare them for mutual understanding, international co-operation, friendship, respect between peoples, democracy and human progress.

"All means of education, instruction and information intended for the young should foster among them the ideas of peace, humanism, liberty and international solidarity and any idea which helps to bring peoples closer together."

27. Amendments were submitted by Greece (A/C.3/L.1232), the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 3) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 3). India submitted sub-amendments (A/C.3/L.1252; A/C.3/L.1254) to the Greek amendment (A/C.3/L.1232) and the United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 3).

28. Greece proposed (A/C.3/L.1232) that in the second paragraph of principle II the words "including as of major importance parental guidance" should be inserted after the words "All means of education".

29. The sub-amendment by India (A/C.3/L.1252) to the Greek amendment (A/C.3/L.1232) was to delete the words "as of major importance" and to insert the amendment after the word "information" instead of after the words "All means of education". This sub-amendment was withdrawn by the representative of India at the 1321st meeting.

30. The United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 3) would replace the words "should foster among them the ideas of peace, humanism, liberty and international solidarity and of any idea which helps to bring peoples closer together" in the second paragraph of principle II by the words "should be directed to an understanding of the United Nations as the means to preserve and maintain peace and to achieve a peaceful solution of all disputes between nations, and also an understanding of the obligations of Member States and of their citizens to support the United Nations and its specialized agencies". At the 1321st meeting the representative of the United States withdrew the amendment.

31. The sub-amendments by India (A/C.3/L.1254) to the United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 3) were (a) to replace the words "be directed to an understanding of the United Nations as a means to preserve" by the words "foster and in particular acquaint them with the role of the United Nations as a means to preserve..."; and (b) to insert the amended text after the words "peoples closer together".

32. The United Kingdom amendments (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 3) would (a) replace the word "peoples", in paragraphs 1 and 2 of draft principle II submitted by the twenty-six Powers, by the words "nations and individuals"; and (b) replace "ideas" in paragraph 2 by "ideals", and "humanism" by "respect for personal beliefs". At the 1321st meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that she would not press to the vote the second of her amendments to principle II.

33. At the 1321st meeting, the sponsors of the draft Declaration and India submitted the following revised text of principle II (A/C.3/L.1263):

"All means of education including the guidance given by parents or family, instruction and information intended for the young should foster among them the ideals of peace, humanity, liberty and international solidarity and all other ideals which help to bring peoples closer together, and acquaint them with the role entrusted to the United Nations as a means to preserve and maintain peace and promote international understanding and co-operation."

34. The representative of Greece stated at the 1321st meeting that she would maintain the words "as of major importance" in her amendment (A/C.3/L.1232) as an amendment to the new revised text of principle II (A/C.3/L.1263).

35. The discussion revealed that many representatives were agreed on the need to include in principle II a reference to the importance of parental guidance, as proposed in the Greek amendment (A/C.3/L.1232). The inclusion of such a reference would strengthen the text. It was pointed out that, as the influences to which a child was subject in the first years of his life were often decisive in determining his moral and intellectual development, it was important that action should be taken at that stage to orient the child's development in the desired direction. Several representatives felt that the reference to parental guidance should be broadened to include the family. A number of speakers, while agreeing with the idea expressed in the Greek amendment, maintained nevertheless that there was no need to stress the importance of parental guidance, as this was generally recognized. Furthermore, it was pointed out that principle II should not try to establish an order of priority among the various factors that contributed to the training of young people.

36. Regarding the United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 3), several speakers agreed that it was important for youth to understand the role of the United Nations. It was felt, however, that the proposed amendment should supplement rather than replace the original text.

37. With regard to the United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 3 (a)), it was explained that the replacement of the word "peoples" by "nations and individuals" was in harmony with the spirit of the United Nations, which addressed itself not only to Member States but to the individuals of which they were composed. It was on relations between individuals that friendship among peoples was founded. Other speakers, however, preferred the retention of "peoples", stating that while the world was divided into nations, the Declaration was addressed to peoples, irrespective of any consideration of nationality. It was also pointed out that "peoples" was more general in character and was the term normally used in United Nations instruments.

38. There was discussion about the meaning of the word "humanity" in the English version of the revised text (A/C.3/L.1263). It was pointed out that the words



"humanisme" and "humanismo" had been used respectively in the French and Spanish texts. Some delegations expressed preference for the word "humanism", which had definite historical connotations and conveyed more precisely the idea of tolerance and forbearance.

39. The Committee voted on principle II and the amendments at its 1322nd meeting, as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of India, a separate vote was taken on the word "major" in the Greek amendment (see paragraph 34 above). A roll-call vote was taken at the request of the representative of Greece. The Committee decided, by 50 votes to 14, with 31 abstentions, to retain the word "major". The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(b) At the request of the representative of Greece, a roll-call vote was taken on the Greek amendment (see paragraph 34 above). The amendment was adopted by 65 votes to 11, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(c) The United Kingdom amendment to replace "peoples" by "nations and individuals" was rejected by 43 votes to 42, with 11 abstentions.

(d) Principle II, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

#### Principle III

40. Principle III was discussed at the 1320th meeting, on 26 October 1965.

41. The text of principle III proposed by the twenty-six Powers read as follows:

"Young people shall be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origins, and in respect for fundamental human rights and for the right of peoples to self-determination."

42. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 4) that the words "or beliefs" should be inserted after the words "ethnic origins". During the discussion, the United Kingdom representative stated that the word "or" before "ethnic origins" should be deleted.

43. The Committee voted on principle III and the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) The United Kingdom amendments (see paragraph 42 above) were adopted unanimously.

(b) Principle III, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

#### Principle IV

44. Principle IV was considered at the 1321st, 1322nd and 1324th meetings of the Committee, from 27 to 29 October 1965.

45. The text of principle IV proposed by the twenty-six Powers read as follows:

"In order to promote mutual understanding and closer contact among young people of all countries, it is necessary to encourage and facilitate exchanges, visits and meetings for the purpose of joint participation in educational and cultural activities in the spirit of this Declaration.

"To the same end encouragement should be given to the twinning of towns, without any discrimination, directly or under the auspices of national or international organizations."

46. Amendments were submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 4) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 5). Saudi Arabia submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1269) to the United Kingdom amendment.

47. The United States proposed (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 4), the revision of principle IV as a single paragraph, to read as follows:

"In order to promote mutual understanding and closer contact among young people in all countries, exchanges, visits, meetings, study of foreign languages, twinning of cities and similar activities, should be encouraged and facilitated for the purpose of joint participation in educational and cultural activities in the spirit of this Declaration."

The amendment was withdrawn at the 1322nd meeting.

48. The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 5) proposed the addition of the words "including individual tourism" after the word "visits", but this amendment was withdrawn at the 1324th meeting in favour of the Saudi Arabian text (see paragraph 49 below).

49. Saudi Arabia proposed (A/C.3/L.1269) that in the amendment of the United Kingdom the words "including individual" should be replaced by the words "different kinds of".

50. There was some discussion on whether reference should be made in principle IV to "individual tourism", as proposed by the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 5). It was pointed out that 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. On the other hand, some representatives maintained that it was unnecessary to single out individual tourism as it would tend to minimize the importance of other forms of tourism. Certain speakers preferred the formulation suggested by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1269), which avoided

specifying any particular form of tourism. However, other speakers thought that that formulation was vague and might not be understood as referring to individual and group travel.

51. The debate also turned on the second paragraph of the original text (see paragraph 45 above) concerning encouragement to be given "to the twinning of towns". While acknowledging the value of town twinning as a means of promoting mutual understanding and friendship among peoples, some speakers felt that the text of principle II should enumerate the various methods of promoting contacts between young people in different countries, without placing special emphasis on any single method.

52. In the light of the discussion and the amendments submitted, the sponsors of the draft Declaration submitted the following revised text of principle IV (A/C.3/L.1265):

"Exchanges, tourism, meetings, the study of foreign languages, participation in the twinning of towns and universities, without discrimination, and similar activities should be encouraged and facilitated among young people in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of this Declaration."

53. At the 1324th meeting, the representative of Senegal proposed, as an alternative to the Saudi Arabian amendment (A/C.3/L.1269), the insertion of the word "travel" between "Exchanges" and "tourism" in the revised text (A/C.3/L.1265). The proposal of Senegal was adopted.

54. The Committee decided at the 1324th meeting, upon the suggestion of the representative of Malaysia, to insert the words "in all countries" after the words "among young people" in the revised text (A/C.3/L.1265).

55. The Committee also agreed, upon the suggestion of the representative of France, to delete the words "participation in" from the revised text (A/C.3/L.1265).

56. The revised text of principle IV (A/C.3/L.1265), as amended, was adopted unanimously.

#### Principle V

57. Principle V was discussed at the 1322nd, 1323rd and 1324th meetings of the Committee, on 28 and 29 October 1965.

58. The text proposed by the twenty-six Powers read as follows:

"National and international associations of young people must be encouraged to promote the ideas of peace, mutual understanding, the equal rights of all nations and the final abolition of colonialism and of racial discrimination.

"Youth organizations and movements should take part, without any discrimination, in the work of educating the young, in accordance with these ideals.

"All organizations based on ideas contrary to the principles of this Declaration must be strongly condemned."

59. Amendments were submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 5), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 6) and Brazil (A/C.3/L.1235).

60. The United States amendments (A/C.3/L.1233, para. 5) proposed (a) to delete from paragraph 1 the word "the" after the words "to promote" and to insert the phrase "purposes of the United Nations and other"; (b) in paragraph 2 to replace the words "and movements should take part, without any discrimination, in the work of educating the young in accordance with these ideals" by the following text: "should aid in arousing young people to shoulder their responsibilities to support the United Nations and to resist efforts from any source to disseminate ideas of war, hatred, and the inequality of nations and races. Such organizations should be of their own choosing, and in no case should such organizations be used to inhibit the free exchange of ideas"; and (c) in paragraph 3, to replace the words "this Declaration" by "the United Nations". These amendments were withdrawn at the 1322nd meeting.

61. The United Kingdom amendments (A/C.3/L.1234, para. 6) would (a) delete from paragraph 1 all the words after "promote" and substitute "the ideal of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples and the final abolition of all oppression of one people by another and of racial discrimination"; (b) substitute "Youth organizations should take all appropriate measures within their respective fields of activity to educate the young in accordance with these ideals" for paragraph 2; and (c) substitute "All organizations which have aims contrary to the principles of this Declaration should be strongly condemned" for paragraph 3. These amendments were withdrawn at the 1322nd meeting.

62. The amendments of Brazil (A/C.3/L.1235) proposed (a) to insert after the word "promote" in paragraph 1 the phrase "the purposes of the United Nations, particularly" and (b) to insert in paragraph 3 after the words "principles of" the words "the United Nations and". These amendments were withdrawn at the 1322nd meeting.

63. At the 1322nd meeting, the sponsors of the draft Declaration submitted a revised text of principle V (A/C.3/L.1264) which read as follows:

"National and international associations of young people should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the United Nations, including international peace and security, friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal sovereignty of States, the final abolition of colonialism and of racial discrimination and other violations of human rights.

"Youth organizations in accordance with this Declaration should take all appropriate measures within their respective fields of activity in order to make their contribution without any discrimination to the work of educating the young generation in accordance with these ideals.

"Such organizations should be of their own choosing and should promote the free exchange of ideas in the spirit of the principles of this Declaration and of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in its Charter.

"All youth organizations which have aims contrary to the principles of this Declaration should be strongly condemned."

64. At the 1324th meeting, the representative of Morocco orally proposed an amendment to the revised text (A/C.3/L.1264) which would replace the last paragraph by the following: "All youth organizations should conform to the principles contained in this Declaration".

65. During the discussion, objections were raised to the last paragraph of the text proposed by the twenty-six Powers. That paragraph, it was said, contained a negative provision which was out of keeping with the rest of principle V. Moreover, it was pointed out that the paragraph did not make clear who should condemn the organizations which had aims contrary to the Declaration. In the view of certain delegations, the provisions of the paragraph would detract from the principle of freedom of association and might open the door to abuses. Other delegations, however, could not agree to the deletion of the paragraph, pointing out that such deletion might be misconstrued as a tacit condonation of organizations whose purposes were inconsistent with the Declaration. It was important that the

United Nations should condemn such organizations. It was recalled that a similar provision was included in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

66. Regarding the third paragraph of the text submitted by the twenty-six Powers (A/C.3/L.1264), several representatives pointed out that the wording was ambiguous in that it was not clear as to whose "free choice" was meant - the organization's or the youth's - and the text in the different languages did not correspond in this respect. It should be made clear that young people should be able to establish organizations of their own free choice.

67. The voting on principle V took place at the 1324th meeting as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a roll-call vote was taken on the oral amendment of Morocco (see paragraph 64 above). The amendment was adopted by 42 votes to 7, with 46 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Saudia Arabia, Senegal, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Kuwait, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Yemen.

(b) At the request of the representative of France, a separate vote was taken on the third paragraph of the revised text (A/C.3/L.1264). The paragraph was adopted by 51 votes to 11, with 23 abstentions.

(c) Principle V as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Principle VI

68. Principle VI was discussed at the 1320th meeting, on 26 October 1965.
69. The text of principle VI proposed by the twenty-six Powers read as follows:

"The aim in educating the young shall be to develop all their faculties, and to train them to acquire higher moral qualities, to be deeply attached to the noble ideas of peace, liberty, the dignity and equality of all men, and imbued with respect and love for humanity and its creative achievements. To this end the family has an important role to play.

"Young people must become conscious of their responsibilities in the world they will be called upon to manage and should be inspired with confidence in a future of happiness for mankind."

70. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed (A/C.3/L.1234, para.7) that the words "a major aim" be substituted for the words "the aim" and the word "ideals" substituted for the word "ideas".

71. At the 1320th meeting, the Committee voted on principle VI and the amendments, as follows:

- (a) The United Kingdom amendments (A/C.3/L.1234) were adopted unanimously.
- (b) Principle VI, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Adoption of draft Declaration

72. At the 1324th meeting, the draft Declaration as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Committee by 88 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of  
Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling that under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations the peoples have declared themselves determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,



Recalling further that the United Nations has affirmed in the Charter its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in the equal rights of men and nations,

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>3/</sup> the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>4/</sup> the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>5/</sup> General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947 condemning all forms of propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child<sup>6/</sup> and General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV) of 18 December 1960, which have a particular bearing upon the upbringing of young people in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples,

Recalling that the purpose of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture, and recognizing the role and contributions of that organization towards the education of young people in the spirit of international understanding, co-operation and peace,

Taking into consideration the fact that in the conflagrations which have afflicted mankind it has been the young people who have had to suffer most and who have had the greatest number of victims,

Convinced that young people wish to have an assured future and that peace, freedom and justice are among the chief guarantees that their desire for happiness will be fulfilled,

Bearing in mind the important part being played by young people in every field of human endeavour and the fact that they are destined to guide the fortunes of mankind,

Bearing in mind furthermore that, in this age of great scientific, technological and cultural achievements, the energies, enthusiasm and creative

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<sup>3/</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

<sup>4/</sup> General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

<sup>5/</sup> General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963.

<sup>6/</sup> General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959.

abilities of the young should be devoted to the material and spiritual advancement of all peoples,

Convinced that the young should know, respect and develop the cultural heritage of their own country and that of all mankind,

Convinced furthermore that the education of the young and exchanges of young people and of ideas in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples can help to improve international relations and to strengthen peace and security,

Proclaims this Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and calls upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and youth movements to recognize the principles set forth therein and to ensure their observance by means of appropriate measures:

#### Principle I

Young people shall be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### Principle II

All means of education, including as of major importance the guidance given by parents or family, instruction and information intended for the young should foster among them the ideals of peace, humanity, liberty and international solidarity and all other ideals which help to bring peoples closer together, and acquaint them with the role entrusted to the United Nations as a means of preserving and maintaining peace and promoting international understanding and co-operation.

#### Principle III

Young people shall be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men without distinction as to race, colour, ethnic origins or beliefs, and in respect for fundamental human rights and for the right of peoples to self-determination.

#### Principle IV

Exchanges, travel, tourism, meetings, the study of foreign languages, the twinning of towns and universities without discrimination and similar activities should be encouraged and facilitated among young people of all countries in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of this Declaration.

#### Principle V

National and international associations of young people should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the United Nations, particularly international peace and security, friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal sovereignty of States, the final abolition of colonialism and of racial discrimination and other violations of human rights.

Youth organizations in accordance with this Declaration should take all appropriate measures within their respective fields of activity in order to make their contribution without any discrimination to the work of educating the young generation in accordance with these ideals.

Such organizations should be of their own choosing and should promote the free exchange of ideas in the spirit of the principles of this Declaration and of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter.

All youth organizations should conform to the principles set forth in this Declaration.

#### Principle VI

A major aim in educating the young shall be to develop all their faculties and to train them to acquire higher moral qualities, to be deeply attached to the noble ideals of peace, liberty, the dignity and equality of all men, and imbued with respect and love for humanity and its creative achievements. To this end the family has an important role to play.

Young people must become conscious of their responsibilities in the world they will be called upon to manage and should be inspired with confidence in a future of happiness for mankind.