

logical gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and developing countries, and with unemployment.

The Assembly recognized the important role of the family in the education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics was recognized by the Assembly. The efforts of young people, the Assembly considered, should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation, and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries.

Stressing the efforts of the World Youth Assembly, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for rules of procedure that ensured fair treatment and the full participation of all youth representatives. The valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, was recognized.

Emphasizing that youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities was urgent, and that it was necessary that young people should be fully aware of the positive and specific role they should play in the development of their countries, the Assembly called upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned and all other organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the principles of international law.

The Assembly welcomed the generous contribution to voluntary services that youth was already making. It considered it important that young people should resolutely oppose military

and other action designed to suppress the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial, racist or alien domination and under military occupation, and should support those peoples in every way possible in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the decisions of the United Nations organs recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence, in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination.

Governments were urged to respond to the aspirations of youth and, in the case of developed countries, to the appeal of young people to provide financial and other assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to carry out their development policies. It was recommended that youth be fully involved in efforts to accelerate the over-all growth of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries.

Governments were requested to take into account the relevant recommendations of UNESCO and to encourage closer association of young people in the planning and management of education programmes. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to undertake programmes related to the problems and needs of youth and to co-operate closely, as appropriate, with youth organizations.

These were among the decisions taken by the Assembly in adopting resolution 2633 (XXV), by a vote of 110 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved a revised text on 14 October 1970, by 98 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the Third Committee's discussion of the text, many amendments were proposed, some of which were incorporated into the revised text recommended to the Assembly.

When the Third Committee's text came be-