

# 联合国 大会



Distr.  
GENERAL



A/33/257/Add.1  
1 October 1978  
CHINESE  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/  
FRENCH/RUSSIAN/  
SPANISH

第三十三届会议

议程项目 72

有关青年的各项政策和方案

国际青年年

秘书长的报告

增 编

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## 一、 导言

1. 秘书长按照大会一九七七年十二月十六日第 32/134 号决议的规定，于一九七八年二月九日向各国政府发出以下的普通照会：

“联合国秘书长向……常驻联合国代表致意，并荣幸地请注意大会一九七七年十二月题为‘现代世界的青年’的第 32/134 号决议。

“大会在该决议请各国表明它们对于宣布国际青年年的意见，并将它们有关这一方面的提议和意见送交秘书长。该决议又请秘书长编制一份载述各会员国对于宣布国际青年年的意见的报告，并提出关于庆祝这一青年年的各种可行途径和办法，以便提交大会第三十三届会议。

“为了遵照大会的请求，秘书长将乐于在一九七八年六月底以前收到各会员国政府对于国际青年年的意见和建议，以及任何关于庆祝这一青年年的各种可行途径和办法的建议。”

2. 秘书长在此附上各会员国政府及瑞士政府的答复。由于大会急待审议这个问题，所以就把各国的答复以它们原来的语文复制。

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### ARGENTINA

[21 June 1978]

Al respecto la Secretaría del Estado del Menor y de la Familia dependiente del Ministerio de Bienestar Social de la República, autoridad responsable y de coordinación a nivel nacional, hace saber que participa de la tendencia orientada hacia la acción por medio de la aplicación de programas concretos, pero expresa reservas a la celebración de Conferencias o Años Internacionales dedicados a abordar problemáticas aisladas por medio de un enfoque parcial.

En este sentido, se ha creado en la Argentina, por Resolución Nº 237 de fecha 16 de marzo de 1978, la Comisión Organizadora del Plan de Promoción Familiar, cuyo "punto central" es la familia.

La Comisión Nacional podrá mantener contacto con los órganos de las Naciones Unidas que mantengan todavía programas relacionados aisladamente con cada uno de los integrantes del núcleo familiar: niño, adolescente, adulto, anciano, hombre o mujer. No obstante, favorece aquellas iniciativas orientadas hacia la familia y que involucren a todos los integrantes de la misma, cualquiera sea su edad o sexo.

Por último, esta Representación considera oportuno recordar la vigencia de las resoluciones 3170 (XXVIII) de la Asamblea General y 1800 (LV) y 1368 (XLV) del Consejo Económico y Social.

La Misión Permanente de la República Argentina ante las Naciones Unidas reitera a la Secretaría General de las Naciones Unidas las expresiones de su consideración más distinguida.

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AUSTRIA

[20 June 1978]

The Austrian Government is of the opinion that youth organizations should be given a decisive part to play in the preparations of the international youth year. Such a goal could be achieved if the youth organizations are represented by their international umbrella organizations such as the CENYC (Council of European National Youth Committees), ECB (European Coordination Bureau for International Youth Organizations), PYM (Pan African Youth Movement), AYC (Asian Youth Council), USYC (United States Youth Council) and WFDY (World Federation of Democratic Youth) in the preparations of the international youth year.

BAHAMAS

[15 September 1978]

Young people are the future! Theirs is the task of extending the work begun by generations preceeding them to bring about international peace and understanding. They must also function to extend the economic, social, political and cultural development of their individual nation states. It behoves each nation, therefore, to recognize the important role which youths must play in their own countries and to adequately prepare them for the increasing responsibility which they must assume in the future. This would involve meaningful participation in the developmental process. Such preparation would ensure continuity and stability and so it must involve a conscious effort on the part of all governments

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Recognizing the invaluable contributions which young people have made and continue to make at the highest levels in the country, The Commonwealth of The Bahamas spares no opportunity to recognize and honour the youths, and so it is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the United Nations has resolved to implement an international youth year. Such a programme could introduce a new focus in our search for solutions to problems facing youths everywhere.

The following are suggestions which might be usefully considered as activities which could be implemented in The Commonwealth of The Bahamas as well as elsewhere:

1. Youth Recognition Month: Young Bahamians occupy many prominent positions in the country and are involved in major policy decisions which determine the future course which the country would take.

Such positions include politics, (in both houses of Parliament, The Cabinet, The Parties, etc.) education, the Public Service, business, etc.

It is fitting to organize events which would highlight the contribution of our youth toward national development.

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2. Youth In Parliament Week: Activities could be organized to recognize the contributions of young parliamentarians in the past and the present. Such a format could serve to educate other young political hopefuls on such matters as Elections, Party Politics, Parliamentary Procedure, Cabinet Government, etc. These forums can serve as an educative process for the entire nation.
3. Youth Seminar and Symposiums: Programmes could be arranged for policy makers and youth programme planners, both government's and youth organization's personnel. Topics such as "Youth in Government", "Youth and the Church", "Youth in Business", "Youth and Unemployment", "Youth and Education", "Youth and the Law", "Youth and Drug Education", etc. can be organized both at the local and state levels as well as the International levels, so that young people can help to formulate the ideas and plans which will affect them...i.e. planning with youth and not for youth.
4. An International Meeting of World Leaders: This could be organized by the United Nations through the World Assembly of Youth and can provide a

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forum for discussion of international problems as they affect young people and how they might best be solved. The sharing of ideas and plans at such a level can only improve local understanding of youth problems and how to deal with them. Such an event would also help to enhance international understanding and co-operation.

5. Monthly Youth Festivals: These could be organized to highlight the cultural heritage of nation-states and would help to ensure the survival of certain indigenous arts, beliefs and customs which appear to die with the older generation. An "International Youth Cultural Festival is not impossible.
6. Essay Competitions: Activities can be organized to include the entire community to allow each individual to write on various aspects of youth and national problems as they affect young people. Such competitions can further detail future development needs of young people and can provide useful data for youth groups, social workers, teachers, planners and policy makers.
7. Signs and Slogans: Simple reminders can be placed in strategic positions such as public buildings, vehicles, etc. to remind the nation of the importance of the youths to the nation's future survival. Though a simple approach,

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it can bring about an awareness of the frustrations facing youths and the type of attention which they deserve.

These ideas are by no means original or complete. They merely highlight a few areas which may be considered, though much more must go into detailed planning and execution. They represent what may be done on a small or large scale at the local, state and international levels.

BELGIUM

[9 June 1978]

Le Gouvernement belge attache effectivement une grande importance à toutes les mesures susceptibles de rencontrer les besoins des jeunes afin d'assurer leur développement harmonieux comme aussi leur protection dans la société contemporaine.

Le Gouvernement belge craint cependant que la prolifération des années internationales dans des périodes très rapprochées ne soit de nature par les problèmes d'organisation qu'elles posent pour chaque Etat comme pour les Nations Unies à entraver la réalisation optimale de chacune d'entre elles. Une telle prolifération peut par ailleurs affaiblir l'intérêt porté par les populations à ces années internationales, alors que celles-ci sont précisément destinées à sensibiliser ces populations.

Il convient par ailleurs de noter que l'année 1979 a été proclamée "Année internationale de l'enfant". A cette occasion seront certainement traitées des questions intéressant également la jeunesse.

Outre en effet que cette dernière est le prolongement normal de l'enfance, il est difficile d'établir une nette distinction entre les deux notions qui se recoupent dans une large mesure.

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Il pourrait y avoir quelque'inconvénient à traiter de tels problèmes à des intervalles trop rapprochés d'autant plus qu'ils solliciteraient vraisemblablement l'attention des mêmes milieux sociaux et des mêmes instances officielles.

Il serait peut-être utile que les Etats et les Nations Unies aient d'abord l'occasion d'évaluer les résultats attendus de l'année internationale de l'enfant de manière à leur permettre une plus claire vision des domaines que cette année n'aurait pas couverte de manière adéquate comme des problèmes spécifiques à la jeunesse.

le Gouvernement belge se demande si, dans ces conditions, il ne serait pas opportun de réenvisager la question d'une année internationale de la jeunesse à un stade ultérieur.

BENIN

[11 July 1978]

1) La Jeunesse béninoise par leur disponibilité révolutionnaire et leur fougue politique constitue une base solide sur laquelle repose le processus révolutionnaire déclenché au BENIN depuis le 26 octobre 1972.

Les COJ ( Comités d'organisation des jeunes) constituent une organisation de masse du Parti de la Révolution Populaire du BENIN.

Le mouvement révolutionnaire du 26 octobre 1972 qui se poursuit avec acharnement au BENIN, repose essentiellement sur les jeunes auxquels d'importantes responsabilités sont confiées chaque jour.

Ainsi, les Jeunes béninois ont depuis promu et développé la coopération interjeunesse à travers le monde tout entier . Cette nouvelle orientation montre le rôle important que la Jeunesse doit jouer pour la solution des problèmes internationaux.

La Jeunesse béninoise est essentiellement anti-impérialiste, et lutte pour la Justice sociale et l'égalité des Etats dans le monde. La Jeunesse donc est une force disponible .

2) La Jeunesse béninoise à tous les échelons, paysans , ouvriers, scolaires et universitaires considère comme utile la proclamation d'une Année Internationale de la Jeunesse.

3) Tout doit être mis en oeuvre pour faire de cette Année Internationale sur le plan national, régional et international, une année de succès .

La Jeunesse béninoise est disposée à participer à toutes ces manifestations .

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[22 September 1978]

Вопрос о провозглашении Международного года молодежи требует тщательного и всестороннего рассмотрения с тем, чтобы возможная его организация отвечала действительным интересам молодежи.

В этой связи большое внимание должно быть уделено четкому определению целей и задач деятельности в период проведения Международного года молодежи. Несомненно, что деятельность в этот период следовало бы сосредоточить на решении актуальных проблем современности, от которых зависит и положение молодежи, а именно проблем упрочения мира и международной безопасности, прекращения гонки вооружений и перехода к практическим мерам по разоружению, обеспечения основных прав и свобод человека, борьбы против апартеида, расизма и расовой дискриминации.

При планировании и подготовке конкретных мероприятий, касающихся молодежи, необходимо избежать некоторых негативных моментов, ранее имевших место в деятельности ООН в этой области. Так, молодежные организации социалистических и ряда других стран справедливо указывали на дискриминацию по отношению к ряду прогрессивных молодежных организаций, на привлечение к подготовке и осуществлению молодежных мероприятий некоторых организаций и отдельных лиц, которые или не представляли широких слоев молодежи, или занимали антидемократические позиции.

Является очевидным, что успех мероприятий в период Международного года молодежи будет зависеть от того, в какой мере будут участвовать в их подготовке и осуществлении такие влиятельные молодежные организации, как Всемирная федерация демократической молодежи, Международный союз студентов, Международный союз молодых социалистов, Совет европейских национальных комитетов и другие.

Однако в любом случае основной формой деятельности при проведении Международного года молодежи, по мнению Белорусской ССР, должны явиться мероприятия, осуществляемые на национальном или, при определенных обстоятельствах, на региональном уровнях. В этих условиях, как представляется, не существует настоятельной необходимости для учреждения в рамках ООН органа для Международного года молодежи.

Постоянное представительство Белорусской ССР при ООН пользуется настоящим случаем, чтобы возобновить Генеральному Секретарю ООН уверения в своем весьма высоком уважении.

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CANADA

[22 September 1978]

The Permanent Mission of Canada has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Canadian Government recognizes the value of international years in focussing the attention of the world on specific issues. However, the Canadian Government fears that the proliferation of international years may tend to diminish their effectiveness and therefore believes that a measure of constraint is now indicated. The Canadian Government therefore recommends that an effort be made to ensure that there is an interval of at least five years between international years. Consequently, Canada does not believe that an International Youth Year should be proclaimed at this time.

In addition, the Canadian Government believes that scarce United Nations resources should not be diverted from ongoing activities to cover expenses of international years. Consequently, these should be proclaimed only after voluntary contributions to support all relevant activities at the United Nations level have been pledged by member states.

CHILE

[7 September 1978]

Sobre este particular esta Misión Permanente tiene el agrado de informar al señor Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas que el Gobierno de Chile considera conveniente y útil la proclamación de un Año Internacional de la Juventud, ya que constituiría una oportunidad para analizar y atender los múltiples problemas propios de la juventud que tienen validez universal.

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A juicio de las autoridades chilenas, una de las formas que podría utilizarse para la celebración de tal Año sería la realización de una reunión mundial en la Sede de las Naciones Unidas que contara con la presencia de dirigentes juveniles enviados por los respectivos Estados Miembros de la Organización. Dicha reunión podría discutir los planteamientos de las distintas Delegaciones y acordar un programa de acción para el Año Internacional de la Juventud.

Para la mejor preparación de este evento, las autoridades chilenas estiman que sería conveniente que en cada Estado Miembro de las Naciones Unidas se formara una Comisión Nacional encargada de analizar, estudiar y difundir los programas destinados a celebrar tales eventos.

CUBA

[7 September 1978]

En este sentido, deseo por este medio expresarle el criterio favorable de Cuba a la proclamación de un Año Internacional de la Juventud.

El gobierno cubano considera asimismo conveniente que fuera convocada una conferencia gubernamental sobre la juventud en la que se tratarían, entre otras cuestiones, la lucha por el acceso de los jóvenes al trabajo y contra el desempleo y sus causas, por los derechos a la educación y la enseñanza, así como a su participación en la lucha de los pueblos por su autodeterminación, así como por una sociedad más justa.

Cuba, consecuente con su apoyo a la causa de la juventud, será sede, del 28 de julio al 5 de agosto de este año, del XI Festival Mundial de la Juventud y los Estudiantes, que enmarcará el aporte de las juventudes de todo el mundo a la lucha contra el colonialismo, el neocolonialismo, el racismo y la discriminación racial, y en favor de la paz y la justicia para toda la humanidad.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterarle, Señor Secretario General, el testimonio de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

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DENMARK

[7 September 1978]

At meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in other United Nations organs the Danish Government has consistently stressed that it considers questions of youth to be of paramount importance for the economic and social development of the world and that these questions should be given high priority in the work of the United Nations.

However, the Danish Government generally takes a sceptical view of the value of international years, being of the conviction that better results will often be achievable by other means - not least if the proclamation of international years is to become a regular event.

This attitude of the Danish Government holds true also of the proposed proclamation of an international youth year.

If the majority of the United Nations Member States are in favour of launching an international youth year the Danish Government ventures to suggest that the proclamation thereof be postponed until a thorough follow-up of the results of the international children's year has been carried out.

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ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

[27 June 1978]

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt has the pleasure to inform the Secretary-General that the Egyptian Government supports the idea of proclaiming an International Youth Year. Moreover the Egyptian authorities have formulated some proposals concerning the observance of such a Year.

### أولا : عام :

وضع استراتيجية كاملة للشباب تهدف الى اعتبار احتياجات رعاية الشباب جزءا لا يتجزأ من الخطط الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للدول ، مع اعطاء أهمية خاصة للشباب في القرى والريف خاصة في الدول النامية .

### ثانيا : مشروعات قصيرة الأجل :

- ( ١ ) عقد ندوات ومؤتمرات تتناول اهتمامات الشباب .
- ( ٢ ) اجراء مسابقات بين الشباب في المدارس والمعاهد والجامعات سواء على الصعيد القومى أو الدولى . على أن تتناول تلك المسابقات القضايا المعاصرة التى تهم الشباب مثل : الشباب والأمن الغذائى ، الشباب والسلام العالمى . . . الخ .
- ( ٣ ) تنظيم برامج تدريبية للعاملين في ميادين الشباب .
- ( ٤ ) اصدار طابع بريد للاحتفال بالعالم الدولى .
- ( ٥ ) زيادة نطاق التعاون وتبادل العلاقات بين الشباب فى أنحاء العالم .

### ثالثا : مشروعات طويلة الأجل :

- ( ١ ) مراجعة القوانين والتشريعات القائمة الخاصة بالشباب للعمل على تحسينها وملاءمتها لتطور أوضاع الشباب فى المجتمع .

- ( ٢ ) حصر ومراجعة الخدمات المقدمة حالياً للشباب بهدف تحسين مستواها وتوزيعها في أوسع نطاق .
- ( ٣ ) وضع خطط على الصعيد القومي تهدف الى :

- أ - التوسع في انشاء مراكز خدمات الشباب خاصة في المناطق الشعبية والريفية .
- ب - دراسة أفضل الطرق لاشراك الشباب في الأنشطة القومية مثل اعادة بناء وتنمية القرية ومشروعات الأمن الغذائي وتنظيم الأسره . . . الخ .
- ج - تنظيم برامج عمل في شهر الصيف للشباب في الأنشطة المختلفة ( الزراعة - الصناعة . . الخ ) نظير أجر رمزي لتدريب الشباب وتعريفه بصناعات ونشاطات بلده وتنمية روح انتماء الشبان والشابات الى أوطانهم .

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EL SALVADOR

[11 July 1978]

El Gobierno de El Salvador atribuye gran importancia a la amplia gama de cuestiones que se refieren a la educación y al papel de los jóvenes en la sociedad y para atender especialmente esta materia ha creado la Subsecretaría de Juventud, Cultura y Deportes, que es una de las dos ramas en que se divide el Ministerio de Educación. Dicha Subsecretaría tal vez podría ser la entidad nacional encargada de coordinar en el país el desarrollo de un programa de actividades a lo largo del año internacional de la juventud.

Dentro de los posibles medios, actividades y formas de observancia de tal año podrían comprenderse lo siguiente:

La celebración - a nivel nacional, regional y mundial - de reuniones de jóvenes, para que analizaran sus problemas en el mundo contemporáneo y la necesidad del incremento de su participación en los programas nacionales de desarrollo;

La realización de programas de orientación vocacional;

El incremento de las oportunidades de empleo;

La adopción por las Naciones Unidas de una declaración sobre los derechos y deberes de la juventud;

La realización de campañas de salud mental, contra el empleo de drogas y estupefacientes, de educación sexual, etc.

La promoción del establecimiento de un mayor número de bibliotecas, centros de recreo y de deportes.

Algunas de estas y otras sugerencias podrían incluirse dentro de un plan de acción del año internacional de la juventud, al que debería darse la mayor difusión posible.

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[1 August 1978]

In recent years, the United Nations and other international organizations have proclaimed various thematic years to be universally observed. The question of proclaiming such years should be carefully considered in the context of their possible contribution to the overall purposes of the organizations concerned.

Endorsing the observations contained in General Assembly resolution 32/134, the Government of Finland considers the proclamation of an international youth year a viable possibility, although - on the basis of the views expressed above - not a matter of highest priority. Should such a year be proclaimed, sufficient time should be allowed for preparing its content. When preparations are made for the content of a youth year possibly to be observed, the Government wishes to give special emphasis to the following aspects:

- the promotion of discussions on disarmament and détente both at the global and regional levels among international and national youth organizations;
- the realization of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in providing educational facilities and employment for youth; special attention should be given to the placement of youth in working life and to the increasing social problems affecting youth;
- the intensification of international and national research activities and promotion of communication with a view to clarifying the status, rights and obligations of youth;
- the promotion of the operational conditions of youth organizations for their participation in direct development co-operation;
- the promotion of youth tourism as one form of interaction among wide circles of young people;
- the clarification and intensification of the role of UNESCO as an agency for promoting contacts between national and international youth organizations.

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FRANCE

[18 July 1978]

La France considère que la proclamation d'une Année Internationale consacrée aux problèmes du 3ème Age pourrait ouvrir des perspectives positives, et notamment en donnant une meilleure information sur les problèmes des personnes âgées, dans chacun des Etats membres, ainsi que dans l'ensemble de la Communauté Internationale.

De la même manière, l'intérêt des questions concernant les jeunes ne peut qu'être souligné.

S'agissant de questions qui touchent au domaine du développement social, une coopération internationale approfondie est certainement très utile dans ces différents domaines, comme pour l'ensemble des questions sociales dont le gouvernement français suit les progrès avec une attention soutenue. Il existe en France une politique du 3ème Age qui a fait l'objet d'une législation interne très avancée, et qui est considérée par le gouvernement comme un élément essentiel de l'action sociale visant à affirmer la solidarité de l'ensemble de la population, dans l'effort de développement national et d'amélioration des conditions de vie.

Les problèmes concernant la Jeunesse sont considérés dans la même perspective de solidarité nationale, et font

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l'objet d'une vigilance particulière en ce qui concerne les problèmes posés par l'emploi des jeunes.

Les orientations nouvelles qui peuvent déterminer les politiques nationales dans ces deux domaines pourraient sans doute faire l'objet de débats constructifs, organisés dans le cadre d'une Année Internationale.

Le gouvernement français doit cependant exprimer la crainte que les proclamations répétées d'Années Internationales n'aboutissent à limiter en définitive l'efficacité des efforts de la Communauté Internationale dans les domaines dont il s'agit.

De manière générale, en examinant les projets de réalisation d'Années Internationales, il serait donc nécessaire de tenir compte de ces risques pour élaborer un programme et un calendrier des dates à retenir permettant d'éviter les effets négatifs d'une succession trop rapide de manifestations auxquelles l'opinion internationale pourrait ne pas être convenablement préparée.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement français souhaiterait que ces questions fassent l'objet d'un examen très attentif, prenant en considération les différents éléments d'une décision qui ne devrait pas aboutir à des résultats contraires aux objectifs poursuivis.

Il conviendrait en particulier d'examiner si le meilleur moyen d'obtenir une bonne mobilisation de l'opinion internationale, au service des objectifs poursuivis par les Nations Unies ne consisterait pas à charger les organes compétents d'approfondir leurs études dans ces différents domaines. Cette méthode pourrait être recommandée, d'une

manière générale, pour la programmation future d' Années Internationales qui pourraient ainsi, dans chaque cas particulier, faire l'objet d'une préparation satisfaisante, et dont les développements pourraient être suivis, à l'échelon international comme à l'échelon national, en vue d'en améliorer la signification et la portée./.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[15 September 1978]

The German Democratic Republic welcomes and supports the idea to hold an International Youth Year within the framework of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 32/134.

Such a Year would be likely to promote the active participation of the youth in all countries in the struggle for peaceful relationships among peoples and States, for disarmament, for social progress as well as for the elimination of colonialism and racism in all their forms. The Year should serve as an occasion for international exchanges of experience on national measures taken to involve the youth in the political, economic, social and cultural development of society. In view of the active role of youth in the socialist society of this country, the GDR would be making its contribution to this end.

It is one of the established principles of socialist youth policy in this country that the State should devote attention and priority care to the youth. This finds its concrete expression in the Constitution, the Youth Act and a number of legal regulations, which provide for opportunities for the youth to play an active and responsible part in the shaping of socialist society. Unemployment, young people having no vocational training and real chances in life, and professional bans for those who are progressive-minded and commit themselves to progressive action - all this is alien to a socialist society. Direct participation of the youth in the development of society in this country is complemented by the education of the young generation in the spirit of international understanding and of social progress. The youth in the German Democratic Republic has always given proof of their readiness actively to support

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the cause of peace and anti-imperialist solidarity. Thus, the Free German Youth, the GDR youth organization, hosted the 10th General Assembly of the organizations members of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Berlin in spring 1978. Representatives of 106 countries, of 211 national, regional and international organizations held discussions on new ways and forms for the youth of the world to struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, national independence and freedom, social progress, and anti-imperialist solidarity. The youth of this country are presently engaged in preparations for their participation in the Eleventh Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Havana in July, 1978. In this framework they have launched campaigns like collecting signatures in support of the Stockholm Peace Appeal or adopting resolutions protesting against the manufacture of the neutron bomb. Being represented on the organizing committee of the World Festival, the GDR youth are making all efforts to help ensure that the Festival will be a demonstration of the will of the peace-loving youth to join forces in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples.

Considering that the preservation and strengthening of international peace is a prerequisite for a secure and happy future for the youth of all countries in the world, the German Democratic Republic recommends that attention in the International Youth Year be focussed on the following issues:

- promotion of the participation of youth in the struggle for international peace, disarmament, international co-operation, and the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;
- strengthening of the solidarity of the world's youth with the struggle of all peoples fighting for their liberation from colonialism and racism, and against fascism, foreign aggression and occupation, especially in southern Africa, in Chile and in the Arab region;

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- support of the struggle which young peoples, especially students and apprentices, are waging against imperialist exploitation, crisis, insufficiency of educational resources, professional bans, unemployment and for the development and defence of fundamental democratic rights and freedoms and far-reaching political, economic and social changes.

The German Democratic Republic supports all efforts made by the United Nations with a view to involving youth in the struggle for peaceful relationships among peoples and States, and it is ready to contribute on these lines to the success of an International Youth Year within the United Nations framework.

[ 6 September 1978 ]

La République fédérale d'Allemagne est consciente de l'importance des motivations qui ont présidé à la proposition de proclamer une Année internationale de la jeunesse. Une telle année offrirait la possibilité de discuter à une échelle mondiale des besoins et des problèmes des jeunes.

Les Nations Unies ont décidé que l'année 1979 serait l'Année internationale de l'enfant. Cela permettra d'attirer l'attention de l'opinion publique mondiale sur des questions fondamentales pour le développement économique et social. L'examen des problèmes spécifiques de l'enfant englobe déjà dans une proportion non négligeable la discussion, également souhaitée par la République fédérale d'Allemagne, sur les problèmes de la jeunesse.

C'est pourquoi la République fédérale d'Allemagne estime souhaitable de ne pas faire suivre immédiatement l'Année de l'enfant par une éventuelle Année internationale de la jeunesse. Une date ultérieure, peut-être aux alentours de 1985, pourrait correspondre mieux au but poursuivi, qui est de traiter les problèmes de la jeunesse dans leur particularité, car cela permettrait de faire profiter l'Année de la jeunesse des expériences et des résultats tirés de l'Année internationale de l'enfant.

Par ailleurs, le Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne ne voudrait pas cacher le souci que lui inspire l'accumulation des Années internationales. Une telle accumulation est susceptible d'amoindrir la portée de cette institution. Aussi le Gouvernement fédéral suggère-t-il d'espacer davantage les Années internationales et d'examiner, pour chaque cas particulier, si l'on ne servirait pas mieux le but recherché par la proclamation d'une Année internationale en traitant plus à fond les problèmes au sein des instances des Nations Unies déjà existantes.

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GREECE

[7 September 1978]

It is proposed

1. To organize a major international meeting of young people at Delphi, Greece, with a view to stressing the spirit of brotherhood and determining ways of improving and elevating human life;
2. To organize broad meetings in every continent to discuss the following matters, taking into account particular conditions in each continent:
  - (a) Relations today between young people and their families,
  - (b) Professional orientation,
  - (c) Problems of working students
  - (d) Personal, cultural and other problems of young immigrants;
3. To organize an anti-pollution youth campaign;
4. To organize in every country groups of young volunteers for work in the sector of social welfare (especially to promote the interest of young people for the elderly);
5. To organize colloquys on an inter-state basis to discuss the matter "Young People and National Tradition";
6. To organize International Cinema Weeks with films from young people or on youth problems.
7. To organize a World Theater Festival in which University theatrical groups will participate.

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8. To launch contests at secondary education level for the drawing of a poster for the international youth year;
9. To organize photography exhibitions providing also for the display of relevant statistics on the subject: "Young People in Big Cities, Provinces and Villages" (personal problems, profession, culture and entertainment);
10. To organize youth festivals of music with the participation of young composers and musical groups of young people;
11. To intensify international association among Universities and Schools and promote the cultural exchanges of young people;
12. To establish a committee to select 12 important books of interest to young people of our time. These books should be published by every member state of the United Nations;
13. To issue special stamps and and post cards for the international youth year.
14. To make recommendations for Universities <sup>to</sup> promote the preparation of theses on youth problems;
15. To intensify the establishment of libraries and promote, during the International Youth Year, the creation of a large number of libraries for young people;
16. To establish in certain countries permanent international youth centers functioning throughout the year with libraries, accommodation facilities, etc.

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HUNGARY

[8 September 1978]

The Hungarian Government has always attached great importance to questions affecting the situation of the rising generations. It is from this standpoint that it approaches also the idea of proclaiming an international youth year.

The Hungarian Government is in support of proclaiming, preparing and observing an international youth year with the broadest possible participation of the young. It believes that observance of a well-prepared youth year could help to obtain an insight into the living conditions of young people, could draw the attention of governments and world public opinion to the concerns and problems still felt by the young generations in numerous countries and could promote efforts to meet these preoccupations of youth.

The Hungarian Government holds that the key issues constituting the central concern of an international youth year should include the struggle of the youth of the world for peace, broader international cooperation, stronger international security, national independence, social progress, and the solution of the great issues agitating mankind.

In the event that the idea of proclaiming an international youth year draws support from the majority of Member States and the year is observed, the United Nations should, both in the preparatory stage and during the year, keep in view the opinions and experiences of the representative international and regional youth organizations attached to ECOSOC in consultative status, including, inter alia, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, which, according to the letter of their Statutes, are committed to respect for and dissemination of the principles of the United Nations.

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Governments should, also at the national level, involve the political, religious and other organizations representing the broadest sectors of youth in the preparation and organization of national events and programmes.

At the national level, state and government organs concerned with youth, as well as youth organizations should take initiatives for the preparation and organization of events and programmes at different levels and on different topics with the aim of discussing and solving concrete problems concerning the life, rights and duties of youth, concurrently with arrangements undertaken at the international level. The national mass communication media should give broad and detailed coverage of the international youth year and its programmes.

At the regional level, seminars, conferences and meetings should be held on specific problems of youth in the different continents.

At the international level, a large-scale conference supported by the United Nations and involving the broadest possible participation of youth representatives should be arranged to focus attention on the following topics: peace, security and cooperation; disarmament; rights of youth; national independence; problems of development; sports and cultural activities; other questions of interest to youth.

Also at the international level, initiatives could be made for the following arrangements:

- seminar on the rights of working youth, students, young girls and women, and the child;

- conference of young scientists from different fields of science;

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- international competitions of creative artists and meetings of writers;

- sports and cultural events.

In connexion with the proposed proclamation of an international youth year the Hungarian Government wishes to express certain reservations concerning the ever-growing number of United Nations years, decades and world conferences, for it is of the view that the increasing frequency of such events might reduce their efficiency and significance. For this reason, if an international youth year is proclaimed, its success should be ensured also by carefully selecting the time for its observance.

IRAN

[7 August 1978]

following actions could be taken in connexion with the proclamation of an international youth year:

(1) Research concerning the needs and demands of the youth with a view to the development of talents and their utilization for national progress and the promotion of international peace and understanding.

(2) Revision and improvement of educational systems inside and outside the school with a view to increasing the participation of youth in national development programmes.

(3) Development of mass media with a view to encouraging the youth to contribute to the process of national development and international friendship.

(4) Expansion of international cultural co-operation with active participation of youth for the purpose of preserving national cultural identity, promoting cultural activities and contributing to cultural development at national and international levels.

(5) Creation and reinforcement of national clubs, associations and other youth organizations whose activities would focuss on the fulfillment of national objectives, international understanding and cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

(6) Reinforcement of international governmental and non-governmental organizations which are interested in the abovementioned activities.

(7) Development of closer cooperation among the specialized agencies concerned within the United Nations system.

In the view of the Government of Iran, the proclamation of an international youth year, should follow a thorough study of the needs and demands of the youth and take into account the feasibility of mobilization of youth in various countries to play a positive role in the development of their own societies.

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[7 September 1978]

proposals and observations of the Government of Iraq concerning international youth year.

المقترحات

- ١ - ابراز دور الشباب في النضال ضد الصهيونية وتخصيص ايام ضمن السنة الدولية للتضامن مع الشعب العربي في نضاله العادل والمشروع ضد الصهيونية كحركة صهيونية امبريالية توسعية عدوانية من اجل تاكيد حق الشعب العربي الفلسطيني في تقرير مصيره والعودة الى ارضه و ابراز جرائم الصهيونية ضد الامة العربية والانسانية .
- ٢ - ابراز دور الشباب في النضال ضد كافة الانظمة العنصرية والفاشية وتخصيص ايام في السنة الدولية للتضامن مع شبيبة بلدان الشعوب الافريقية وشيلي في نضالهما ضد الانظمة العنصرية والفاشية .
- ٣ - ابراز دور الشباب في النضال الحاسم ضد الامبريالية واحتكاراتها ومن اجل تاكيد حق الشعوب في الاستقلال والسيطرة على ثرواتها الطبيعية ومن اجل اشاعة نظام اقتصادي عالمي عادل يوكد مصالح الشعوب المشتركة .
- ٤ - ابراز دور المرأة الشابة في تربية النشء الجديد وتاكيد دورها الفعال والمؤثر في المجتمع .
- ٥ - ابراز مساهمات الشباب في عمليات التغيير الثوري في المجتمع والقضاء على مظاهر التخلف من خلال تخصيص ايام لزوج الشباب فيها بممارسات العمل الطوعي الهادف والبناء .
- ٦ - ابراز حق الشباب في التعلم والعمل .
- ٧ - رعاية الموهوبين والمتفوقين من الشباب من خلال تخصيص ايام في السنة الدولية لابراز اعمالهم ونتاجاتهم وتكريمهم .

ITALY

[7 September 1978]

General considerations

1. In the opinion of the Italian Government, the two proposals to proclaim, respectively, an International Year for Youth (General Assembly resolution 32/134) and an International Year for the Elderly (General Assembly resolution 32/132) should be considered jointly and in the framework of the broader issue of the proclamation of "international years" as a kind of United Nations contribution to progress in the economic and social fields.

The proliferation of such initiatives in recent times, including -- in the immediate future -- the International Years of the Child (1979) and of the Disabled (1981), indeed suggest that the possibility should be examined of establishing general criteria for preparing and implementing such undertakings and evaluating their results before a decision is taken to proclaim two more international years (for youth and for the elderly).

Such a need has already been recognized formally by ECOSOC, in resolutions 1368 (XLV) and 1800 (LV), of 1968 and 1973 respectively. Indeed, the Council -- maintaining that a proliferation of international years and anniversaries might tend to undermine the effectiveness of such events -- has on more than one occasion expressed the hope that any new proposal for such initiatives be limited to the most important occasions; that it be decided only following an examination of possible results; and that it be substituted, whenever possible, by a commemorative event of shorter duration.

2. The guidelines set forth by ECOSOC, which also included recommendations addressed to the General Assembly, have been only partially applied so far. Since the adoption of the above resolutions, in fact, new international years have been proclaimed, solely in the light of the "importance" of the issues to which they have been dedicated. What have been lacking are prior and subsequent evaluations of other aspects which seem necessary in order to develop this kind of United Nations activity in an integrated manner with other activities of the Organization and to maximize possible results at a minimal cost.

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In particular, the Italian Government considers essential to a sound implementation of international years the following aspects, which so far have been either lacking or deficient:

a) an examination, covering the whole social development sector -- in whose framework several international years have already been dedicated, including those for 1979 and 1981 and those proposed in the XXXII General Assembly -- of the issues to which it might be appropriate to dedicate, with priority, an entire year of special events, and the appropriate time-intervals between such events;

b) a study of alternative ways in which the attention of international public opinion may be focused on questions deemed to be priority issues, as well as of ways and means to implement each international year, with special reference to preparatory activities at the regional level;

c) an evaluation, at the end of each international year, of the results obtained: such an evaluation in particular should not be limited to a simple list of the initiatives carried out by member States or directly by the United Nations; and

d) finally, an assessment -- albeit approximate -- of the costs sustained and the organizational commitment required at both the national and international levels.

3. In the opinion of the Italian Government, the shortcomings registered in the past, in the organization of international years, are a consequence of the fact that the proclamation of such years has been the result not of an assessment of studies and technical cooperation activities carried on at a given time by the United Nations on the specific questions to which individual years have been dedicated, but rather, of proposals set forth in inter-governmental bodies on the sole ground of the relevance of each issue considered in isolation, and on the basis of the view of the sponsoring delegation or delegations that recourse to large-scale commemorative events might constitute a decisive step towards a more rapid solution of the problems related to that particular issue. Moreover, the humanitarian nature of many of the initiatives proposed has facilitated the generally rapid and unanimous approval of those resolutions, thus aggravating the already complex problem of coordinating the policies and programmes of the various bodies operating within the United Nations system. It seems pertinent to note, in this regard,

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that the resolutions adopted by ECOSOC in 1968 and 1973 originated in the Coordination Committee of the Council, during its examination of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC).

4. During the implementation phase of the international years, attempts were made to reduce whatever negative effects may have resulted from the lack of preparation which characterized the proclamation of such years. These attempts were made through the establishment of preparatory committees, especially in connexion with international Conferences organized as major events of such years, and, more recently, of ad hoc secretariats, as in the case of the Year of the Child. However, these corrective measures were implemented in both instances through bodies acting independently of the functional Commissions of ECOSOC and of the relevant Secretariat offices, so that it was not possible to make full use of the experience which those permanent bodies have accumulated through their work.

The results of United Nations activities undertaken as follow-ups to international years, in the specific sectors to which those years have been dedicated, are more evident and more positive. A typical example is the case of the International Year for Women, whose follow-up has been highly significant and is likely to have a considerable impact on technical cooperation with developing countries and on the mobilization of regional organizations. The need should not be underestimated, however, for a parallel development in other sectors deemed of priority by those countries, so as to ensure, through appropriate planning, a balanced and integrated growth in the whole range of the activities carried out by the United Nations within the social and humanitarian sector.

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5. Attempts to evaluate the results of past international years achieved by member States appear more difficult, because, as noted above, the assessment of individual years has generally been limited to a listing of the initiatives accomplished.

Taking again the International Year for Women as an example, it may be pointed out that the establishment of national commissions -- where this has occurred, and where they did not already exist -- has been greeted with favour by public administrations and private organizations working for the advancement of women; in fact, the creation of such commissions has afforded the opportunity for useful forms of collaboration and for coordination of the related initiatives. It is not known, however, whether such Commissions have remained in existence following the International Year or whether their establishment has resulted in the creation of permanent bodies for the promotion and advancement of women.

Nor is any information yet available on whether legislative provisions have been adopted by member States to eliminate discrimination against women or whether new programmes have been designed at the national level to favour the advancement of women.

6. Finally, no final balance-sheet of the expenses sustained for individual international years has been made available at the international level, which <sup>fact</sup> has rendered impossible a comparison between the cost of such initiatives and that of other United Nations activities aimed at the same issues -- in particular, those of technical cooperation in favour of developing countries.

#### Considerations on the new international years proposals

The preceding general considerations are not intended to question the usefulness of proclaiming new international years, much less those proposed in resolutions 32/132 and 32/134, for the young and for the elderly respectively. The general situation of these two broad sectors of the population is indeed so acute and complex as to suggest recourse to every kind of action available to the United Nations. Moreover, the proclamation of these two international years would give new impetus to the study, on a world scale, of the problems of all age-groups of the population in member States and especially in developing countries.

However, the Italian Government believes it advisable to prevent either or both of these procedural resolutions adopted by the XXXIII General Assembly from becoming operative solely on the basis of the "importance" of the problems of the young and the elderly. In the light of the foregoing general considerations, the Italian Government would therefore like to make the following suggestions:

1. At the forthcoming General Assembly, the two questions on "Policies and programmes related to youth" (resolution 32/134) and "Problems of the aged and the elderly" (resolution 32/132) should be examined jointly, and sufficient time should be allotted to a consideration in depth of the proposals to proclaim the two years.

2. Since the years 1979 and 1981 have already been proclaimed as International Years of the Child and of the Disabled, respectively; since, moreover, a considerable amount of time is available to assess the desirability as compared to possible alternatives, the methods of implementation, and the timing and costs of the two new international years, if proclaimed; and since, finally, the Commission for Social Development will meet at the beginning of 1979, it seems appropriate that such an assessment be initiated within that Commission and that it be followed through in accordance with the proposals set forth by that body.

3. The assessment should not be limited to a consideration of only the two specific issues of the young and the elderly, but should also cover the more general question of international years, with special regard to the need to elaborate a set of guidelines to be applied, with the adjustments required by particular issues, to all such events.

4. Since the proclamation of international years by the United Nations entails problems of coordination of the activities carried out within each sector of the Organization, it seems advisable to entrust this issue also to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC).

5. Finally, since international years have been and will continue to be proclaimed not only by the United Nations, but also by other organizations within the UN system, the entire question should be examined, in a long-term perspective, by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

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KENYA

[11 July 1978]

The Government of the Republic of Kenya welcomes the proclamation of an international youth year as a timely one. The Kenya Government has infact implemented a number of aspects of the Declaration in areas such as:-

- (a) Youth involvement in economic and social activities through Village Polytechnics.
- (b) Establishment of Cooperative Arrangements: Young people are encouraged to form small Work-Groups which it is hoped will eventually develop into Cooperatives. Such work groups include the youth who have passed through the village polytechnics. A booklet entitled "How to Start Work-Groups" has now been published.
- (c) Research: The Government of Kenya has established a Centre for Research and Training on Youth Development in Nairobi which is charged with full responsibility of directing all Youth Development programmes.
- (d) Co-ordination: A National Co-ordinating Committee on Youth has been established and its role is to advise the Government on matters affecting young people and Co-ordinating all agencies dealing with youth activities, both governmental and voluntary ones.

Kenya already has what is called "The Harambee Youth Week." This is an annual event organised one week before the first Sunday of July. The proposed International Youth Year will therefore fit in with our own national event and has the Kenya Government Support.

LUXEMBOURG

[17 July 1978]

il semble inopportun d'organiser  
une année spéciale de la jeunesse étant donné que 1979 qui a été  
proclamée "Année de l'Enfant" peut également être considérée comme  
année de la jeunesse.

MEXICO

[27 February 1978]

Sobre este particular tiene asimismo el  
honor de informarle que según le fuera solicitado en la nota  
mencionada, dicha solicitud ha sido llevada ya a la atención  
del Gobierno de México.

NETHERLANDS

[24 May 1978]

In principle, the Netherlands Government is not  
in favour of the proclamation of an international  
youth year. The rapidly increasing number of  
international years proclaimed by the United  
Nations makes the usefulness of yet another Year  
questionable.

If, however, an International Youth Year would  
be proclaimed, it should in the opinion of the  
Netherlands Government, focus on activities on  
the national and (sub)regional level, directed  
at solving the youth problems in that particular  
region. In the framework of such a Year efforts  
should also be aimed at improving the channels of  
communication between the United Nations, Govern-  
ments and youth, as well as contacts between youth  
organizations.

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[28 July 1978]

The Charge d'Affaires a.i. has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that, in the view of the New Zealand authorities, all proposals for the designation of years for international causes should be approached with caution. This view does not necessarily reflect doubts about the worthiness of the subjects mooted as targets for such years, but rather concern that the proliferation of international years reduces the impact that they have on the problems they address. While the proclamation of international years can serve a useful purpose in focusing attention on problems which have a common international identity, the New Zealand authorities are concerned about the "international year fatigue" that may result from the overuse of this practice. As a general rule, international commemorations should be prompted by widely shared regional and national concerns and needs and should identify internationally acceptable targets without resorting to language vague to the point of meaninglessness or imposing excessive requirements in terms of additional finance or personnel resources. The New Zealand authorities are also of the opinion that if an international year is to be of real benefit to its subjects, twelve months of preparatory work and twelve months of post-year consolidation are required.

In view of the above considerations, the New Zealand authorities do not favour the proclamation of an International Youth Year. In their view, the situations of youth are not sufficiently alike in international terms to justify the designation of a year to focus attention on this particular group. In addition, they consider that different cultural perceptions of youth could result in confusion as to the identity of the target group for such an international year. Activities for youth are more appropriately carried out at the national level where it is possible to identify more easily problem areas such as youth unemployment, social and recreational needs and participation in the community. Regional and international communication is better served through programmes like the Commonwealth Youth Programme and through the supply of information to the United Nations Youth Information Bulletin.

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NORWAY

[11 July 1978]

question of proclaiming an International Youth Year has been positively responded to by the Norwegian authorities concerned with youth problems.

In view, however, of the workload facing the UN-system and its member countries in the immediate future in the efforts to achieve progress on a wide range of urgent economic and social issues, it is felt that the capacity and resources presently available may not be conducive to securing a successful implementation of such a year. This year being the International Anti-apartheid Year, 1979 declared International Year of the Child, 1981 proclaimed International Year for Disabled Persons and the question of an international year on aging under consideration - further add to the heavy programme of activities.

In the present circumstances, and notwithstanding the strong merits in favour of an international youth year, it may thus appear more appropriate to consider the matter at a later stage.

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[18 July 1978 7

1. The United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/134 of December 1977 for the proclamation of an international year of the youth is supported by the Proclamation of the President and Prime Minister of the Philippines issued 10 December 1976, proclaiming the nationwide observance of the Decade of the Filipino Child for the years 1977-1978, including participation in the International Year of the Child in 1979 and convoking the President's National Conference for the Development of Children and Youth in 1980 and every five years thereafter.

2. The Philippine recognizes the vital role of the youth in the social and economic development of the Nation as enshrined in the Philippine Constitution.

3. The development of the youth is a common concern throughout the world and is given priority especially in developing countries. In the Philippines, both government and private agencies have undertaken programmes and services directed towards youth welfare and development.

The Philippine Ministry of Social Services and Development, the national social welfare agency, is implementing an Integrated Human Resource Development Programme for Youth consisting of services and activities aimed to prepare the youth, through the utilization of available resources and opportunities to develop self-reliance, social responsibility and economic productivity thereby facilitating their contributions to national development.

4. The Philippine Government recommends that the United Nations General Assembly should:

- a) Urge all Member States to intensify their efforts at grass roots levels, both urban and rural, to provide opportunities and adequate resources for the development of self-reliance among youth, on specific areas such as food production; cottage industries, conservation of natural resources; community participation; cultural, spiritual and political development; leadership and responsible parenthood; special attention being accorded to those from the most vulnerable and, particularly, disadvantaged sectors.
- b) Call upon appropriate organizations of the United Nations systems to contribute to the preparation and implementation of the objectives of the International Youth Year.
- c) Invite non-governmental organizations and the public to participate actively in the observance of the International Youth Year and to coordinate their programmes for the year as fully as possible especially at the national level.
- d) Appeal to Member States to make contributions or pledges for the International Youth Year through an appropriate United Nations agency to ensure adequate financing of all activities.
- e) Call upon all Member States to hold national and regional consultation meetings in preparation for the International Youth Year.

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[15 September 1978]

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

دولة قطر  
ادارة رعاية الشباب

تقرير عن آراء ومقترحات دولة قطر  
حول اعلان سنة دولية للشباب بناء على قرار الجمعية  
العامة رقم ١٣٤/٣٢ بعنوان " الشباب في العالم المعاصر "

اذا نظرنا الى الشباب في المجتمع نجد انهم يتعرضون للمزيد من المؤثرات الخارجية التي تترك انطباعاتها في انفسهم ، وتؤثر في تكوين سلوكهم واتجاهاتهم و اخلاقهم دون قصد او تنظيم او توجيه الامر الذي لا تؤمن معه النتائج المرجوه بالنسبة لاعداد لدنه يعوزها النضوج وتقصصها الخبرة والتجارب ومن ثم تبدو ضرورة التوجيه والارشاد من خلال اعلان سنة دولية للشباب ملحة لانشاء جيل مشبع بروح الجماعة ، مؤمن بالقيم الانسانية والا هدا في التي تشدها لايجاد مجتمع افضل .

ولاشك ان الجماعة كوحدة اقدر على ضغط سلوك افرادها ، اذ تصهر شخصية الفرد في بوتقة الجماعة ، ويصفو معدنها من شوائب الانانية ، فتعيش بالتالي في شعور الكل ، ولا يعني ذلك ان تذوب الشخصية الفردية في وعاء الجماعة ، بل لابد من الاحتفاظ بها على اساس العوامة بينها وبين الآخرين وتوجيهها الى هدف مشترك يخدم الجماعة ، ففي رحاب الجماعة تلتقي المواهب والخبرات وتتقابل العقائد والافكار ، وتتفاعل العناصر الخيرة في جو طليق ، ونشاط تلقائي ، ومشاركة جماعية

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تهى\* الفرصة لنمو شخصية الافراد وكشف مواهبهم •

واقترعا منا باعلان سنة دولية للشباب يمكننا بادی\* ذی بدی\* دراسة  
الموضوع من جواب عدة نلخصها في النقاط الاتية :-

أولا مدى فائدها للشباب وانعكاساتها على انشطتهم وحياتهم :

يمكن القول ان الشخصية الانسانية اثنى واغلى ما في الوجود ، ذلك لان  
احترام الانسان كفرد له قيمته وكرامته وحقه ، يفتح الباب على مصرعة  
امام الشباب كي يستثمروا طاقاتهم الكامنه وقدراتهم الخلاقة في البناء ،  
فاذا ما توحدت جهود الشباب وتفاعلت ، اضحت قوة لا يستهان بها ،  
 واصبحت اقدر على المشاركة الفعالة في مجالات التنمية ، ويقودنا ذلك  
الى جملة الفوائد التى يجنيها الشباب ، بحيث يتبادر الى اذهانهم  
شعورهم بالمسئولية امام اعتراف المجتمع الدولي بقدراتهم وهى جرعة قوية  
في دفع مواهبهم نحو الابتكار والنمو ، فضلا عن ذلك فان تفاعل مجهودات  
الشباب وتشابكها وانصهارها ، يؤدى الى ابراز قيمة العمل الجماعي  
الذى من شأنه ان يأتي اكلا طيبا تستفيد منه الاجيال اللاحقة واذا تجمعت  
طاقات الشباب وصبت في مجرى واحد ، دفعت امامها الخير للمجتمع  
وتشكلت تربة قادرة على الانتاج في ظل الظروف البيئية والاجتماعية  
السائدة •

علاوة على ان السنة الدولية للشباب تكشف النقاب عن الكثير  
من الخامات التى اذا ما احسن استغلالها امكن تشكيلها طبقا لوسائل  
علمية حديثة •

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### ثانيا : تطلعات الشباب واحتياجاتهم :

يحتاج الشباب بجميع فئاته وقطاعاته خلال مراحل عمره الشبابية المبكرة الى مايلي :-

- (١) التوجيه السليم والتوعية التربوية الصحيحة من خلال البرامج النوعية الهادفة .
- (٢) اتاحة الفرصة للشباب للتعبير عن مواهبهم وقدراتهم وطاقاتهم الفياضة على اساس من الاستثمار السليم لها .
- (٣) السعى حثيثا وبدون ابطاء في توفير المرافق والمنشآت المناسبة ووضع كل ما يحتاجونه من ادوات تحت تصرفهم ، لان ذلك يساهم في تنويع الانشطة التي يمارسونها ، وبالتالي تعمل على جذب الشباب وزيادة فعاليتهم .
- (٤) يتطلع الشباب دائما الى ما يحتاج ويقدم له من خدمات تشارك في اعداده وتميته ، وهو عصر جوهري يعكس قدرته وقابليته على الانتاج والعطاء .
- (٥) الشباب طموح بطبعه ، لذا فان حاجته الى اشباع رغباته تتطلب منا وضع كافة الوسائل التربوية في خدمته ، لنضمن له حياة بعيدة عن المومترات والانحرافات .
- (٦) تهيئة مجالات العمل الجماعي للشباب في اطار التطور الحضارى ومن خلال البرامج البناءة يعطيهم قدرة على تحمل الاعاء والمسئوليات من ناحية ، ويؤهلهم للممارسة الحقيقية في حياتهم العملية من ناحية ثانية .

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### ثالثا : دور الشباب في بناء المجتمع:

من الامور المسلم بها ان الشباب في المجتمع يشكلون القاعدة الاساسية التي يرتكز عليها ، كما انهم النواة التي تنمو حولها كافة معطياته ، فدور الشباب لا يقل اهمية بأى حال من الاحوال عن كونه دورا بناءا ومعطيا ، لانهم والحالة هذه القوة البشرية التي ترتفع بالمجتمع الى درجات الرفعة والرقى ، فاذا صلح الشباب صلح المجتمع ولا يتوفر ذلك ذا عمد المسئولون الى خلق اجواء اجتماعية صالحة يتمكن الشباب من خلالها تنظيم علاقات اجتماعية مع غيره ، ولا يسعنا في هذا المقام الا ان نبرز دور الاسرة ( باعتبارها الوحدة الاساسية للمجتمع من ناحية ، والاعتراف بوظيفة المدرسة الاجتماعية لكونها عسرا مكمل لوظيفة الاسرة من ناحية ثانية ) في توجيه علاقات الشباب وتتميتها واكسابها الشخصية السوية ، التي يتمكنون عن طريقها التأثير في كيان المجتمع ، والتي تحدد لهم انجح الوسائل واسلم الدروب — التي يمكن اتباعها للنهوض به .

### رابعا : البرامج المقترحة في حالة الموافقة على اعلان سنة دولية للشباب:

ان مشاركة الشباب في جميع الميادين يكمن في مدى ما يتوفر لهم من وسائل وخدمات وبرامج ، تكون كفيلة في تعبئة جهودهم وامكاناتهم ، لاستخدامها في جميع مراحل التنمية الوطنية والدولية ، ومن الضروري قبل ان نعرض لانواع البرامج لابد ان نوضح الامور الاتية :-

(١) لابد ان تتضمن البرامج مختلف النواحي الجسمية والعقلية والاجتماعية والخلقية .

(٢) يجب ان تشمل البرامج على انواع فردية وجماعية .

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- (٣) يجب ان تعني بالجوانب الوقائية والانشائية الى جانب هاتهما  
بالنواحي العلاجية .
- (٤) لا تقتصر البرامج على تزويد الشباب بالمهارات والاتجاهات والمعلومات  
وانما يتعدى مفهومها تلك الحدود بحيث تعتبرها وسيلة للاستفادة منها  
في تقديم الخدمات للمجتمع وسبيلا للمشاركة في مشروعات التنمية  
منها الاقتصادي والاجتماعي او العمراني .
- بناءً على ما سبق شرحه فاننا نقترح ان تشمل البرامج على انواع متكاملة تلائم  
حاجات الشباب ورغباتهم ، وهذه البرامج هي :-

#### (١) البرامج الاجتماعية :-

يقصد منها انواع النشاط التي تؤدي الى تنمية مهارات الشباب الاجتماعية،  
وتعاونهم على التفاعل مع الآخرين ، كما انها تحقيقا للروابط وتنظيم  
للعلاقات بين الافراد والجماعة وغيرها .

#### الاهداف :

- أ- تنمية وتدعيم العلاقات الانسانية السليمة .
- ب- تفاعل الشباب فيما بينهم وامكانية العمل على حل مشاكلهم الاجتماعية
- ج- توعية الشباب وتوجيههم نحو الانتماء والولاء للجماعة والتضحية مسن  
اجلها .
- د- تغرس في نفوسهم روح التعاون وتقودهم الى تحمل المسؤولية ،  
وتدريبهم على الاعمال القيادية

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## البرامج :

تتخصص اوجه نشاط البرامج الاجتماعية فيما يأتي :

### أ التعاونيات :

تشجيع الشباب على تشكيل جمعيات مختلفة سواء منها التعاونية او الادخارية والسعي على نشرها حيث مجالات تواجدهم •

### ب التمثيليات :

وهي برامج التوعية والتوجيه العملي الذي يمارسه الشباب بحيث يعالجون في تمثيلياتهم مشكلات اجتماعية •

### ج برامج للتعاون والالعب المتنوعة :

ويتم ذلك من خلال الزيارات والرحلات التي تقوم بها مختلف قطاعات الشباب ، وبناء عليه فان مسؤولياتنا تتمثل في تذليل العقبات التي من شأنها ان تحول دون تقابل الشباب وتغاطهم ، ولا بد حيال ذلك من تنظيم عملية التجمعات الشبابية على المستوى الاقليمي والدولي وهو امر يحتاج منا توفير الامكانيات وتسهيل تحركات الشباب وتغفلاتهم بين منطقة واخرى •

## البرامج الرياضية : ٢-

يعتبر اقبال الشباب على ممارسة اي نوع من انواع البرامج الرياضية مظهرا اجتماعيا وهو اتجاه سليم نوعا ما ، ولكن لا بد من استغلال واستثمار ميول الشباب الكلي نحو هذه البرامج بحيث تتخذ مسارا قويا وتحقيق الاهداف الكامنة بين ثناياها •

## الاهداف :

- أ- تعمل على تنمية الكفاية البدنية والمهارات العقلية والجسمية لمختلف قطاعات الشباب وصيانتها •
- ب- تتدعم خلال ممارستها مجموعة من الاخلاقيات والامبادى تكون فيما بعد عوامل نجاح في حياة الشباب العملية •
- ج- ترمى في الشباب سبل المنافسة الشريفة ، وتعلمهم تقبل الهزيمة والانتصار بروح الفضيلة واللامهاهة ، وتساعد على التفاعل والنضوج الاجتماعي بينهم •
- د- تسعى البرامج الرياضية الى استثمار الشباب لاوقات فراغهم والترويج عنهم

## البرامج :

وتقسم البرامج المحققة لاهداف التربية الرياضية الى قسمين :- هما برامج فردية ، برامج جماعية •

وهى البرامج التى يتنافس فيها الشباب مع غيرهم فتكسبهم مهارات رياضية وتعمي فيهم روح التعاون والمحبة ولا تحتاج البرامج الرياضية الى تفصيل اكثر لانها غنية عن التعريف•

## البرامج الثقافية :-

تعتبر البرامج الثقافية ضرورة من ضرورات المجتمع واداة من ادوات تكوين الرأى العام ، وانطلاقا من هذا التحديد ، فاننا مطالبون ان نعمل في اتجاه ايجابي يأخذ بعين الاعتبار ، المعطيات الاساسية لامتنا والعوامل

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المكونة لها ، والدور الذى نريد ان تقوم به انطلاقا من موقعها الجغرافي ودورها التاريخي والحضارى ، في منطقة كانت ولا تزال ملتقى الحضارات البشرية القديمة ومهدا لها ، ومركزا شعاع فكري ، ومنبع ثروة اقتصادية هائلة :

#### الاهداف:

- أ- تمكن الشباب من الاطلاع على تراثهم الحضارى والا سهام بشكل فعال في المحافظة عليه .
- ب- تغذى افكار الشباب وعقولهم بأنواع متباينة من المعرفة وتزودهم بمعلومات تدور حول مظاهر حضارتهم في ظل التطور التقني الحديث
- ج- تحث الشباب على تحصيل العلم والتزود به ليتمكن بالتالي من المشاركة في خدمة مجتمعه اولا والمجتمع الدولي ثانيا .
- د- تقوى ملكة المناقشة والحوار لدى الشباب وتهيئ لهم فرص افضل للابتكار والتخيل .

#### البرامج:

##### أ- المحاضرات العمومية والندوات واللقاءات الثقافية:

انطلاقا من مجموعة الاهداف التى نسعى الى تحقيقها يتعين على رواد الشباب العمل على تنظيم لقاءات ثقافية بين مختلف فئات الشباب على الصعيدين الاقليمي والدولي ، لكي يتسنى لهم التعرف على ما وصلت اليه المجتمعات الاخرى من تقدم وما حققته من نهضة ، فضلا عن ان المحاضرات واللقاءات تحل كثيرا من مشاكل الشباب عن طريق الحوار والنقاش المفتوح .

بـ مسابقات القصة والمقالات الثقافية والاجتماعية:

يجب ان تتخذ الهيئات المسؤولة كافة الاساليب التي تساعد الشباب على الاشتراك والمساهمة في هذه المسابقات ، وان تتبع خطا تعرف الشباب من خلاله بحقائق حياتهم ، وتوجههم نحو البناء وان تبتعد عن المثير من الموضوعات والدراسات وتوعدى بالشباب الى المواطنة الصالحة والى معالجة المشكلات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي تواجههم •

جـ العروض السينمائية والمكتبات:

من المفيد ان تأخذ كل الجهات المسؤولة عن الشباب على عاتقها عملية تعدد وسائل التثقيف التربوى ، اذ تعتبر الافلام التربوية احدى الاساليب الحديثة التي يمكن ان توعدى خدمات جليلة للشباب ، لانها بالاضافة الى دورها التربوى والتوجيهي والارشادى توصل ماضى المجتمع بحاضره فتربط بين المنجزات التي حققها الاباء وبين تطلعات الشباب المستقبلية ويقع هذا العبء على عاتق وسائل الاعلام المتعددة سواء منها المقروء او المسموع او المرئي ولا بد من استغلالها الاستغلال المثمر والمفيد •

اما دور المكتبات فيعتبر دورا اساسيا في مجال الثقافة لانها تزود الشباب بكل ما يحتاجه من غذاء فكري ينير له الطريق المستقبل ، كما انها عارة عن مراكز للبحث والدراسة وميدانا لحلقات المناقشة في الامور التي تهم الشباب والمجتمع لذا يجب ان نوليها كل عناية واهتمام وهذا ما يتطلب منا تنظيمها والاشراف الكامل على محتوياتها حتى لا تصبح مصدرا لانحراف للشباب •

## د-المسرحيات :

تؤكد اتجاهات العصر الحديث التي تنوعت فيها التيارات الفكرية وخاصة الهدامة منها ، ضرورة التعجيل باحتواء كل ما من شأنه ان يعكر افكار الشباب يودى بها الى مزالق التبعية الفكرية الهدامة وتوجيهها بما فيه خدمة الشباب والمجتمع ، لذلك يتعين تحديد نوع المسرحيات التي يتم عرضها على الشباب او حتى التي نشاهدها على الشاشات الصغيرة لانه من الافضل ان تهدف الى معالجة المشكلات الراهنة التي يعاني منها الشباب بأسلوب محبب اليهم كي يقبلوا عليها بكل مشاعرهم واحاسيسهم .

## ٤- البرامج الفنية :-

يمكن القول ان البرامج الفنية ما هي الا ترجمة او تعبير عن حياة الشباب ويتخذ هذا التعبير الوانا فنية متنوعة منها ما يكون تشكيلا مجسما للافكار ومنها ما هو تصوير لما يحيط بنا من معالم نهضتنا وحضارتنا .

### الاهداف :

- أ- تكسب الشباب الاحساس والتذوق الفني وتنمي فيها الابتكار والتعبير .
- ب- تعمل على دعم القيم والمثل العليا في المجتمع
- ج- تكشف عن ذوى الميول والمواهب الفنية التي يمكن بالتالي ضمان حمايتها ونموها .
- د- تغذى الجوانب الروحية للشباب كما انها تفيد في الاتجاهات المهنية لهم .

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## البرامج :

### أ- مسابقات الفنون التشكيلية :

تشجيعا لمواهب الشباب وقدراتهم الفنية فانه يتحتم علينا نحن معشر الرواد العمل والمساعدة على اقامة معارض مختلفة سواء على المستوى الاقليمي او المستوى الدولي ، لانه في حالة الاعلان عن مسابقة للفن التشكيلي يسارع الشباب ذوى الميول الفنية الى الاسهام والمشاركة الفعالة في مثل هذه التجمعات لانها تشيع فيهم حاجاتهم ورغباتهم من ناحية وتؤكد لهم حرص المجتمع الدولي على حماية طاقاتهم ومنجزاتهم والسعى الى تمتيتها من ناحية ثانية ، فضلا عن ذلك فان هذه الرعاية تجذب الشباب وتزيد من العناصر المشتركة فيها كما وكيفا وبالتالى تبني هذا الجانب على المستويين الافقى والرأسي .

### ب- مسابقات البرامج الموسيقية والغنائية :

ومن مميزات هذه المسابقات انها تتيح الفرصة للشباب ان يروحووا عن انفسهم ويعبروا عما يختلج في صدورهم من احساس ومشاعر بوهى مدعاة لتجدد فيهم روح المثابرة والعمل الجاد المستمر ، ليس هذا فحسب بل لانها تساعد على بناء قواعد متينة من الروابط والعلاقات بين الشباب لان معامل الارتباط بينهم لا يعترف بالعوائق والحدود المصطنعة وهذا ما ترنو اليه كل التجمعات الشبابية في العالم والتي تطالب بالحاج كبير افساح المجال امامهم بتنمية اواصر الصداقة والمحبة بين الشبيبة ، حتى تصل بالمجتمع الدولي الى بر الامان .

ج- مسابقات التصوير والاشغال اليدوية :

وهي التعبير الصادق والوسيلة المادية التي تؤكد مدى ما وصلت اليه المجتمعات من تقدم وما انجزته من مشروعات تقف شاهدا كعلم من معالمها ، واذا ما تبنت الهيئات المسؤولة لتنظيم مثل هذه المسابقات وتقديم المكافآت التشجيعية والرمزية امكنا تحقيق الاهداف التي من اجلها عقدت مثل هذه المسابقات واستطعنا على ضوئه تقويم وتدعيم التعاون بين مختلف الشباب في العالم •

٥- برامج الخدمة العامة ومعسكرات العمل :

ان الخدمة العامة ما هي الا الجهود الايجابية التي يسهم بها الشباب وهي الوسيلة التي يمكنهم من خلالها تقديم الخدمات لمجتمعهم، وبث روح المسؤولية والولاء لوطنهم •

الاهداف :

- أ- اكساب الشباب مهارات اجتماعية ضرورية لحياتهم •
- ب- تدعيم ارتباط الشباب بوطنهم، وتؤكد فيهم نواحي المسؤولية والحفاظ على المنجزات والمعطيات القومية •
- ج- لا تعمل على تنظيم واستثمار اوقات الفراغ لدى الشباب في أنشطة مثمرة لصالحهم فحسب بل تساعد كذلك على اعدادهم القيادي •
- د- تسعى الخدمة العامة الى تحويل المعاني والقيم المجردة الى ممارسة عملية ، ومسئولية تنفيذية يلتزم بها الشباب •

هـ — بالإضافة الى قيمتها التربوية ، فانها عملية استثمار للطاقة الشبابية والتي تقاس قيمتها بقدر ما تدر من منفعة للشباب والمجتمع •

### البرامج :

تتعدد وتتوزع برامج الخدمة العامة من بيئة الى اخرى ، ولا بد للجهات المسؤولة من اختيارها لبعض مشروعات الخدمة التي تتناسب وروح الشباب الحالية ومدى تجاوبهم معها ، ومن هذه البرامج معسكرات العمل الاقليمية والدولية لأسابيع العمل التي تنظمها الوزارات والهيئات الرسمية ( مثل اسبوع المرور ، اسبوع النظافة ... الخ ) •

بعد هذا العرض الموجز لكل ما من شأنه ان يفيد منه الشباب اينما كانوا ، فان التخطيط المتكامل في مجال الاهتمام بالشباب ، لا تقتصر في مسئولية على مؤسسة بعينها وانما يتعدى اعداد الشباب في شموله مسئولية عامة ومشاركته لذات من الضروري توحيد الجهود الدولية المتعلقة باحوال الشباب واحتياجاتهم وتطلعاتهم في وسائل محدودة وعملية لتحقيق الاهداف المنشودة •

وبناء عليه فاننا نتقدم بما يأتي :-

- (١) العمل وبصورة جادة على اعلان سنة دولية للشباب •
- (٢) نرى ان تعقد الاحتفالات بها كل سنة على الاقل عن يومين •
- (٣) تنظم ايام الاحتفال بالشباب وتوضع لها البرامج البناءة من قبل الهيئات المسؤولة على ان تشارك بها كل قطاعات الشباب •
- (٤) التنسيق مع المؤسسات الاخرى لاشراك الشباب في برامجها وخاصة مجالات الخدمة العامة •

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- (٥) استصدار بطاقات خاصة بالشباب لاستعمالها في المجالات والمحافل الدولية  
( بطاقة الشباب ) •
- (٦) العمل على اقامة مراكز دولية للشباب في مختلف المناطق بحيث يقسم العالم  
الى اقليم ويقام في كل منطقة مركز يطلق عليه ( مركز الشباب الاقليمي ) تشرف  
عليها كواد ر من الامم المتحدة وتساعد ها كواد ر محلية •
- (٧) قيام الامم المتحدة بتدريب عناصر محلية لتحمل المسؤولية في ادارة هذه المراكز  
مستقبلا وذلك خلال خطة عمل مناسبة •
- (٨) توحيد جميع البرامج التي تنظمها هذه المراكز بحيث تتناسب والبيئة  
الاجتماعية التي يوجد ضمنها المركز =

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[12 June 1978]

Le Représentant permanent de la République Socialiste de Roumanie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation et se référant à sa note SO 153/42 (34) du 9 février 1978 a l'honneur de communiquer ce qui suit:

1. Dans l'esprit de la politique étrangère de la République Socialiste de Roumanie en ce qui concerne la nécessité du raffermissement du rôle de l'ONU dans la vie internationale, dans la solution des problèmes vitaux du monde contemporain l'Union de la Jeunesse Communiste de Roumanie a activement promu dans le mouvement de la jeunesse l'idée d'une coopération plus intense entre les Nations Unies et les organisations des jeunes et d'étudiants. Cette orientation est fondée sur la conviction qu'aujourd'hui la jeunesse représente une force sociale gigantesque qui se manifeste de plus en plus comme un facteur important de la lutte contre l'injustice sociale et nationale, contre la politique impérialiste de domination et de diktat, pour la promotion des relations nouvelles dans la vie internationale.

L'Organisation des Nations Unies est appelée à utiliser cette force pour la réalisation des objectifs de la Charte, pour promouvoir les idéaux de paix, sécurité et coopération internationale.

2. Dans cette perspective l'Union de la Jeunesse Communiste et l'Union des Associations des Etudiants Communistes de Roumanie considèrent que la proclamation d'une Année internationale de la jeunesse - proposition contenue dans la résolution "La jeunesse dans le monde contemporain" adoptée par la XXXIIème session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies - serait de nature à renforcer l'intérêt de la communauté internationale pour les besoins et les aspirations de la jeune génération. La proclamation d'une telle année serait également une action apte à assurer une présence considérablement améliorée de la problématique de la jeunesse dans l'activité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

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3. Le succès de l'Année internationale de la jeunesse dépendra directement de la nature et du contenu concret qu'auront les diverses manifestations organisées pendant cette période. En ce sens l'on apprécie que l'Année internationale de la jeunesse devrait fournir l'occasion pour toute une série d'actions d'ampleur, au niveau national, régional et international, concernant: le rôle et le lieu de la jeune génération dans le monde contemporain, sa participation au processus du développement national, l'état de l'application de différentes résolutions des Nations Unies sur la jeunesse.

Toutes ces manifestations devraient conduire à l'accroissement de la contribution de la jeune génération de partout à l'examen et à la solution, dans l'intérêt des peuples, des problèmes fondamentaux du monde contemporain, tels que: l'arrêt de la course aux armements et la réalisation du désarmement général et en premier lieu du désarmement nucléaire; l'élimination du phénomène de sous-développement et l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique et politique international; la démocratisation de la vie internationale et l'établissement des relations entre Etats sur des bases nouvelles, sur les principes de l'indépendance et de la souveraineté nationales, de l'égalité des droits, de la non-ingérence dans les affaires intérieures, du non-recours à la force et à la menace de la force; la liquidation définitive du colonialisme et du néo-colonialisme, de la politique raciste et de l'apartheid; la réalisation d'un système durable de paix, sécurité et coopération en Europe, et dans le monde entier; le règlement pacifique, par négociations, des problèmes litigieux entre Etats; la solution des problèmes de la population et de l'environnement. L'Année internationale devrait constituer une occasion pour l'affirmation des demandes légitimes de la jeunesse d'avoir une profession et un emploi, d'avoir assuré l'accès libre, démocratique à l'enseignement, à l'éducation et à la culture, à l'organisation et à la direction de la société.

4. Toutes ces actions pourraient avoir comme point culminant l'organisation, sous les auspices des Nations Unies, d'un Congrès mondial de la jeunesse. La préparation et le déroulement de ce Congrès devraient avoir lieu avec la participation des représentants de toutes les organisations nationales et internationales intéressées,

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sans distinction de leurs orientations politiques, idéologiques ou religieuses. Le Congrès devrait donner expression aux options communes de la jeune génération, à sa volonté de contribuer à l'édification d'un monde de la paix, de l'entente et de la coopération entre les peuples.

Le Congrès pourrait conduire à l'établissement d'un organisme de liaison entre les Nations Unies et les organisations de la jeunesse. Cet organisme aurait aussi pour tâche d'organiser une série de manifestations internationales dans le domaine de la jeunesse. De même, à l'occasion du Congrès il serait possible d'élaborer un projet d'une Charte des droits et des responsabilités de la jeune génération, lequel pourrait être examiné et approuvé plus tard par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies.

5. Il faut mentionner que sur la proposition de l'Union de la Jeunesse Communiste de Roumanie toute une série de réunions internationales se sont prononcées en faveur de la proclamation d'une Année internationale de la jeunesse. Parmi ces réunions figurent: la Conférence internationale de la jeunesse sur la population (Bucarest, 1974); le Séminaire bilatéral de l'Union des Associations des Etudiants Communistes de Roumanie et le Mouvement International de la Jeunesse et des Etudiants pour les Nations Unies (Bucarest, 1975); le Séminaire international organisé par l'Union de la Jeunesse Communiste et l'Union Internationale de la Jeunesse Démocrate Chrétienne ayant pour thème "La participation de la jeunesse à l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique et politique international" (Bucarest, 1977) et la Réunion du Groupe ad-hoc sur la jeunesse auprès du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies (New York, 1975).

6. Dans le cadre de ses relations avec les différentes organisations des jeunes et des étudiants, à l'occasion des manifestations auxquelles elle participera, y compris les réunions du système des Nations Unies, l'Union de la Jeunesse Communiste de Roumanie est prête à promouvoir davantage l'idée du développement de la coopération entre le mouvement de jeunesse et les Nations Unies.

[21 August 1978]

1. The " contemporary world " may be conceived as an arena in which great social and political change is occurring. The manifestations of poverty, colonialism, neo-colonialism, political oppression, racialism, polarisation of the " have and have nots", the frustration of developing countries in pursuit of just national aims by the machinations and influence of certain powers, and indiscriminate extension of technology with associated pollution and pillaging of the environment are some of the characteristics of the world milieu in which the majority of young people live.
2. The consideration being given to the proclamation of an International Youth Year is viewed as timely and commendable especially because of the significant and growing demographic dimension of youth and the inherent potential of youth as a corporate and active agent for social change.
3. In order to highlight observance of an International Youth Year, it is suggested that:
  - (a) the UN, through its appropriate agencies, may wish to arrange regional conferences or seminars at which representatives of young people from member states could contribute to and benefit from the consideration of problems associated with the social and economic malaise referred to in 1 above.  
Each region might address its efforts to one particular theme and the results assembled and co-ordinated in a single publication;
  - (b) the United Nations and Member States may wish to produce a commemorative stamp issue, based on the submission of designs from young people on the theme " Youth in the Contemporary World ";
  - (c) recommendations and resolutions adopted by representatives of the Youth of the world at the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students (CUBA 1978) be considered when preparing the programme of activities for the International Youth Year; and

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- (d) appropriate national programmes to mark International Youth Year be organised by Member States.

SPAIN

[31 May 1978]

el Gobierno español considera muy positiva la iniciativa promovida por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas de celebrar el "Año Internacional de la Juventud".

En relación con el tema de la juventud, el Gobierno español se propone en fecha próxima crear un Consejo de la Juventud española que sería el interlocutor válido que tendría la Administración Española en política de juventud, y promulgar una ley de la juventud que en estos momentos está siendo preparada por el Ministerio de Cultura, y que contemplará de modo global toda la problemática socio-económica, política y cultural que afecta al mundo juvenil.

En relación con el Año Internacional de la Juventud el Ministerio de Cultura de España estaría dispuesto a organizar una serie de actividades como las siguientes:

- Un Seminario Internacional, cuyo contenido se centre sobre los problemas juveniles más importantes.

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- Distribución de publicaciones monógraficas centradas en la temática juvenil.
- Organización y dotación de premios para la labor divulgadora de temas juveniles llevados a cabo durante ese año a través de la prensa, la radio y la televisión.

El Gobierno español estaría dispuesto a colaborar y participar en otras actividades y manifestaciones que fueran organizadas por Naciones Unidas con motivo del Año Internacional de la Juventud.

SUDAN

[11 July 1978]

the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan agree with the principle of the proclamation of an international youth year, and that comments and proposals will be forwarded upon receipt from the competent authorities in the Sudan.

SWEDEN

[11 July 1978]

The Swedish Government is of the opinion that the most urgent task as regards youth-related questions within the UN system would be to evaluate the possibilities of improved communications between the World Organization and youth organizations through existing channels on all levels, as for instance the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Non-Governmental Youth Organizations and the UN Youth Caucus, and to **strengthen** the financial basis for youth organizations to participate in this kind of UN activities. Contact and cooperation organs for international youth activities exist in many countries. The Swedish Government considers these entities where they exist, to be natural national liaison and focal points of the kind mentioned in the Secretary-General's note. National UN Organizations for Students, where such exist, are of course of great value for fulfilling their special tasks.

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At this point it should also be reiterated that in the view of the Swedish Government the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the agency particularly endowed to bear the main responsibility for the organization and coordination of youth-related questions within the UN framework. An International Youth Year, if it were to be decided upon, should furthermore be geared at a few clearly defined action oriented goals.

SWITZERLAND

[20 July 1978]

Les autorités suisses n'ont pas d'objection de principe à la proclamation d'une année internationale de la jeunesse. Elles éprouvent cependant quelques doutes quant à la résonance de déclarations de ce genre si l'on recourt à ce moyen de façon trop fréquente. Les autorités suisses se demandent également si le sujet n'est pas formulé de façon trop large; elles pensent en effet que si l'on s'adressait à certains problèmes précis touchant la jeunesse actuelle, les chances de provoquer des actions concrètes capables d'améliorer la situation seraient vraisemblablement plus grandes. Enfin, elles craignent que le fait que l'année de la jeunesse suive d'aussi près celle de l'enfance, ne soit une source de confusion et par conséquent d'indifférence.

THAILAND

[26 July 1978]

The Government of Thailand, since the adoption of Thailand's National Youth Policy in 1973, agrees in principle with the idea of proclaiming an international youth year which would provide an opportunity to stress the importance of the role of youth in all stages of development and help consolidate the efforts of all states, under the guidance of the United Nations, in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth, in particular, the promotion of educational, professional and living conditions for youth upon which member states of the United Nations could base their own national development and assistance programmes. Furthermore, the Thai Government would like to suggest that among activities which would be initiated for the observance of such a year, a special exchange programme in order to disseminate among youth the ideal of peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding for the benefit of all peoples of the world should also be included.

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TOGO

[7 August 1978]

le Gouvernement togolais n'a aucune objection à opposer à une telle initiative dans la mesure où elle a pour finalité la mobilisation et la sensibilisation de la Jeunesse pour la compréhension internationale.

Cependant, dans le souci de permettre à une telle manifestation d'atteindre les buts escomptés, à savoir l'information de la Jeunesse des problèmes de l'heure en vue de sa participation effective, le Gouvernement Togolais suggérerait:

1) Que soit organisée chaque année une journée internationale de la Jeunesse au lieu d'une simple proclamation d'une année internationale de Jeunesse .

2) Que des thèmes précis soient choisis chaque année en tenant compte des exigences des jeunes et surtout des problèmes que ces dernières soulèvent.

3) Que des manifestations à caractère sportif ou culturel soient organisées au niveau des sous-groupes régionaux en vue du brassage et de la fraternisation des jeunes.

TURKEY

[15 September 1978]

"Turkey considers the world youth as a proud and conscientious mass and believes that its legitimate rights and demands as well as its problems should be approached with understanding and feelings of utmost responsibility. Turkey also believes that the United Nations has the important duty and responsibility with regard to disseminating among the youth the ideals of peace, tolerance, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and human solidarity, on the one hand, and improving the channels of communications with youth and youth organizations on the other. The United Nations should contribute on a larger scale in ascertaining the needs and aspirations of the world youth and in strengthening the role of the youth in development activities.

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For these reasons, Turkey favours the proclamation of an international youth year within the United Nations. The proclamation of an international youth year will not only strengthen the feelings of brotherhood and universal peace among the youth but at the same will serve to identify the problems of the youth, to seek ways and means of solving them as well as to disseminate among the world youth the feelings of tolerance."

UGANDA

[6 June 1978]

The Government of Uganda welcomes the idea of proclaiming such a year as it will enable the youth, through the youth workers and others to promote international awareness to the particular problems and predicament of the youth. Such awareness and the subsequent quest to redress these problems would be instrumental in bridging the generation gap.

Observance of such a year should run from the village grass roots right through to the international level. Each nation should draw up its own programmes to suit its particular needs. The overall programme outline could be as follows:

(I) village level: youth participation in community service projects based on work camps, competitions, displays and entertainment in agricultural, cultural and sporting activities.

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(II) Other levels: As in (I) but on a wider scale to include expeditions, exchange of visits and voluntary service in foreign countries. National and international work camps preferably in places and areas that need relief.

(III) Participation by youths in the deliberations of policy-making bodies from village to world council. This depends very much on making a break-through through prejudices of the old against the youth and this project has financial implications too.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[15 September 1978]

По мнению Украинской ССР, обсуждение вопроса о провозглашении Международного года молодежи заслуживает серьезного внимания. Очевидно, что подготовка такого Международного года должна проводиться на максимально широкой основе и опираться на такие влиятельные и ведущие международные молодежные и студенческие организации, как Всемирная федерация демократической молодежи, Международный союз студентов и другие международные молодежные федерации и объединения, авторитет которых общепризнан.

По твердому убеждению Украинской ССР, проблемы молодежи - экономические, политические, социальные - должны решаться на национальном уровне, усилиями правительств государств-членов ООН и молодежных организаций каждой страны. Поэтому в основу проведения Международного года молодежи должны лечь мероприятия,

проводимые, главным образом, на национальном уровне, а в отдельных случаях и мероприятия регионального характера.

С учетом этих соображений было бы неоправданным создание под эгидой Организации Объединенных Наций какого-то центрального или координирующего органа для проведения мероприятий в рамках Международного года молодежи. Опыт проведения в 70-е годы по линии ООН встреч молодежи по проблемам народонаселения, окружающей среды и некоторых других молодежных мероприятий, к сожалению, свидетельствует, что подготовка подобных молодежных мероприятий в прошлом осуществлялась с помощью различных экспертов и специалистов, не имевших отношения к молодежным проблемам и не представлявших молодежь. Более того, при проведении такого рода мероприятий в прошлом нередко имела место практика дискриминации в отношении некоторых международных демократических организаций, которая проявлялась в том, что со стороны сил, придерживающихся односторонней ориентации и антидемократических взглядов, наблюдались попытки взять вопросы реализации молодежных инициатив в свои руки или поставить их под контроль отдельных лиц и организаций, не играющих сколько-нибудь существенной роли в определении содержания и основных направлений международного молодежного сотрудничества и перспектив совместной деятельности молодежи.

Как представляется, теми главными проблемами, которые должны определять цели и политическое содержание Международного года молодежи, являются такие наиболее актуальные проблемы, стоящие сегодня перед человечеством и современным молодым поколением, как борьба за

мир, международную безопасность, укрепление процесса разрядки, сотрудничество народов, прекращение опасной для мира гонки вооружений, запрещение создания новых видов и систем оружия массового уничтожения, разоружение, борьба за национальную независимость, демократию и социальный прогресс, против политики колониализма и расизма, за установление нового экономического порядка, вовлечение молодежи в процесс социально-экономического развития, солидарность с национально-освободительной борьбой, обеспечение прав молодежи и другие проблемы, реально волнующие современную молодежь всех стран мира.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[15 September 1978]

СССР выступает за то, чтобы обсуждению вопроса о провозглашении Международного года молодежи было уделено серьезное внимание.

К сожалению, опыт предшествующей деятельности ООН в ходе подготовки ряда молодежных мероприятий вызывает серьезную критику прежде всего из-за практики дискриминации в отношении некоторых международных демократических молодежных организаций. Кроме того, подготовка таких мероприятий велась с помощью различных экспертов, не представлявших молодежь. С другой стороны, такая деятельность ООН осуществлялась через организации, которые не представляют ведущие силы в международном молодежном движении, и за которыми, порой, не стоит никто, кроме отдельных лиц, использующих название организации для своих целей, и естественно, не играющих сколь-нибудь существенной роли в определении содержания и основных направлений международного молодежного сотрудничества.

Подобная точка зрения высказывалась союзами молодежи в странах социалистического содружества, целым рядом влиятельных молодежных организаций на Западе. В подтверждение

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такой точки зрения вполне правомерно делались ссылки на проведение по линии ООН таких молодежных мероприятий, как Всемирная ассамблея молодежи (1970 г.), встречи молодежи по проблемам окружающей среды (1972 г.), народонаселения (1975 г.) и др.

Тревогу вызывает то обстоятельство, что при проведении молодежных инициатив в рамках ООН, их подготовка часто оказывалась под контролем сил, придерживающихся односторонней ориентации и антидемократических настроений.

СССР выступает за то, чтобы подготовка Международного года молодежи проводилась на широкой основе и опиралась на авторитетные международные молодежные организации (Всемирная федерация демократической молодежи, Международный союз студентов, Международный союз молодых социалистов, Совет европейских национальных комитетов молодежи, Европейская федерация либеральной и радикальной молодежи, Европейский союз молодых христианских демократов и др.).

При этом, по мнению СССР, главными в политическом содержании Года должны стать проблемы, реально волнующие современное молодое поколение (проблемы мира и безопасности, разоружения, солидарности с национально-освободительной борьбой, установления нового международного экономического порядка, прав молодежи и др.).

Важно, чтобы в основу проведения Года были положены прежде всего мероприятия национального, а в отдельных случаях, регионального характера. Поэтому создание под эгидой ООН какого-либо центрального или координирующего органа для проведения такого мероприятия представляется неоправданным.

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[15 September 1978]

The Government of the United Kingdom notes with satisfaction the attention given by the United Nations in recent years to the problems of youth and the measures taken to ensure the participation of youth in development and to improve channels of communication. However, the United Kingdom is concerned that a succession of international years has led to a reduction in the effectiveness of such events. Because the cost is very great, the United Kingdom is anxious to make certain that only those subjects which will obtain the greatest benefit become themes for international years.

The contiguity of the International Year of the Child, during which many topics equally applicable to youth will be discussed, suggests that this is not an appropriate time to consider an International Year for Youth. In addition youth was the theme of a World Assembly held in 1970 and it may be thought that an international year on the same subject is superfluous.

In the opinion of the Government of the United Kingdom, continued discussion of the problems of youth in United Nations fora will serve the interests of young people more effectively than the proclamation of an International Year for Youth.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[10 July 1978]

The United States Government does not consider it

desirable at this time to have an international youth year. The International Year of the Child will be held in 1979, which, in the United States, at least, will encompass youth to the age of majority. In addition, the United States is cognizant of the views previously expressed by the Secretary-General that the proliferation of international years should be avoided.

YUGOSLAVIA

[8 August 1978]

The participation of youth and youth organizations in the work of the United Nations system and in the implementation of the resolutions of the world Organization is of particular importance. The study of the basic principles and the system of work of the United Nations can be a form of active participation and contribution of the young generations to the assertion of the importance, ideals and objectives of the United Nations, particularly when the preservation of world peace, security, promotion of international co-operation, understanding and friendly relations among peoples based on mutual respect and appreciation, sovereign equality of States and complete elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination are in question.

Greater knowledge on the part of youth and students of the objectives and principles of the United Nations implies at the same time the recognition of other very significant principles such as dignity and equality of all peoples regardless of their race, colour, ethnic, origin, and respect for the basic human rights as well as the right of peoples to self-determination.

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Resolution "Youth in the contemporary world"

The recommendations made in this resolution offer concrete possibilities for the engagement of world youth not only in the implementation but also in shaping the policy of the world Organization. The proclamation of an International youth year would enable a more direct contact between youth and youth organizations and the United Nations system. The activities organized on that occasion would, no doubt, reflect the principles of and exert influence on the policy of the world Organization. Furthermore, these activities would point to the need for a more active participation of young generations in the implementation of these principles and in the further assertion of the role and significance of the United Nations in the present-day world and thereby in the struggle for the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development.

The adoption of the resolution of the proclamation of the international youth year involves great responsibility both on the part of the United Nations and youth organizations at all levels. For its successful implementation it is necessary to ensure equitable participation of all national, regional and international organizations concerned, in co-operation with the departments concerned with youth within the UN system, in the drawing up of plans and programmes of activities within the international youth year. Such attitude will ensure possibilities for the further democratization and diversification of relations between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations.

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Resolution "Channels of communication with youth  
and youth organizations"

The present resolution constitutes the basis for the further examination of the question of channels of communication and endeavours for the first time to lay guidelines for the establishment of direct contacts between youth and the United Nations at all the three levels - national, regional and international.

It is not sufficient only to identify problems of youth, as it has been the practice so far, but it is necessary, in a constant interaction between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations to keep pointing to them, to try and find effective solutions and recognize the proper and responsible role of youth in the building up of a new, more equitable and stable peace in the world.

The active and diversified co-operation between the United Nations and youth organizations would ensure not only better representation and greater democracy, but would also constitute a significant help to the United Nations system in the implementation of its programmes. On the other hand, the participation of youth and youth organizations would thereby be ensured in planning, implementation and assessment of programmes related to the problems of youth. The present methods of participation of youth in the United Nations programmes consisting mainly in filling in questionnaires and routine bilateral discussions are insufficient and of a limited scope.

All the questions which directly or indirectly concern youth, as an integral part of society, should be the subject of broadest and most democratic discussion on the part of all the factors concerned. They should not be

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treated only within the framework of relations between international non-governmental organizations and the United Nations, as has been done so far.

It is indispensable that youth departments of the United Nations and its specialized agencies establish a more active co-operation and contacts with national youth organizations, where feasible, since they are no doubt most qualified to draw attention to the pressing youth problems and also world problems in general. In view of the fact that this is a requisite condition for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, the above mentioned Resolution is welcome, but it should be mentioned at the same time that it constitutes only a step forward in the finding of proper and lasting solutions, which is both in the interest of youth and the United Nations.

As it is known, in order to improve the channels of communication with youth, the permanent system of meetings between representatives of the United Nations and international non-governmental youth organizations - the Geneva Informal Meetings (GIM) - has been established. A major shortcoming of these meetings is the fact that they are still closed to the participation of interested national organizations. Further efforts should certainly be exerted for the ensurance of better representation at the GIM, the precondition being the participation in its work of all the interested national, regional and international organizations. Rather than establishing new channels of communication it would be more adequate to improve the existing ones as well as to search for new forms of communication.

For the establishment of appropriate channels of communication it is absolutely indispensable to ensure the

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regular flow of information between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations, which is in the mutual benefit. The existing Youth Information Bulletin is very useful and it should be improved both technically and in respect of its content. Furthermore a larger number of interested youth organizations at all levels should be included in its preparation. It should be also distributed to a larger number of organizations. In this connexion point C.5. of the Annex to the Resolution 32/135 should be supported.

The determination of adequate youth programmes and proper communication with youth and youth organizations greatly depends on the promotion of co-operation within the United Nations system in respect of these issues as well as the co-operation between member States. Attention should likewise be devoted to the increased recruitment of young peoples under thirty for the work in the United Nations.

The Ad hoc consultative group on youth, submitting its final report to the Secretary General in July 1975, made, inter alia, a very useful recommendation which can contribute to more effective communication between the United Nations and youth organizations and which reads as follows:

"..... to draw up a register of all national youth organizations concerned to whom information would be communicated on the work of the forum (GIM) and which would have the right to attend its meetings".

The establishment of national correspondents for youth questions in each interested country may be viewed in the light of this recommendation and could be very useful.

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Resolutions 32/134 and 32/135 constitute a part of the over-all efforts for the promotion of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. The proclamation of the international youth year would certainly be important for the process of mutual acquaintance and create a platform for the exchange of experience and views on numerous issues related to the work of the United Nations, channels of communication, etc. It would furthermore point to the great concern of young people for the pressing problems of today, as well as their keen interest in taking active part in the search of solutions to these problems, and in taking, possibly, new initiatives.

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