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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (CHAPTER VI, SECTIONS I, III, V; CHAPTER VII)

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Dr. Graciela QUAN (Guatemala)

1. When allocating item 12 of the agenda of its eleventh session, the General Assembly decided at its 578th plenary meeting, on 15 November 1956, to refer chapters VI and VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council^{1/} to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee has already submitted a report (A/3397) to the General Assembly on section II of chapter VI (United Nations Children's Fund) and the Assembly has taken action on this report (A/RES/423 of 7 December 1956). Other sections or paragraphs of chapters VI and VII have been reported on by the Third Committee under other items allocated to it, and the General Assembly has taken action on the reports as follows:

Item 30 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees): see chapter VI, section IV; report of the Third Committee, A/3434 and Corr.1, (Spanish only); General Assembly resolutions A/RES/454 (A and B) of 23 January 1957;

Item 33 (Draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women): see chapter VII, section IV (para. 541); report of the Third Committee, A/3462; General Assembly resolution A/RES/457 of 29 January 1957.

3. The Committee considered the remaining sections of chapters VI and VII of the report of the Council at its 754th to 761st meetings held between 6 to 12 February 1957. It agreed to hold a general debate and then to consider the draft resolutions before it.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/3154).

4. Several delegations expressed regret that the Committee did not have enough time to give to the questions covered by chapters VI and VII the thorough consideration they deserved. Criticism was voiced of the Committee's practice of taking up the report of the Council late in the session and examining this most important item superficially. It was pointed out that the consideration in the Third Committee of chapters VI and VII of the report afforded the only opportunity for States not members of the Council to present their views on matters dealt with in the report. Some delegations proposed that measures be taken to remedy this situation at the twelfth session. One delegation stated that it was regrettable that chapter IX of the Council's report, which dealt with questions of co-ordination and relations with the specialized agencies, was not on the agenda of any Committee; the work done by the Council in that connexion was of the highest importance and consideration of that chapter should be placed on the agenda of the Third Committee.

International narcotics control

5. The representative of Afghanistan drew the Committee's attention to the situation created by the decision taken by the Council at its twenty-second session (resolution 626 G (XXII) of 2 August 1956) to refer to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for further study the request by Afghanistan to be included among countries which are authorized to produce and export opium. He pointed out that the Afghan request had already been considered by the Commission which had recognized the justice of the claim and had requested the Secretary-General to revise article 33, paragraph 1 (a) of the second draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs so as to include Afghanistan among the parties authorized to produce opium for export.

6. Referring to the economic and social aspects of the question, he recalled that in 1944 his country had prohibited the cultivation of poppy plants but that the measure had led to extreme economic hardship and social difficulties especially in the northern province of Badakshan, where opium was the only viable crop, relief measures and efforts made to develop other resources could not offset the rapid deterioration of living conditions. The Government had therefore reluctantly decided to revoke the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy in the afflicted areas. Under the new legislation a Government monopoly had absolute control of the purchase, collection and export of opium.

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7. Afghanistan was a party to nearly all international opium conventions, and United Nations records showed that no illegal sales of opium had taken place there nor was the country faced with the problem of addiction. The situation was different from that of other countries facing such problems and the claim of Afghanistan should be considered on its own merit and in the light of the specific needs of the country. If Afghanistan had been represented at the United Nations Conference held in 1953 which had adopted the Protocol, its historical rights would have been recognized and it would certainly have been included among the countries now entitled to produce and export opium. The Council could at any time recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of an amending protocol and, since the Commission had recognized the justice of Afghanistan's request, the Council's decision to refer the question back to the Commission on the ground that there were technical points which needed clarification was not justified, nor was it consistent with the sympathy expressed with the Afghan case at the tenth session of the General Assembly.

8. The representative of Afghanistan further stated that there was no international instrument in existence denying Afghanistan's right to produce opium, and that even if the 1953 Protocol came into force, Afghanistan could still export opium to any nation which was not a party to the Protocol. His Government had raised the question because it believed in international co-operation in the control of the production and export of opium and considered that the recognition of his country as a legal exporter could only help to promote the control of illicit traffic.

9. Most delegations expressed sympathy for the request by Afghanistan and indicated that it should be given careful consideration. A number of delegations stressed that, since certain countries were recognized as exporters of opium, there was every justification for including Afghanistan among them. It was pointed out that that country had always been an opium producer and that the population in certain provinces was economically dependent upon opium production. It was also emphasized that the production and exportation of opium was under governmental control in Afghanistan and that there was practically no addiction in that country. Some delegations did not believe that illicit traffic would increase if Afghanistan were included among the exporting countries but felt, on the contrary,

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that to bring Afghanistan's production and export under international regulation could not but help to prevent illicit traffic. Some delegations emphasized that Afghanistan could not be denied the right to export merely because it had not been present at the Conference when the Protocol had been adopted, or stated that it was impossible not to be impressed by Afghanistan's firm desire to co-operate in the control of narcotics and that there seemed to be no reason why that offer of collaboration should be rejected. It was also mentioned that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had already had ample opportunity to consider the technical aspects of Afghanistan's claim, and it was pointed out that only two of its members had disagreed with the Commission's resolution which recognized the justice of that claim. It was stated that the records of the debate in the Third Committee should dispel any misunderstanding and that the detailed information provided by the representative of Afghanistan would be of great benefit for any future discussion of the matter.

10. On the other hand, some delegations pointed out that the Council's decision to refer the request of Afghanistan to the Narcotics Commission had been taken by a unanimous vote. In this connexion, it was mentioned that it would have been illogical to provide, as the Council had, for technical assistance to Iran in order to help that country in its policy of banning production of opium and, at the same time, to endorse the production of opium in a neighbouring country. It was also stated that the world production and stocks exceeded medical and scientific needs and that, if Afghanistan were included among the opium producing and exporting countries, smuggling could hamper the action taken by neighbouring countries to prohibit the production of opium or to eliminate progressively opium consumption for quasi-medical use. The view was expressed that it would be in the interest of Afghanistan and of the world if opium growing were progressively restricted. It was noted that the recommendation of the Narcotics Commission had been adopted by only six affirmative votes and it was felt that the technical aspect of the question required further study by the body which was technically competent to deal with it.

11. Several delegations indicated that, in their opinion, there was no inconsistency in the position of delegations in the Commission and in the Council, since the Council's resolution did not prejudge the substance of the claim by Afghanistan

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out reflected the feeling that the Commission was in a position to study the complex technical problems involved with caution and objectivity; it was also stressed that the Commission was to meet soon and that it would be preferable to defer consideration of the matter until it had reported thereon.

12. Several delegations requested that, since no draft resolution had been submitted to the Committee, the views of the representative of Afghanistan, as well as those of the other delegations, should be fully recorded in the Committee's report, and that the records of the discussion should be communicated to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. The representative of Afghanistan expressed the hope that the Commission and the Council would give full consideration to his Government's claim. Should an unsatisfactory decision be taken, he reserved his right to raise the matter again.

14. Several delegations referred also to other aspects of the international control of narcotic drugs. Appreciation was expressed for the national and international bodies whose efforts were leading to a decline in the traffic of narcotics, and mention was made of the role of the anti-narcotic bureau of the League of Arab States in this matter. One delegation stated that one of the main sources of illicit drugs was the Chinese mainland; this assertion was contested by another delegation. Concern was expressed at the fact that only sixteen countries had ratified the 1953 Opium Protocol; tribute was paid to the Government of Iran for its determination to prohibit the culture of the opium poppy, and hopes were voiced for a rapid completion of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Mention was also made of the tasks which lay ahead in combating drug addiction.

Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the
United Nations and the specialized agencies

15. The Committee reviewed the report of the Council on a programme of concerted action in the social field and considered it appropriate to focus major attention on discussions regarding a long-range programme for community development.

16. In his introductory statement, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs referred to the substantial progress being made by many countries in this field and mentioned the importance accorded this subject by the United Nations and specialized agencies, which have made available to Governments over 400 experts

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in community development and technical services contributing to community development. He mentioned a number of problems which called for closer attention and stressed the need for continued research. He also invited contributions from Member States for strengthening a long-range programme for international action in the field of community development. He offered as a basis for discussion the following definition of community development which had been accepted by the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies:

"The term community development has come into international usage to connote the processes by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.

"This complex of processes is then made up of two essential elements: the participation of the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative; and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make these more effective. It is expressed in programmes designed to achieve a wide variety of specific improvements."

17. Most of the delegations commended the Under-Secretary for his statement, and the United Nations and specialized agencies for the contribution which they had been making to the clarification of concepts of community development and in assisting so many countries in programmes which utilize these concepts.

18. A number of delegations made extended and substantive statements regarding the community development programmes in their countries, stressing the importance of co-ordinated, comprehensive, multi-purpose action and of encouraging the participation of people on a self-help basis. Various representatives referred to the importance of participation of women in community development programmes and several delegations described practical programmes which had been carried out to make the participation of women effective in such programmes.

19. Reference was made to the fact that programmes developed in many countries offered evidence of the dynamic nature of community development activities. Such programmes, it was stated, strengthened the independence, self-reliance and self-respect of those who participated in them. It was noted that, in such programmes, progress in economic development and growth of the human spirit went hand in hand; social changes were not cataclysmic, but were brought about through such means that

indigenous cultures were stimulated to spontaneous growth without suffering a destruction of their organic entity. Several of the economically developed countries referred to the leadership in this field forthcoming from under-developed countries.

20. The Committee received a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.599) submitted by Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Guatemala, Greece and Pakistan, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the Economic and Social Council on the programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (A/3154, chapter VI, section I),

"1. Commends the Council for its continuous attention to practical programmes for the integrated economic and social development of the under-developed countries;

"2. Agrees with the emphasis placed by the Council on community development as a comprehensive programme for raising the levels of living of rural populations;

"3. Notes with interest the increasing application of community development principles and processes by national Governments in their programmes for promoting balanced growth of their countries and peoples;

"4. Requests the Council, in preparing the long-range programme for community development called for by its resolution 627 (XXII), to lay particular stress upon the need for:

- "(a) The integration of social and economic measures within such a programme;
- "(b) Adequate research on demographic, social, economic, technological and administrative aspects of the programme;
- "(c) Co-ordination of national efforts to raise levels of agricultural production, health, education and welfare, on the one hand, and international efforts to assist Governments in these fields on the other, within the comprehensive community development programmes themselves;
- "(d) Complementary attention to the problems arising out of the migration of rural populations to urban centres; and
- "(e) Special attention to assisting newly constituted States in planning and organization of community development programmes and in training of personnel required for implementing such programmes;

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"5. Invites Member States, either singly or acting in concert in regional groups, to continue to consider and propose additional measures in the field of community development which in their view will make the Council's programme more effective."

21. Amendments to the draft resolution were submitted by France (A/C.3/L.601). They read as follows:

1. Replace the present title by the following:

"Long-range programme for community development".

2. Replace the words "l'aménagement des collectivités" by "développement communautaire" throughout the French text.

3. Replace operative paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. Agrées with the emphasis placed by the Council on community development as part of the comprehensive measures taken by Governments for raising levels of living;"

4. Replace operative paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Requests the Council and its Social Commission, in preparing, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the long-range programme for community development called for by Council resolution 627 (XXII), to lay particular stress upon:

"(a) The integration of social and economic measures within such a programme;

"(b) Adequate research into all factors affecting the planning and implementation of national community development programmes;

"(c) The role of community development in raising levels of production, health, education and welfare and the importance of co-ordinating national and international efforts in comprehensive community development programmes;

"(d) The study of the problems arising out of the migration of rural populations to urban centres; and

"(e) The assistance that should be given to newly constituted States in planning and organizing community development programmes and in training the personnel required for implementing such programmes;"

22. These amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution and France became a co-sponsor of the revised text (A/C.3/L.599/Rev.1).

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23. Syria submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.603) to the original draft resolution (A/C.3/L.599) to replace the words "newly constituted States" by "States desiring such assistance", in sub-paragraph (e) of operative paragraph 4; and another one (A/C.3/L.604) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.599/Rev.1) to add, at the end of operative paragraph 2, the words "of rural populations". The representative of Syria later accepted an oral suggestion by the representative of Australia to revise his latter amendment to read "in rural areas in particular".
24. The Committee also received an amendment by Canada (A/C.3/L.605) to the revised draft resolution in accordance with which the introductory part of operative paragraph 4 would be replaced by the following:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in drawing up the recommendations called for by Council resolution 627 (XXII) concerning the long-range programme for the promotion of community development which the Council and its Social Commission are to prepare, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to take into account the views expressed by representatives in the Third Committee and, in particular, to lay stress upon:".

This amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

25. The representative of Colombia orally proposed the following amendment to the revised draft resolution: the addition in operative paragraph 4 (e) of the words "in particular" between the words "should be given" and "to newly constituted States".
26. The representative of the Philippines orally proposed the following amendments: (a) at the beginning of operative paragraph 2, the replacement of the words "agrees with" by the words "approves of"; (b) at the beginning of operative paragraph 3, the replacement of the word "notes" by the word "observes". The Committee accepted, without objection, the second amendment but, on the suggestion of the representative of France, agreed that it should be left to the Secretariat to find a suitable translation of the original French words "reconnait, avec le Conseil".
27. An oral amendment was also suggested by the representative of Afghanistan to replace the words "commends", at the beginning of operative paragraph 1, by the word "expresses its appreciation to". This amendment was accepted without objection by the Committee.

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28. At the 760th meeting, the Committee voted on the seven-Power revised draft resolution, as amended, with the following results:

The Syrian amendment, as orally revised, to add at the end of operative paragraph 2 the words "in rural areas in particular" was adopted by 60 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The Syrian amendment to operative paragraph 4 (e) was rejected by 26 votes to 25, with 16 abstentions.

The Colombian amendment to add the words "in particular" in operative paragraph 4 (e) was adopted by 46 votes to 3, with 17 abstentions.

The revised draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Maintenance obligations

29. Some delegations praised the work of the 1956 United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations and welcomed the adoption and opening for signature of the Convention of the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance.

Human rights

30. Some delegations referred to the programme of periodic reports on human rights and studies of specific rights or groups of rights. It was emphasized that the new programme would enable the United Nations to view impartially the progress accomplished and the difficulties encountered by Member States. It was felt that it would not hamper the coming into force of the reporting system provided for in the draft Covenants on Human Rights and that, if properly carried out, it might contribute to the implementation of the two Covenants. It was pointed out, however, that care should be taken to avoid any overlapping of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights with the work of other organs.

31. With respect to advisory services in the field of human rights it was emphasized that the funds allocated to the programme should be distributed in a balanced manner so that no aspect of the programme would be neglected. Stress was laid on the need for the United Nations and the various Governments concerned to outline the programme adequately from the outset since it might otherwise extend beyond the scope of advisory services, as had, in the opinion of some, happened

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in the case of the News Personnel Seminar held in the summer of 1956 in Geneva. Hope was expressed that a seminar concerning women who had recently acquired political rights could be held in 1957.

32. It was stated that the programme of studies adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should make it possible for the United Nations to determine appropriate measures for the elimination of discrimination where it still existed.

33. Several delegations welcomed the adoption of the Supplementary Convention on Slavery. An appeal was made to all Governments to support the Convention. One delegation stated that it had consulted the Governments of the non-metropolitan territories for the external relations of which it was responsible, and that a number of them had already consented to the application of the Convention in their territories.

34. Many delegations commended the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. Hope was expressed that States would not only ratify such Conventions as those on Political Rights of Women, Equal Pay for Equal Work and the Nationality of Married Women, but that they would also, where necessary, enact appropriate legislation and see to it that it was fully implemented.

35. Some delegations regretted the postponement of consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the terms of General Assembly resolution 838 (IX) on the question of a draft International Code of Ethics for Information Personnel, on the ground that they represented failure by the United Nations to take positive action in the field of freedom of information.

36. One delegation expressed the view that the United Nations should set up a committee of experts to prepare draft conventions on selected topics of private law, such as marriage, divorce, adoption of children and the guardianship of minors.

International cultural and scientific co-operation

37. Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.598) as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter expressly stressing the importance of the development of international co-operation in the field of culture and education,

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"Considering that all nations contribute their valuable share in the common treasury of culture and science of the world,

"Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its IXth session on international scientific co-operation, the development of international cultural relations in general and mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values in particular,

"Bearing in mind that the peoples of the world desire wide and intensified international cultural and scientific co-operation,

"Noting the positive results achieved up to now by such international co-operation,

"Recognizing that mutual knowledge and understanding of the culture and life of nations contribute to the strengthening of international confidence and to the maintenance of peace,

"Bearing in mind that at the present time, all the necessary prerequisites exist for a further development of cultural and scientific relations among nations,

"1. Invites all States to promote, by mutual agreements and other means, a further all-round development of cultural and scientific international co-operation and to spare no effort in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives;

"2. Invites UNESCO and the other competent specialized agencies to report to the Economic and Social Council on their views and their work in this field and requests the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the specialized agencies' reports, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a report on the practical possibilities of an all-round development of cultural and scientific co-operation among nations, including appropriate recommendations and proposals."

38. It was argued in support of this draft resolution that both Article 1, paragraph 3, and Article 55 of the Charter stressed the importance of international co-operation in the field of culture and education in maintaining peaceful and friendly relations among nations. Moreover, the exchange of scientific knowledge and cultural values increased the wealth of individual nations and, in particular, stimulated the development of science for peaceful purposes. It was further emphasized that, at a time when international tension appeared to be increasing, it was essential that the United Nations should intensify its efforts to promote collaboration between States. In addition, the political and moral effect of such

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a resolution would be to give support to organizations such as UNESCO and other competent specialized agencies in their efforts to promote science and culture. In this connexion, some delegations praised the results achieved to date and expressed the hope that more would be accomplished in the future. Other delegations, however, stated that their Governments had shown greater reserve in the matter of cultural and scientific exchanges with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics because of the events in Hungary.

39. A majority of delegations expressed general agreement with the ideas contained in the Czechoslovak draft resolution.

40. Attention was drawn, however, to the danger of making a distinction between Eastern and Western cultural values. It was felt that the Committee would be better advised not to base its study of the question on the hypothesis of the existence in the world of two distinct categories of cultural values.

41. The representative of UNESCO made a statement concerning UNESCO's responsibilities in the field under discussion, referring especially to the resolutions adopted at the ninth session of the General Conference. Although the Economic and Social Council was already kept informed of the work done by UNESCO through the report submitted annually to it, his organization was prepared to submit a supplementary report when informed by the Council on what particular points further information was required. He stated, further, that in UNESCO's major project entitled "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values", the word "Eastern" had been defined as "east of the Mediterranean" and the word "Western" as west of it; but there were countries which could not be classified in either category whose culture was a source of enrichment to east and west. The purpose of the programme was not to stress differences, but to ensure understanding and cultural inter-penetration.

42. Other reservations which were made in the debate found expression in the amendments to the Czechoslovak draft resolution (A/C.3/L.598) submitted by France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.602). The sponsors of these amendments explained that, although they recognized the very great value of international cultural and scientific co-operation, they felt that it would be premature to ask the General Assembly to take a position on a whole series of

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proposals and that it would be more appropriate to take note of the admirable work done by some of the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, and request the Economic and Social Council, which was responsible under the Charter for co-ordinating the activities of the specialized agencies, to devote special attention to the question.

43. The joint amendments (A/C.3/L.602) read as follows:

1. Insert the title "International cultural and scientific co-operation".
2. Amend the last paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Bearing in mind the desirability of furthering the development of cultural and scientific relations among nations,".

3. In operative paragraph 1, replace the words "a further all-round development of" by the word "wider".
4. Amend operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

"2. Invites UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned to include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their views and activities in the field of international cultural and scientific co-operation; and requests the Economic and Social Council to give special attention to such statements.".

These amendments were accepted by the Czechoslovak delegation and incorporated in a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.598/Rev.1).

44. At the 761st meeting, the Committee voted on this revised draft resolution with the following results:

The third paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 52 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

45. The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the Economic and Social Council on the programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (A/3154, chapter VI, section I),

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1. Expresses its appreciation to the Economic and Social Council for its continuous attention to practical programmes for the integrated economic and social development of the under-developed countries;
2. Agrees with the emphasis placed by the Council on community development as part of the comprehensive measures taken by Governments for raising levels of living, in rural areas in particular;
3. Observes with interest the increasing application of community development principles and processes by national Governments in their programmes for promoting balanced growth of their countries and peoples;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, in drawing up the recommendations called for by Council resolution 627 (XXII) of 2 August 1956 concerning the long-range programme for the promotion of community development which the Council and its Social Commission are to prepare, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to take into account the views expressed by representatives in the Third Committee and, in particular, to lay stress upon:
 - (a) The integration of social and economic measures within such a programme;
 - (b) Adequate research into all factors affecting the planning and implementation of national community development programmes;
 - (c) The role of community development in raising levels of production, health, education and welfare and the importance of co-ordinating national and international efforts in comprehensive community development programmes;
 - (d) The study of the problems arising out of the migration of rural populations to urban centres;
 - (e) The assistance that should be given in particular to newly constituted States in planning and organizing community development programmes and in training the personnel required for implementing such programmes;
5. Invites Member States, either singly or acting in concert in regional groups, to continue to consider and propose additional measures in the field of community development which, in their view, will make the Council's programme more effective.

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Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter expressly stressing the importance of the development of international co-operation in the field of culture and education,

Considering that all nations contribute their valuable share in the common treasury of culture and science of the world,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its IXth

session on international scientific co-operation, the development of international cultural relations in general and mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values in particular,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the world desire wide and intensified international cultural and scientific co-operation,

Noting the positive results achieved up to now by such international co-operation,

Recognizing that mutual knowledge and understanding of the culture and life of nations contribute to the strengthening of international confidence and to the maintenance of peace,

Bearing in mind the desirability of furthering the development of cultural and scientific relations among nations,

1. Invites all States to promote, by mutual agreements and other means, wider cultural and scientific international co-operation and to spare no effort in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives;

2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned to include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their views and activities in the field of international cultural and scientific co-operation; and requests the Council to give special attention to such statements.