

has been a growing need for the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to work out some arrangements which will ensure that the programmes and activities of the individual bodies are not only in harmony but are, where circumstances permit, co-ordinated and concerted.

My delegation appreciates the very useful analysis of this question which the distinguished delegate of New Zealand presented to this Committee a week ago and I am sure the members of this Committee and the Fifth Committee will give it the detailed study it deserves.

As regards the related question of consultations with the Specialized Agencies which was raised in paragraph 645 of the Report, it is well known to all countries which participate actively in the work of the Specialized Agencies, and perhaps to none more than the developing countries, that many valuable programmes are being implemented by these bodies and that they have much potential for further helpful activities in many fields closely related to those in which the United Nations is concerned. As the work of all members of the United Nations family has developed, the necessity of dovetailing and relating frequently complementary activities has become more and more apparent, if limited resources are to be used to best advantage without the wastage in financial and human effort that is the inevitable corollary of duplication. Moreover in many fields, to consult the wealth of actual experience in the Agencies would help ensure that United Nations programmes were soundly conceived. These obvious advantages of good co-ordination would become more certain of achievement if the principle in paragraph 645 of the Report were put into practice.

My delegation therefore believes that the Third Committee should endorse the objective of the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 645 of its Report, in order to ensure that prior consultations will take place with the Specialized Agencies before the General Assembly finally launches into any project which is of concern to the Agencies. In expressing this view, my delegation does not wish to take a rigid position at this time on the wording of the proposed draft resolution. The distinguished delegate of India in his very useful remarks on this subject last week raised important considerations which we think should be transmitted to the Sixth Committee when it deals with the question. We think some wording could be arrived at which will meet the point raised by the distinguished delegate of India so that there will be no question of the draft resolution preventing the Assembly or its committees from taking initiatives. At the same time, we would hope that the draft resolution could be so phrased that consultations with the agencies concerned can be undertaken before the Assembly takes final decisions on projects which it may wish to launch.

One of the many striking things which I have found about the ECOSOC Report is the prominence given to education, particularly in the human rights activities of ECOSOC. Section VI of Chapter VI draws attention to the action which is to be taken by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of discrimination in education which has been dealt with by UNESCO. It also refers to the appeal made by the Commission on Human Rights to public authorities and private organizations to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to eradicating racial prejudice and religious intolerance; while Section III of Chapter VI deals with the question of promoting national advisory committees on human rights as a means of educating public opinion on these questions.