



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-second Session
OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 31 May 1967,
at 3.5 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Milan KLUSÁK
(Czechoslovakia).

Present:



Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia.

The observer for the following non-member State: Switzerland.

The representative of the following specialized agency: World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Elections  4286 and Corr.1 and Add.1-9, E/4299, E/4314  Add.1-8, E/4315 and Add.1-4; E/L.1153 and Add.1-3, E/L.1154 and Add.1-2)

1. The PRESIDENT said that members of the Council would find all necessary information on the number of

seats to be filled in each commission and the number of seats allotted to each geographical region in the Secretary-General's note (E/4314). The names of States which had informed the Secretary-General of their candidature for election to one or more of the commissions were listed in documents E/4314 and Add.1-8. The elections would proceed in the order in which the commissions were listed in document E/4314.

It was so agreed.

At the invitation of the President, Miss Fletcher (Canada), Mr. Arizala, (Philippines), Mrs. de Barry (Panama) and Mr. Tevoedjre (Dahomey) acted as tellers.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect eight members of the Statistical Commission—two from the African States, two from the Asian States, one from the Latin American States, one from the Western European and other States and two from the Socialist States of Eastern Europe—for a term of office of four years from 1 January 1968. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had submitted its candidature in the last-named group of States.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	26
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	26
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

*Number of votes obtained:**African States*

Ghana	22
United Arab Republic	17
Madagascar	8
Tunisia	2
Botswana	1

Asian States

India	21
Indonesia	20
Thailand	6
China	3

Latin American States

Cuba	21
Mexico	2
Argentina	1

Western European and other States

Australia	12
New Zealand	10
France	2

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Czechoslovakia	25
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	23
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2

3. The PRESIDENT announced that since Australia and New Zealand, in the group of Western European and other States, in which one seat was to be filled, had obtained twelve and ten votes respectively, a further ballot, restricted to those two countries, would be held in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:

Invalid ballots:

Number of valid ballots:

Required majority:

Number of votes obtained:

Australia	14
New Zealand	11

Having obtained the required majority, Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Arab Republic were elected members of the Statistical Commission.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

4. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of office of four years from 1 January 1968, nine members of the Population Commission: three from the African States, two from the Asian States, one from the Latin American States, two from the Western European and other States and one from the Socialist States of Eastern Europe.

5. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) said that the Central African Republic had submitted its candidature for one of the seats allotted to African States and that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was a candidate for the seat allotted to the group of Socialist States of Eastern Europe.

6. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that the only candidate for the Latin American States was Jamaica.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 26

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 26

Required majority: 14

Number of votes obtained:

African States

Ghana	26
Central African Republic	25
United Arab Republic	24
Madagascar	2
Tunisia	1

Asian States

Pakistan	22
Indonesia	18
China	11
Thailand	1

Latin American States

Jamaica	26
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Western European and other States

France	25
Sweden	25

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	25
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1

Having obtained the required majority, the Central African Republic, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Arab Republic were elected members of the Population Commission.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

7. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of office of three years from 1 January 1968, eleven members of the Commission for Social Development: four from the African States, two from the Asian States, two from the Latin American States, two from the Western European and other States, and one from the Socialist States of Eastern Europe.

8. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) said that Cuba had withdrawn its candidature for one of the seats allotted to the Latin American States.

9. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said he was authorized to inform the Council that the only two candidates for the seats allotted to the Latin American States were Argentina and Mexico.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 26

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 26

Required majority: 14

Number of votes obtained:

African States

Cameroon	26
Tunisia	25
United Arab Republic	24
Botswana	23
Sierra Leone	4
Algeria	1

Asian States

Cyprus	25
Iran	25
Irak	1

Latin American States

Mexico	25
Argentina	22
Cuba	3

Western European and other States

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26
Spain	24
Belgium	1

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Romania	26
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Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Botswana, Cameroon, Cyprus, Iran, Mexico, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected members of the Commission for Social Development.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

10. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of office of three years from 1 January 1968, eleven members of the Commission on Human Rights—two from the African States, four from the Asian States, two from the Latin American States, two from

the Western European and other States, and one from the Socialist States of Eastern Europe.

11. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) said that Venezuela had presented its candidature for one of the seats allotted to the Latin American States.

12. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) informed the Council that Botswana had withdrawn its candidature for one of the seats allotted to the African States.

13. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that the only two candidates for the seats allotted to the Latin American States were Jamaica and Venezuela.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

African States

Madagascar	25
United Republic of Tanzania	24
Botswana	1

Asian States

Philippines	22
India	21
Lebanon	18
Israel	15
Cyprus	13
Singapore	10
Thailand	4
China	1

Latin American States

Jamaica	27
Venezuela	26
Mexico	1

Western European and other States

France	26
Austria	25
Australia	1

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27
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Having obtained the required majority, Austria, France, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Philippines, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of office of three years from 1 January 1968, eleven members of the Commission on the Status of Women: three from the African States, two from the Asian States, one from the Latin American States, three from the Western European and other States, and two from the Socialist States of Eastern Europe.

15. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) said that Cuba and Venezuela had withdrawn their candidatures and that Spain had presented its candidature.

Mr. Rahnema (Iran). Vice-President. took the Chair.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

African States

Ghana	27
Botswana	25
Madagascar	25

Asian States

Japan	24
China	12
Cyprus	9
Singapore	9

Latin American States

Dominican Republic	24
Cuba	3

Western European and other States

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27
United States of America	26
Spain	24
Austria	2
Netherlands	1

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	26
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1

16. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) said that as only ten States had obtained the required majority, the Council was required under rule 69 of its rules of procedure to fill the vacant eleventh seat by holding a special ballot limited to Cyprus and Singapore, which had both obtained nine votes, and then a further ballot limited to that of those two States which had obtained the majority, and China.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

Cyprus	14
Singapore	13

Cyprus having obtained the required majority, a further ballot was held limited to Cyprus and China.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	26
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

Cyprus	14
China	12

Having obtained the required majority, Botswana, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Japan, Madagascar, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were elected members of the Commission on the Status of Women.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

17. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of office of four years from 1 January 1968, eight members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in the light of the principles set forth in paragraph 5 of the Secretary-General's note (E/4314).

18. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) said that the Dominican Republic had added its candidature to those indicated in the Secretary-General's note (E/4314 and Add.1-8).

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14

Number of votes obtained:

Ghana	27
Peru	27
Canada	26
United States of America	26
France	26
Dominican Republic	26
Switzerland	26
Yugoslavia	26

Having obtained the required majority, those eight States were elected members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

19. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that it had to elect eleven members of the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office of three years from 2 March 1968.

20. The Council had before it the report of the Committee to review candidates (E/4299), which contained the latter's recommendations on the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and by Governments. The name of Mr. Kušević (Yugoslavia) had to be deleted from the list of candidates in paragraph 11 of the Committee's report, in conformity with a communication received from the Yugoslav Government (E/4286/Add.9) by which Mr. Kušević had been replaced as the latter's candidate by Mr. Nikolić.

21. He invited the Council first to elect three members of the International Narcotics Control Board from the list of candidates submitted by WHO.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14

Number of votes obtained:

Dr. A. Atisso (Senegal)	23
Dr. M. Granier Doyeux (Venezuela)	23
Mr. I. Vertes (Hungary)	17
Mr. F. Gewehr (Federal Republic of Germany)	12
Mr. Luang Binbakra Bidvabhad (Thailand)	6

Having obtained the required majority, Dr. M. A. Atisso (Senegal), Dr. M. Granier Doyeux (Venezuela) and Mr. I. Vertes (Hungary) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

22. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect eight members of the International Narcotics Control Board from the list of candidates submitted by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of States Parties to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)	23
Mr. M. Aslam (Pakistan)	22
Dr. Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)	22
Mr. Paul Reuter (France)	20
Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)	18
Dr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)	17
Dr. Tatsuo Kariyone (Japan)	17
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	14
Mr. Carlos Avalos Jibaja (Peru)	13
Mr. R. E. Curran (Canada)	12
Mr. Abbass Gholi Ardalan (Iran)	11
Mr. Dragan Nikolić (Yugoslavia)	11
Dr. Décio Parreiras (Brazil)	6
Dr. Soenarto Prawirósujanto (Indonesia)	4
Mr. Chihab-Eddine Zabalawi (Syria)	4
Dr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia)	2
Mr. Octavio Aguar Monterde (Spain)	2

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), Mr. M. Aslam (Pakistan), Dr. Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey), Mr. Paul Reuter (France), Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic), Dr. Leon Steinig (United States of America), Dr. Tatsuo Kariyone (Japan) and Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

23. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of four years from 1 January 1968, nine members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: two from the African States, one from the Asian States, two from the Latin American States, three from the Western European and other States, and one from the Socialist States of Eastern Europe. Information regarding the candidatures was contained in documents E/4315 and Add.1-4.

24. He indicated that Spain and the Dominican Republic had withdrawn their candidatures.

25. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) announced that the only two candidates of the group of Latin American States were Chile and Panama.

Mr. Klusák (Czechoslovakia) resumed the Chair.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

African States

Kenya	25
Ghana	15
United Arab Republic	13
Morocco	1

Asian States

Lebanon	18
Israel	9

Latin American States

Chile	27
Panama	27

Western European and other States

France	26
Italy	26
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26
Poland	1

Having obtained the required majority, Chile, France, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Panama, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

26. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect ten members of the Executive Board of UNICEF for a term of office of three years starting on 1 August 1967. Information concerning the candidatures could be found in documents E/L.1154 and Add.1 and 2.

27. Mr. HOGAN (Secretary of the Council) announced that he had received two new candidatures, those of the Dominican Republic and Guinea.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

Iraq	27
Poland	27
France	26
Dominican Republic	26
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26
Cameroon	25
United States of America	24
Uganda	22
Guinea	21
China	19
United Arab Republic	19

Guyana	1
Thailand	1

Having obtained the required majority, Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, France, Guinea, Iraq, Poland, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America were elected members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.

28. The PRESIDENT announced that since China and the United Arab Republic had each obtained 19 votes, a second ballot would be held, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, in order to break the tie.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	26
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

China	13
United Arab Republic	13

29. The PRESIDENT stated that as neither of the two countries had obtained the required majority, a third ballot was necessary and he suggested that the ballot should be postponed until a further meeting.

It was so decided.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

30. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect, for a term of office of three years starting on 1 January 1968, thirteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, two of which were to be chosen from among the African States, three from among the Asian States, one from among the Latin American States, five from among the Western European and other States, and two from among the Socialist States of Eastern Europe.

31. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that Venezuela was the only candidate for the group of Latin American States.

32. Mr. SCHUURMANS (Belgium) announced his country's candidature for one of the seats reserved for the group of Western European and other States.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27
<i>Required majority:</i>	14

Number of votes obtained:

African States

Algeria	27
United Arab Republic	25
Guinea	2

Asian States

Malaysia	27
Pakistan	27
Jordan	24
Syria	2

Latin American States

Venezuela 27

Western European and other States

Canada 25

France 24

Belgium 22

Finland 21

Austria 20

New Zealand 12

Greece 9

Socialist States of Eastern Europe

Poland 27

Romania 27

Having obtained the required majority, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Organization of work

33. The PRESIDENT said that he would like to discuss means of making the best use of the time remaining before the end of the present session with a view to completing consideration of all the items on the agenda.

34. As the Secretary of the Council had pointed out at the last meeting, certain social questions were still being discussed by the Social Committee and there would be some delay in bringing them before the Council. Accordingly, after consulting both the Secretary and numerous delegations, he wished to make a general suggestion concerning the organization of the four remaining plenary meetings. As the members were aware, the Council had to deal, firstly, with the economic questions already discussed in committee and, secondly, with the social questions which were to be discussed in committee in the next few days. He therefore felt that it would be necessary to extend the present session until the 5th of June, or even until the 6th or 7th of June, in order to consider the report of the Social Committee. He would like to know whether the members of the Council were prepared to agree to that. If so, the meetings to be held during the present week would be devoted to economic questions and certain social questions, while consideration of the remaining social questions would be postponed until the beginning of the following week. If the Council agreed to that suggestion, the Secretary would give him a list of the questions to be discussed in plenary meetings.

35. Mr. ATTIGA (Libya) said that when the question had been raised at the last meeting the Secretary had mentioned the possibility of holding meetings the following week. He himself had suggested that the Committee's work should be postponed until the Geneva session, and the Secretary had said that he was not in favour of that course of action. The implication had been that the members of the Council had no choice in the matter and would have to meet the following week.

36. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he agreed with the Libyan representative. The situation which had arisen

was most unfortunate, since there were already heavy demands on the Council's time and it would be awkward to make any changes. If consideration of the economic questions had been delayed in the same way, the problem would have been insoluble. He drew attention to the difficulties which any delay might create with regard to the work to be done in the social field in the broad sense of that term; for the Programme Committee and Committee on Administrative Budget of the United Nations Children's Fund were also to meet during the following week, so that some members of the Council might not be able to attend certain meetings. He wondered if the Council really had no choice in the matter and whether it would not be possible to hold additional meetings, including night or even Saturday meetings. The Council should try not to hold any meetings after Monday, 5 June, at the latest. The Chairman of the Social Committee, who was attending the present meeting, was prepared to make every effort in that direction.

37. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said that if the Social Committee could not complete its work by the end of the present week, it had two possible courses of action: to break off its work and resume it at the Geneva summer session or to continue its work, and if the Council had no time to meet to consider its reports, resume consideration of them at the Geneva summer session. He saw no compelling reason why the Council should extend the present session beyond the date set in order to complete its work, when it could do so at the Geneva summer session. In any event, Monday should be the last day of meeting.

38. Mr. SCHUURMANS (Belgium) agreed with the representatives of France and the United Republic of Tanzania. On Tuesday, 6 June, the General Assembly would resume its work, and some delegations would then have difficulty in attending Council meetings. He therefore asked the President to give some indication of how long the Social Committee would need to complete its work, so that representatives could arrange their schedules.

39. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) did not see why the Council could not hold night and Saturday meetings; he agreed with the representative of France that that would be preferable to extending the session. If it proved impossible to hold additional meetings, the Council would have virtually no choice; the work had to be completed at Headquarters because the Council had decided last July not to consider social questions at Geneva. It should avoid going back on that decision; to do so, moreover, would entail considerable expense, both for the United Nations and for delegations, since the entire administrative apparatus of the Social Committee and the necessary delegation personnel would have to be moved. Thus, the only possibility was to extend the present session, if necessary, until the following week.

40. Mr. ASTAFYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) endorsed the United States representative's observations; in particular, he felt that it would be very difficult to carry over questions from the present session to the Geneva session. At its summer session the Council would have many complex questions to consider: for example, the world economic

situation. Its agenda should therefore not be overloaded. Accordingly, he joined with the representatives of France and the United States in requesting the Secretary of the Council to arrange night and Saturday meetings, if it were at all possible. While a two or three day extension would present no great difficulty for the Soviet delegation, it would raise greater problems for other delegations. It was therefore highly desirable that the work should be completed within the time-limit set.

41. Mr. VARELA (Panama), observing that most members of the Council wished additional meetings to be arranged, stressed the advantages of that course of action. Some delegations had already made commitments for the following week, and the smaller delegations had very little time to work on the documentation they would need at the Geneva session. An appeal should be made to all members of the Social Committee to endeavour, in the spirit of understanding they had always shown, to complete their work in time. He thanked all his colleagues in the Economic Committee for the diligence they had shown, thanks to which the Committee had been able to adopt all its resolutions rapidly.

42. Mr. HUDA (Pakistan) supported the United States and USSR representatives. He agreed that it was hardly desirable to burden the agenda of the Council's forty-third session with questions from the present session; but he doubted whether one day would be sufficient for consideration of the Social Committee's report in view of the complex nature of the questions it dealt with. An extension of the session seemed inevitable, but he would like to be informed of it promptly.

43. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey), replying as Chairman of the Social Committee to the representative of Belgium, said that with five or six more meetings at most—in other words, if it could count on two additional night or Saturday meetings—the Social Committee would be able to complete its work. However, there remained the problem of the Economic and Social Council's adoption of the Committee's various reports. While the Social Committee continued to meet, the Council would have no reports to consider in plenary session. In the circumstances, the alternatives were very limited: either one or two days of meetings could be arranged for the following week, in the hope that the Social Committee's debates would not be reopened in plenary session, or else consideration of one or two items could be postponed to the Geneva summer session. He left the matter to the decision of the Council and assured it of his full collaboration.

44. The PRESIDENT thanked the Chairman of the Social Committee for his observations; he fully appreciated the extent of the work to be completed by the Social Committee, especially as the time allotted to it had been reduced from five weeks to four.

45. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that the discussion seemed to be producing a consensus: on the one hand, the Council could not continue beyond a certain date; on the other hand, the members of the Council did not wish to carry over the discussions to the Geneva session, for a number of reasons. He hoped, therefore, in view of the efforts being made by the Chairman of the Social Committee and the assurances given by certain delegations—the Tanzanian delegation in particular—that it would be possible to organize the work so as to complete the proceedings of the Social Committee on Saturday and those of the Council early next week.

46. Mr. ATTIGA (Libya) said that the Council now had a choice. The questions considered in the Social Committee were often controversial; they were complex and sometimes submitted prematurely to the Council, and there was no reason to expect a change to take place from one day to the next so that decisions would be adopted rapidly. An effort could, of course, be made to complete the work on Friday; otherwise, it would be better to defer it to the forty-fourth session of the Council, in a year's time, especially as some of the questions pending were in no way urgent. He considered, therefore, that the Council should hold a final meeting on Monday to consider the latest decisions taken by the Social Committee.

47. The PRESIDENT said that he would like to formulate certain conclusions, on the basis of the various opinions that had been expressed. Firstly, Council members were apparently prepared to hold additional meetings during the present week; he would therefore consult the Secretariat on the matter. Secondly, the Social Committee would apparently be able to conclude its work if it too could have additional meetings—two day meetings and two night meetings. The final problem to be resolved was the Council's consideration of the latest questions discussed in the Social Committee. Since the Council had before it no definite proposal to defer its current work either to its forty-fourth session or its Geneva summer session, he suggested that it should meet again on Monday, 5 June, and, if necessary, for the last time on Tuesday, 6 June, at the latest.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 7.40 p.m.

