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President: Mr. C. W. A. SCHURMANN (Netherlands).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: India, Israel, Jordan.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

***Inclusion in the agenda of additional items
(E/L.885 and Corr.1)***

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the agenda of the resumed thirtieth session (E/L.885 and Corr.1). He suggested that the additional questions mentioned therein should be included in the agenda.

It was so decided.

***Order of consideration of agenda items
(E/L.885/Add.1 and Corr.1)***

2. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should consider the items of its agenda in the order given in the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.885/Add.1 and Corr.1).

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 27

**Agreement between the United Nations
and the International Development Association
(E/3427, E/L.887)**

3. The PRESIDENT read out the note by the Secretary-General concerning the agreement between the United Nations and the International Development Association (E/3427) and drew attention to the draft resolution submitted by Denmark (E/L.887). He noted that if the draft resolution was adopted, he would have only one day in which to complete the contemplated negotiations with the appropriate authorities of the Association.

4. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark), introducing her delegation's draft resolution E/L.887, said that the Danish Government had always considered that one of the principal purposes of the United Nations was to promote the economic development of the under-developed countries and to facilitate the financing of that development. That was why her Government had supported the establishment of international bodies dealing specifically with technical assistance, pre-investment and direct capital investment. Since those various activities were closely interrelated, co-ordination at the planning stage would seem to be indispensable if difficulties, duplication and excessive administrative costs were to be avoided. As the Danish Government attached great importance to the provision of financial assistance for the development of less developed areas, it was gratified by the wide response which the Association seemed to have elicited from many recipient countries, and believed that it would be in the common interest for the Executive Directors of the Association in carrying out their new duties to take into account what had been or was said or done by the United Nations. Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations with those of the Association would also enable countries which were not members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to follow the activities of the new organ closely.

5. She recalled that at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, the representative of Denmark in the Second Committee had expressed gratification at the work of the Consultative Board of the Special Fund and had said that a similar body should be established to direct the activities of any new financing organ. She was convinced that the liaison committee would make an equally valuable contribution. She hoped that the draft resolution submitted by her delegation would be adopted unanimously.

6. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) requested that his country should be associated with Denmark as co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

7. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) unreservedly supported the draft resolution submitted by Denmark and Japan. His

country, which considered itself qualified to speak on behalf of all under-developed countries in need of financial assistance, was particularly happy that close relations were to be established between the Association and the United Nations, with its well-established traditions and principles. The Association should provide aid without strings; its assistance should not be made contingent upon the fulfilment of any political, military, economic or other condition. The agreement would facilitate the task and bring about a wider measure of co-operation and a more effective co-ordination of activities. He hoped that all international organs would seek such co-operation so that they might benefit by the experience of the United Nations. As the representative of Denmark had observed, the liaison committee would be very useful and would ensure the efficient management of the limited resources that would be available to the Association.

8. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Bank, expressed doubt concerning the advisability of concluding a similar agreement between the United Nations and the Association. The way to establish effective relations between the United Nations and the Association was, as the representative of the Sudan had observed, to ensure that no strings would be attached to the assistance provided. The Soviet Union could not vote in favour of the draft resolution unless the agreement included a provision recalling the terms of Article 58 of the Charter.

9. The PRESIDENT, replying to the representative of the Soviet Union, remarked that while he was authorized to negotiate with the representatives of the Association, he could not impose conditions.

10. Mr. CHENG Paonan (China), recalling operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, said that if any member of the Council had reservations to make, it could do so when the Council considered the draft agreement. The President's freedom of action should not be restricted at the present stage.

11. Mr. PAZWAK (Afghanistan) pointed out that, in essence, the draft resolution merely requested the President to negotiate with the representatives of the Association and that no objection had been raised to his doing so.

12. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) shared the view of the representative of China that the essential point was to ensure liaison between the activities of the various organs dealing with development. He supported the draft resolution.

13. The PRESIDENT suggested that the draft resolution (E/L.887) should be considered as adopted, on the understanding that he would take the observations of the members of the Council into account in the course of the negotiations.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 26

Question of a change in the name of the technical assistance programmes (E/3426)

14. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan), recalling that he had supported the proposal by the representative of the

United Arab Republic of the Technical Assistance Committee, pointed out that technical assistance had entered a new phase in which a free assessment of needs and the concept of mutual benefits were determining factors. He therefore fully supported the draft resolution contained in document E/3426.

15. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) fully endorsed the reasons given by the Sudanese representative and hoped that, on the basis of the resolution about to be adopted, the specialized agencies would modify their terminology.

16. The PRESIDENT proposed that the draft resolution should be considered as unanimously adopted.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Place of meeting of the ad hoc working group established by Council resolution 798 (XXX)

17. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan), supported by Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan), suggested that, for reasons of convenience and economy, the *ad hoc* working group should meet at Headquarters.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Date of the spring sessions of the Council after 1961 (E/3425)

18. Mr. ERROCK (United Kingdom) recalled that his delegation had been the first to raise the question at present under consideration; it would, however, yield to the arguments advanced by the Secretary-General in document E/3425, especially in paragraph (c).

19. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) pointed out that if the spring session of the Council were put forward, it would clash with the session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

20. Mr. SILVA SUCRE (Venezuela) also considered that the session should not be put forward a month.

21. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council, in the light of the Secretary-General's note, should decide not to change the date of its spring session.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Work of the Council in 1961 (E/L.884, E/L.886 and Add.1)

DRAFT PROGRAMME PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (E/L.884)

22. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to consider the draft programme for 1961 (E/L.884), so that, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the Council, a provisional agenda might be drawn up for the next regular session. He asked for opinions on the draft list of agenda items for the thirty-first session.

23. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) asked whether the review of public administration programmes referred to in paragraph 8 of document E/L.884 could not be included in the agenda of an earlier session than the thirty-fourth.

24. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) replied that the work on that question might be completed in time for the thirty-third session and that the Secretariat would do its utmost to submit the report as early as possible. He recalled the explanation which the Deputy Under-Secretary had given at the thirtieth session to the effect that in view of the circumstances it would be difficult to carry out all the work which had been asked for, and he expressed the hope that the Council would allow the Secretariat all possible latitude.

25. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) proposed that the question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level should be postponed to the summer session. As the date by which replies should be received had been fixed for 31 March, the United States Government would not have sufficient time to reach a decision that could be presented at the spring session.

26. The PRESIDENT pointed out that if the question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session, the Council would be free at that time to take whatever decision it considered appropriate.

27. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Chile) agreed with the President. He said that the Secretary-General merely intended to submit a preliminary report to the Council, a procedure which would seem to entail no difficulties. The United States delegation could, if it wished, present objections when the question came up for discussion. In any event, no decision on the question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level was called for at present.

28. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) said that while he fully appreciated the point of view of the United States delegation and was convinced that other delegations had taken note of it, he nevertheless considered that the question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level should be examined at the spring session, since the summer session had a very heavy agenda. Furthermore, it would be impossible to convene a meeting of the kind without sufficient notice. Lastly, if the Council included that question in the agenda of its thirty-second session, it might be considered to have taken a step backward.

29. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the Council was not for the time being discussing the date of a meeting at the ministerial level, but was simply called upon to decide when the question would be studied; a decision could be taken only at that time. That being so, she agreed with the President and the Chilean representative.

30. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) said that he would not press his proposal. Nevertheless, he pointed out that Council resolution 782 (XXX) did not specify that replies from Governments should arrive in time to allow of the questions being examined at the thirty-first session. As, in fact, operative paragraph 3 laid down 31 March 1961 as the date on which observations should reach the Secretary-General, it would be impossible to apply the rule that documents to be considered at any session should be circulated to members six weeks before the beginning of the session in question. Paragraph 4 would furthermore seem to imply that the question should be considered at the thirty-

second session. In any event the United States delegation would not protest against the Council's decision.

31. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would bring resolution 782 (XXX) to the attention of the newly elected Member States so that their observations could arrive within the specified time-limit. He also pointed out that one seat on the Council remained to be filled and that the election would not be held before the middle of March.

32. Mr. MACHOWSKI (Poland) recalled that in accordance with a practice followed in the past, replies were sometimes published one by one or in groups as and when they were received. If that procedure were followed in connexion with the question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level, delegations would have time to take cognizance of the communications, especially as the thirty-first session would last from three to four weeks.

33. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) said that it would be possible to adopt that method.

34. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) withdrew his proposal in order to expedite the Council's work.

35. The PRESIDENT proposed that the list of items for consideration by the thirty-first session which appeared in document E/L.884 should form the provisional agenda of the thirty-first session of the Council, subject to any decisions which might be reached on the disposal of items arising out of the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly (E/L.886 and Add.1).

It was so decided.

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to study the draft list of items for the thirty-second session.

37. Mr. CHENG Paonan (China) said that in recent years the work had been badly divided among the various Council sessions; the number of items in the agenda of the spring session was out of proportion to that of the items in the agenda of the summer session, which frequently had to be prolonged.

38. He had given careful attention to the documents on the work of the Council in 1961 (E/L.884) and the disposal of items arising out of the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly (E/L.886 and Add.1) and had noted that the thirty-second session would have a very heavy agenda even if no further items were added. Moreover, a large number of meetings would be devoted to the study of the world social situation. The General Assembly at its fifteenth session had adopted nineteen resolutions which concerned the Council, fourteen of which would require decisions by the Council at its thirty-second session; the number of items included in the agenda of that session would thus be thirty-nine. A number of the items referred to the Council by the General Assembly related to items which were already on the agenda, but as the session would in any case be a very heavy one, he feared that five weeks would not be long enough. The Secretariat should consider all possible ways of solving the problem; some committees might perhaps meet in advance, or the Council session might begin one week before the scheduled date.

39. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) noted that the Secretary-General proposed in document E/L.886 that an item entitled "Financing of economic development" should be included in the agenda of the thirty-second session. He wondered whether it would be possible to subdivide agenda item 2 proposed for the thirty-second session (E/L.884) into two separate items, to be entitled: "World economic trends" and "Economic development of under-developed countries: financing of economic development".

40. In order to save time it might perhaps be wise to combine items 11 and 12 and to include item 16 in the provisional agenda of the thirty-first session, requesting the Commission on Human Rights to consider the problem of freedom of information at the beginning of its session.

41. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) had no fault to find with the United States representative's proposals except that the wording of the first did not strike him as altogether satisfactory.

42. Mr. BO'JQUIN (France) supported the proposal to combine items 11 and 12, but pointed out that in practice the Council would want to study the UNESCO report separately. He saw no reason why item 16 should not be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-first session.

43. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) thought that the unfortunate tendency which had arisen during the past several years should be combated. The items should be so allocated that the Council's work would be completed within the time allotted.

44. M. PHILLIPS (United States of America), referring to his proposal in item 2, proposed that the following two items should be included in the provisional agenda: "World economic trends" and "Economic development of under-developed countries and financing of economic development".

45. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said that the Secretary-General would have no objection. The two items had been combined with a view to a general debate on economic development, the particular aspects of the problem being the subject of individual items referred in the normal course to the Economic Committee. Items 11 and 12 could also be considered together. With regard to freedom of information (item 16), the Council had requested three reports, and one of them might not be ready in time for the summer session.

46. Mr. SCHWELB (Secretariat) recalled that at its twenty-seventh session the Council had asked for three kinds of report (resolution 718 (XXVII)): a survey by UNESCO, annual reports, and a substantive report on developments since 1954, the last-mentioned to be drawn up by a special consultant. As far as the UNESCO study was concerned, if it were transmitted in due time to the Commission on Human Rights, it could be considered by the Commission at the beginning of its session and placed before the Council at its thirty-first session. The annual reports should present no difficulty, because the first annual report would cover the year 1961 and would be presented to the Commission on Human Rights in 1962. The substantive report should in the ordinary way be ready for the summer session;

nevertheless, if the Council so decided, it could be submitted at the thirty-first session, but it might not be possible to observe the six-week rule.

47. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) did not greatly favour the first United States proposal concerning item 2 of the list. The agenda of the summer session would be a very heavy one, and the problem of economic development had already been considered as a whole; the problem should now be tackled from the point of view of the development of the under-developed countries. For that reason, the solution proposed in the document drafted by the Secretariat would seem to be the best. On the other hand, it would be useful to hold a general debate on items 11 and 12 and refer the particular aspects of the matter to the appropriate committee.

48. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) thought that the financing of economic development should be studied separately.

49. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) thought it necessary to stress the importance of the problem of financing economic development and therefore agreed with the United Kingdom representative.

50. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Secretary-General's proposal in document E/L.886 concerning the Second Committee's draft resolution on the establishment of a United Nations capital equipment fund (A/4648, draft resolution VII¹) was precisely that the financing of economic development should be a separate question.

51. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) said that the point of his suggestion for amending item 2 on the list was to take account of the Secretary-General's proposal.

52. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session two separate items entitled: "World economic trends" and "Economic development of under-developed countries and financing of economic development" in place of item 2 of the list drawn up by the Secretariat.

It was so decided.

53. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should combine items 11 and 12 of the list in the Secretariat document.

It was so decided.

54. Mr. GAGLIOTTI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), in answer to a query with regard to item 16 (Freedom of information), stated that the UNESCO report referred to by Mr. Schwelb was scheduled for discussion at the Commission on Human Rights. It was for the Council to decide whether it wished to discuss the report of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject at its thirty-first or thirty-second session.

55. The PRESIDENT proposed that item 16 of the list of items for the thirty-second session contained in the document drawn up by the Secretariat (E/L.884) should be included in the agenda of the thirty-first session.

It was so decided.

¹ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV).

The list of items for the thirty-second session, as amended, was adopted, subject to any decisions which might be reached on the disposal of items arising out of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

DISPOSAL OF ITEMS ARISING OUT OF
THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(E/L.886 and Add.1)

56. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.886 and Add.1) and invited it to consider the recommendations in part I of that document concerning each decision taken by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

1. *Concerted action for economic development of economically less developed countries (A/4648, draft resolution I²).*

2. *Projections (A/4648, draft resolution III³).*

3. *Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (A/4648, draft resolution IV⁴).*

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

4. *Strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries (A/4648, draft resolution V⁵).*

57. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) observed that, as his delegation had already pointed out in the 691st meeting of the Second Committee, neither resolution 6 (XV) of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) nor the actual work of ECE directly concerned the economic development of the under-development countries. While he had no objection to the Secretary-General's recommendation, he thought that it should be left to ECE, in so far as it was concerned, to take the appropriate decision on the General Assembly resolution.

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

5. *Improvement of the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries (A/4648, draft resolution VI⁶).*

58. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) thought that, in its report on its May 1961 session, the Commission on International Commodity Trade should perhaps refer to any study which it might have made as a result of the General Assembly resolution.

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

² Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV).

³ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1517 (XV).

⁴ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV).

⁵ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1519 (XV).

⁶ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1520 (XV).

6. *Financing of economic development of less developed countries through long-term loans and in other advantageous ways and ensuring an increasing share in world trade for their products (A/4648, draft resolution X⁷).*

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

7. *Decision of the Second Committee with regard to the question of the development of petroleum industry in less developed countries (A/4648, par. 162-165).*

59. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said that his delegation would be glad if it were possible for the draft resolution submitted by it to the Second Committee to be forwarded to the Committee for Industrial Development.

60. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said that that was the intention of the Secretary-General's recommendation.

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

8. *Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development (A/4648, draft resolution XI⁸).*

61. The PRESIDENT observed that the recommendations followed naturally from the resolution. The question of increasing the membership of the Committee for Industrial Development should, however, be left in abeyance until the Council considered agenda item 19 (Elections).

62. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) said that, in his view, it would be better if the Council, when taking note of the action proposed, were to give its approval at once to the basic principle of the increase in membership without prejudice to the decision it would take when the time came for the elections.

63. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Chile) supported the representative of the Sudan.

64. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) and Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) thought that it would be preferable to follow the procedure suggested by the President.

65. Mr. CHENG Paonan (China) pointed out that the Council was merely discussing its agenda item 21; the Secretary-General's proposal itself stated that the question of increasing the membership of the Committee in question could be taken up under item 19. Accordingly, he proposed that at the present stage the Council should confine itself to approving the Secretary-General's proposals.

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

9. *Assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent States (A/4649, draft resolution I⁹).*

66. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) said that the Director-General of

⁷ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1524 (XV).

⁸ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1525 (XV).

⁹ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1527 (XV).

UNESCO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa — the former acting in accordance with the decisions reached by the General Conference of UNESCO and the latter in the normal course of his duties — proposed to hold in the spring, with the help of the specialized agencies, a meeting of representatives of African Governments. The purpose of the meeting would be to evaluate the educational and training requirements of the African countries from the economic point of view. Owing to the fact that that proposal had to be carried out with great speed, the Secretary-General had placed the matter in the hands of the Executive Secretary of ECA as part of his duties, instead of suggesting that it should be included in the ECA programme, since in that case ECA would have forwarded it to the Council.

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

10. *Low-cost housing and related community facilities (A/4615, draft resolution II¹⁰).*

11. *United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries (A/4615, draft resolution III¹¹).*

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

12. *Provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV)).*

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

13. *Decision of the Second Committee with regard to the draft declaration on international economic co-operation (A/4648, para. 48-53).*

67. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) proposed that the question be placed on the agenda of the Council's thirty-first session.

It was so decided.

14. *Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund (A/4648, draft resolution VII¹²).*

15. *International credit insurance (A/4648, draft resolution IX¹³).*

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

16. *United Nations assistance in public administration: provision of operational executive and administrative personnel (A/4649, draft resolution IV¹⁴).*

68. The PRESIDENT, replying to Mr. BOUQUIN (France), said that if the question were placed on the agenda of the Council's thirty-second session, it would

first be examined by the Technical Assistance Committee and then by the Council.

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

17. *Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends (A/4635, para. 11¹⁵).*

The measures recommended by the Secretary-General were approved.

69. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the recommendations of the Secretary-General in part II of document E/L.886.

18. *Economic and social consequences of disarmament (A/4648, draft resolution II¹⁶).*

70. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) said he would like to take the opportunity to stress once again the great importance of the resolution on disarmament. It would, however, remain a dead letter if Governments did not show a real desire to co-operate; without their co-operation, the discussions which the resolution recommended would be of little use. His delegation warmly approved the measures recommended by the General Assembly, which should provide the Secretary-General with fuller information and assist the Secretariat in its work.

71. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the Sudanese delegation's statement and asked the Secretariat to do everything in its power to ensure that the resolution in question was implemented.

72. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) agreed with the Sudanese delegation's views and stated that it was his delegation's intention to give unreserved support to the Secretary-General's efforts.

73. Mr. BOUQUIN (France), referring to the General Assembly's decision with regard to programme appraisal in the economic, social and human rights field (*Five-year Perspective, 1960-1964*) which had been brought to the notice of the Council in part II B of document E/L.886, said that in his view the Council, at its spring session, should take that decision into account when preparing the agenda item on the practical problems of co-ordination for its thirty-second session. His delegation reserved the right to refer to the matter again at the appropriate moment.

74. The PRESIDENT asked the members of the Council whether, in the light of the comments that had been made, they agreed to follow the Secretary-General's suggestions that no action be taken on the resolutions in part II of document E/L.886.

It was so decided.

75. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to document E/L.886/Add.1, which concerned General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV) on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, and

¹⁰ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV).

¹¹ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV).

¹² Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV).

¹³ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1533 (XV).

¹⁴ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1530 (XV).

¹⁵ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1512 (XV).

¹⁶ Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV).

to the Secretary-General's recommendation on that matter.

76. Mr. GAGLIOTTI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that since resolution 1572 (XV) had been passed by the General Assembly only the preceding week, there had not been time to evaluate the tasks called for by it. In view of that, it would be preferable to postpone until the thirty-first session the decision as to whether the resolution should be considered at the thirty-second session.

77. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should decide to defer until the thirty-first session a decision as to the session at which it would consider the report arising out of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV).

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.