

expedite the business of United Nations organs, in the belief that unnecessary procrastination must inevitably bring discredit upon the organization.

A comprehensive account of the activities of the United Nations during the year is not possible within the compass of this report. It is proposed instead to give, first, a key to the organization of the United Nations, followed by a summary, under broad subject divisions, of the main questions of which it has been seized during the year and of New Zealand policy towards each.

2. ORGANIZATION

(a) *General Assembly* *

The General Assembly, on which all members of the United Nations are represented, may consider and make recommendations on any matter not for the time being under the consideration of the Security Council. It meets regularly once a year, and in special session when required.

In addition to a General (Steering) Committee, the Assembly has six main Committees of the whole which meet during sessions. They are—

Committee 1 (Political and Security).

Committee 2 (Economic and Financial).

Committee 3 (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural).

Committee 4 (Trusteeship and Non-self-governing Territories).

Committee 5 (Administrative and Budgetary).

Committee 6 (Legal).

During the third session the work of the First Committee was shared with an *ad hoc* Political Committee.

The following subsidiary bodies met between sessions :—

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (permanent).

Committee on Contributions (permanent).

Interim Committee* (established on a yearly basis).

Special Committee on Non-self-governing Territories* (established on a yearly basis).

At its third session the Assembly elected for the first time the fifteen members of an International Law Commission, who will serve a three-year term.

The following *ad hoc* subsidiary organs were re-established for a year :—

Special Committee on the Balkans.

Commission for Korea (previously Temporary Commission for Korea).

* New Zealand a member.