

First, to restore the United Nations to solvency and to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the present crisis;

Second, to preserve the capacity of the United Nations to play its rightful part in the maintenance of international peace and security;

Third, to accomplish these objectives on the basis of the broadest possible consensus, which alone will ensure that the solutions devised with regard to peace keeping are effective and durable and that the United Nations is once more enabled to press forward with other urgent business.

Other Items

Although much hampered in its work by being unable to take votes, the nineteenth session did deal with a few matters. It elected Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana as its President, admitted Malawi, Malta and Zambia as new members, and filled the four vacancies on the Security Council¹ and the six vacancies on the Economic and Social Council². It extended for a further year the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agencies for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)³ and approved a resolution concerning the construction in New York of a new United Nations School. It also filled vacancies on the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), the Committee on Contributions, the Board of Auditors, the Investments Committee and the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

In an important step, the Assembly approved a comprehensive resolution bringing into existence the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly⁴. The Conference had first met in Geneva from March to June 1964 and the resolution, in effect, provides new institutional machinery to carry forward the work initiated there by establishing UNCTAD on a continuing basis and by setting up a United Nations Trade and Development Board. The Assembly appointed Mr. Raoul Prebisch as Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Finally, the Assembly took note that it had received reports on certain items on its agenda, including: the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; general and complete disarmament; the convening of a conference on the prohibition of nuclear weapons; the need for suspension of nuclear tests; the effects of atomic radiation; international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space; and the questions of Korea, Oman and *apartheid* in South Africa. It was also agreed that United Nations bodies with continuing responsibilities

1 See Page 26

2 See Page 36

3 See Page 63

4 See Page 5