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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all member states of the United Nations. It meets in regular session once a year in New York, usually in the autumn. When necessary, it may also meet in special emergency sessions. Although the Assembly deals with some items in plenary session, it refers most of them to one of seven main committees, on which all member states are represented. These are:

First Committee	}	— Political and Security
Special Political Committee		
Second Committee		— Economic and Financial
Third Committee		— Humanitarian, Social and Cultural
Fourth Committee		— Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories
Fifth Committee		— Administrative and Budgetary
Sixth Committee		— Legal

These committees prepare recommendations and draft resolutions on the agenda items concerned for submission to the Assembly in plenary session.¹

The twenty-first session convened on September 20 and concluded on December 19, 1966. After electing Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan as its President, this session coped with an agenda of 98 items and adopted 115 resolutions. A short report of the results of the debates on most of the key items follows.

Plenary

Chinese Representation

The Assembly had before it three resolutions on the question of Chinese representation. The first recalled the decision of the sixteenth session that

¹ See *External Affairs*, October 1963, for a description of the mechanics of a General Assembly session.