(continued from previous page)

income, wartime dislocation of economy, and other ponderables.

The budget and all other administrative headaches are dealt with by Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the U.N., who gets \$20,000 a year in salary, \$20,000 a year for "hospitality" and a house, if he can find one. The house is to be adequately furnished and he is to have a staff of servants. In addition to his administrative duties, he has the important function of bringing to the attention of the Security Council, in the event that nobody else does, "any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

### One Nation, One Vote

The General Assembly has, naturally, 51 member nations, each of which has only one vote, but each is entitled to send a delegation of five representatives and five alternates to every session, plus as many advisers and stenographers as it thinks it needs. The U.N. pays the travelling expenses of up to five representatives or alternates, but their salaries are paid by the countries they represent, and these vary. Stettinius, for example, got \$20,000 a year. The Liberian delegate probably gets less. Paul Henri Spaak, the current president of the Assembly, gets no U.N. salary; he makes do with whatever he gets from Belgium. A president is to be elected for each of the regular sessions, which are to begin annually on the first Tuesday after September 2 and last until all business is disposed of.

Special sessions may be called by the Secretary-General with the approval of two-thirds of the member nations. A member more than two years in arrears in its financial contributions may not vote unless, in the judgment of the Assembly, it has been unable to pay up because of circumstances beyond its control. Two-thirds of the members present and voting constitute a decisive majority when the Assembly passes on important questions. On other questions, a simple majority will suffice. The Assembly may discuss anything within the scope of the Charter, except that it may not make a recommendation on a dispute already before the Security Council. It will probably stick to long-term problems of international economics, education, and goodwill.

### A Tough Baby

The Security Council is a much tougher baby to explain. Any member nation of the U.N. may bring a dispute before it, and the Council itself may take measures in a big way to deal with any situation that turns up. It may resort to force to preserve peace, and all members of the U.N. are pledged to carry out its decisions. The theory of the Council is that it will function continuously forevermore, and it is mandatory that each member nation have a representative at headquarters at all times, ready to hop into his seat.

Each member nation of the Council (not the Assembly) assigns one permanent representative and each nation has one vote, but its permanent representative may be replaced by another representative of his government at any time, and the substitute may then speak and vote (Byrnes batting for Stettinius at the New York meetings; Gromyko for Vishinsky).

The Security Council has 11 members: the Big Five, who are permanent, and six who are non-permanent; three of 6.30 p.m.

these—Egypt, Mexico, and the Netherlands—have been elected for one year, and three—Australia, Brazil, and Poland—for two years. In the future, three non-permanent members will be elected every year to two-year terms. They may not be re-elected for consecutive terms. The presidency of the Council is to rotate monthly according to the English alphabetical order of the names of the member nations. Australia came first, then Brazil. There were no meetings during Brazil's month, so that the Brazilian never had a chance. China followed on May 17. Hence Dr. Quo.

### If Peace is Threatened

In voting on procedural matters, an affirmative vote of any seven member nations is required to carry a motion. On other matters, the seven votes required must include those of the representatives of the permanent members, the Big Five. This was the wrinkle, inserted at Yalta, which led to the stir in San Francisco and again in London, where the U.S.S.R. "vetoed" consideration of the United States' proposal for dealing with the Syria-Lebanon dispute.

In discussions affecting a U.N. member who is not a member of the Council, that member may participate, but without voting. Furthermore, a nation which isn't a U.N. member must be invited to participate in discussions of situations or disputes in which it has an interest: Spain could be asked to pull up a chair.

If the Security Council decides to act in the face of a threat to peace or an actual breach of the peace, it may give effect to its decision by interrupting economic relations, diplomatic relations, rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, "and other means of communication," or it may proceed to "demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members," which all members are obliged to make available.

To carry out such action, the Council has a Military Staff Committee, consisting of the Chiefs of Staff, or their representatives, of the Big Five; in time it will have its own earmarked contingents of armed forces. The Military Staff Committee has been meeting during the Council's sessions, and getting along a good deal more cheerfully.

### Items From The ZB's

Health Talks by Dr. H. B. Turbott, Director of the Division of School Hygiene, are off the air at the ZB stations temporarily, while the doctor is overseas.

A new serial, Bright Horizons, is to be heard from 4ZB on Fridays at 6.0 p.m.

Station 3ZB is featuring another new serial, The Private Secretary, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 8.43 p.m.

On July 2 a new series of Danger Unlimited will start at 1ZB. It is to be heard on Tuesdays at 7.15 p.m. On July 16 it will go to 2ZB, on July 30 to 3ZB, and to 4ZB early in August.

Heart of the Sunset is being played by 3ZB on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.30 p.m.

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