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SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Notes on the Provisional Agenda.

(The Second Regular Session of the General Assembly
will convene on 16 September 1947 at 11 A.M. in the
General Assembly Hall, Flushing Meadow, New York.

The Provisional Agenda was despatched to Member
Nations on 13 July in accordance with Rule 10 of the
Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly
which requires that the provisional agenda for a
regular session shall be communicated to the Members
of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening
of the session.

Later items may be submitted by any Member at least
25 days before the opening date of a regular session and
these items, placed on a supplementary list, have to be
communicated to Member nations at least 15 days before the
opening date.

The Provisional agenda, together with the supplementary
list, is considered by the General Committee which reports
thereon to the General Assembly.

The order in which items are listed in the Provisional
agenda is not necessarily the order in which they will be
taken up by the Assembly.

Note: The notes on the agenda items given below are
unofficial but are added as background guidance for
 correspondents.)

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation.

(Note: Rule 25 of the General Assembly Provisional Rules
of Procedure states that at the opening of each session of
the General Assembly the chairman of the Delegation from which
the President of the previous session was elected shall preside
until the General Assembly has elected a President for the session.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil presided over the Special General
Assembly held 28 April - 15 May, 1947.)
2. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.

(Note: The Credentials Committee, consisting of nine members, is elected at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The Credentials Committee examines the credentials of representatives and reports on these to the Assembly.)

3. Election of the President.

(Note: The President is elected by secret ballot in accordance with Rule 82. A simple majority of those present and voting is required. There are no nominations. The President holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected.

4. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.

(Note: The Main Committees are:

i. Political and Security Committee
   (including the regulation of armaments)
ii. Economic and Financial Committee
iii. Social Humanitarian and Cultural
iv. Trusteeship Committee
v. Administrative and Budgetary Committee
vi. Legal Committee.

(Note: The election of officers of the main Committees precedes the election of the seven Vice-Presidents because of the bearing these elections have on the composition of the General Committee.

The General Committee, which acts as steering committee for the Assembly—although it is precluded from deciding any political question, consists of 11 members comprising the President, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the six main Committees.

Rule 32 provides that there shall be no two nationals of the same State on the General Committee which shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character.

5. Election of Vice Presidents.

(Note: Rule 26 states that the seven Vice-Presidents shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee. (See note to previous item) The Vice-Presidents are elected by secret ballot without nominations. A simple majority is required.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, the number of candidates being not more than twice as many as the places remaining to be filled. — Rule 84.)
6. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

(Note: This paragraph states—"The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters."

7. Adoption of the Agenda:

(Note: Adoption is by simple majority vote. Rule 15 states: "During any regular session of the General Assembly items may be revised and may be added to or deleted from the agenda by a majority of the Members present and voting. Consideration of additional items shall, unless the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting decides otherwise, be postponed until four days after they have been placed on the agenda, and until a committee has reported upon them."

8. Opening the General Debate.

9. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

(Note: A printed report of the Security-General is expected to be issued on 1 August. It will cover the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. A supplementary verbal or written report covering the period 1 July 1947 to the opening of the Assembly may be given by the Secretary-General during the Assembly.)


12. Report of the Trusteeship Council

13. Reports from the Specialized Agencies are required by Article

(Note: These reports, listed in items 10-13,15 of the Charter and by Rule 12 of the Assembly's Provisional Rules of Procedure)

14. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

Resolution 100 (1) of 14 December 1946.

(Note: The resolution referred to recorded the Assembly's sincere gratitude for the gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. of $8,500,000 with which to purchase a Manhattan site, on which to erect the permanent headquarters of the UN, bounded by First Avenue, East 48th Street, the East River and East 42nd Street, New York City. The resolution also authorized the Secretary-General to lease the structures then on the site until demolition work was undertaken or to undertake demolition.

A report from the Secretary-General prepared in consultation with the Director of Planning and his international technical staff is expected to be issued on 29 July. This report will cover: an analysis of the site, the building element, description of the solution of the architectural problems, plans of the site—buildings and locations, housing of UN personnel, preliminary cost estimates and statement on financial arrangements, and conclusions.)

(Resolution 99 (1) of 14 December 1946)

(Note: The resolution referred to is given on page 195 of the printed report "Resolutions Adopted by the General Assembly during the second part of the first session." An agreement between the UN and the US, such as the Assembly Resolution authorized the Secretary to conclude, was signed at Lake Success on 26 June 1947 by Mr. Trygve Lie for the UN and by Secretary of State George C. Marshall for the U.S. Text of the agreement is given in Press Release L/34 of 25 June.)

16. Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly

(a) Report of the Committee on Procedures and Organization

(Resolution 102 (1) of 15 December 1946)

(b) Simultaneous Interpretation: report of the Secretary-General

(Note: Regarding (a), the resolution referred to dealt with "Measures to Economize the Time of the General Assembly." The text is given on page 193 of the Resolutions of the Second part of the First Session. The resolution included the appointment of a Committee on Procedures and Organization consisting of 15 members to be designated by the Governments of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Haiti, Peru, Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, UK, USA and Yugoslavia.

This Committee has to meet one week before the opening of the second regular session to consider the SG's report and to study the provisional rules of procedure and internal organization of the General Assembly and to present a report thereon to the Assembly at the beginning of the second regular session.

As regards (b) Simultaneous Interpretation, the second part of the first session of the Assembly deferred a decision on the question of simultaneous interpretation until the coming second session. Meanwhile, it called for the continuance of "the present practices"—consecutive translation in plenary sessions and some committees but for an increase in the number of conference rooms equipped with simultaneous interpretation apparatus.

At present, at Lake Success four conference rooms are equipped for simultaneous interpretation and the Economic and Social Council Chamber has been temporarily equipped. Experiments have also been made with a wireless system of simultaneous interpretation.

17. Rules governing the admission of new members: reports of the Committee of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (Resolution 36 (1) of 19 November 1946.

(Note: By the resolution referred to (page 62 of the printed Resolutions) the Assembly requested the Security Council to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Assembly "with a view to preparing rules governing the admission of new members which will be acceptable both to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

(MORE)
on 15 December, the Assembly appointed the following
to serve on its Committee on procedure: Australia, Cuba,
India, Norway and the USSR.

At the same meeting of 15 December, the Assembly was
informed that the Security Council had appointed China, Brazil
and Poland to serve on its Committee on procedure.

Joint conferences of the two committees have been held
beginning 28 May 1947, and have discussed, inter alia, an
Australian draft proposal which would transfer the initiative
for the examination of new applications for membership from
the Security Council to the General Assembly.

On 26 June, the Assembly Committee unanimously adopted
draft proposals relating to the rules of procedure for the
admission of new members. After the Security Council has con­sidered the proposals, the Assembly committee will meet again to
draft them in final form for submission to the General Assembly.)

18. Admission of new Members (if recommendations are received from the
Security Council.

(Note: The Membership Committee of the Security Council
is currently re-examining the applications of Albania, Mongolia,
Transjordan, Eire and Portugal which were rejected last year.
It will then consider the new applications of Hungary (22 April
1947), Italy (7 May), Austria (2 July) and Romania (10 July).

The Membership Committee has to submit its report to the
Council by 11 August and the Council must decide its recommenda­
tions by 20 August to conform with Rule 60 of the Council's
Rules of Procedure which requires that recommendations on
membership applications shall be made not less than 25 days in
advance of a regular session of the Assembly.

Voting in the Assembly on Security Council recommendations
for membership requires a two-thirds majority of the Members
present and voting. For further background information see
Press Releases GA/151 through GA/159 and SC/285, SC/294 et seq.)

(Resolution 39 (1) of 12 December 1946.)

(Note: The resolution of 12 December, complete text of
which is given on page 63 of the Resolutions of the Second
Part of the First Session, recommended that the Franco
Government be debarred from membership of international
agencies established by or brought into relationship with
the United Nations, and from participation in conferences or
other activities which may be arranged by the UN or by these
agencies, until a new and acceptable Government is formed in
Spain. Further, it recommended that, if within a reasonable
time there is not established a government which derives its
authority from the consent of the governed, committed to
respect freedom of speech, religion and assembly and to the
prompt holding of an election in which the Spanish people,
free from force and intimidation and regardless of party,
may express their will, the Security Council should consider
the adequate measures to be taken in order to remedy the
situation. Finally, the Assembly recommended that all Members
of the United Nations recall from Madrid their ambassadors
and Ministers plenipotentiary accredited there, and to report
to the Secretary-General and to the next session of the
Assembly what action they have taken in accordance with
this recommendation.

A report on the replies to the Secretary-General on
action taken on this resolution is given in Press Release
SC/293.)

MORE.
20. Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa. (Resolution 44 (1) of 3 December 1946.)

(Note: The resolution of 3 December referred to declares that the General Assembly, having taken note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, and having considered the matter,

1. States that, because of that treatment friendly relations between the two Member States have been impaired and, unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired;

2. Is of the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter;

3. Therefore requests the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect.)

21. Question of Palestine: item submitted by the United Kingdom

(Note: On 2 April 1947 the UK Government communicated a request to the Secretary-General asking that the question of Palestine be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly at its next regular session when, it said, the U.K. Government would ask the Assembly to make recommendations, under Article 10 of the Charter, concerning the future government of Palestine. Text of the UK letter is given in Press Release GA/884.)

22. Report of the Special Committee on Palestine (Resolution 106 (S-1) of 15 May 1947.

(Note: In the same UK communication referred to in the previous note above, the UK Government went on to request the Secretary-General to summon as soon as possible a Special Session of the General Assembly for the purpose of constituting and instructing a Special Committee to prepare for the consideration, at the regular session of the Assembly, of the question of Palestine.

The UK request was telegraphed to Member nations and on 13 April, when 29 favorable replies had been received from Member Governments, the Secretary-General convened a Special Session of the Assembly to open 26 April at Flushing Meadow.

The Special Assembly sat until 15 May. It elected a Special Committee consisting of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine and with authority to conduct its investigation both within Palestine and wherever it might be deemed useful. The Special Committee was charged to submit its report to the Secretary-General not later than 1 September. The Committee held its first meeting at Lake Success on 26 May when it elected Chief Justice Emil Sandstrom of Sweden as Chairman. Its first meeting was held in Palestine on 16 June.)

MORE.
23. Termination of the Mandate over Palestine and the recognition of its independence as one State: item submitted by Saudi Arabia and by Iraq.

(Note: The telegram from the Ambassador of Iraq asking for the inclusion of this item on the Assembly agenda is given in Document H/328.)


(Note: Article 109 says in part: "A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds majority of the Members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference."

"2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council."

The question of the veto appeared on the agenda of the second part of the first session of the Assembly by items from Australia and Cuba. The Assembly on 13 December adopted the following resolution on Voting Procedure in the Security Council:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and having taken notice of the divergencies which have arisen in regard to the application and interpretation of Article 27 of the Charter,

"Herewith requests the permanent members of the Security Council to make every effort, in consultation with one another and with fellow members of the Security Council, to ensure that the use of the special voting privilege of its permanent members does not impede the Security Council in reaching decisions promptly;

"Recommends to the Security Council the early adoption of practices and procedures consistent with the Charter, to assist in reducing the difficulties in the application of Article 27 and to ensure the prompt and effective exercise by the Security Council of its functions; and

"Further recommends that, in developing such practices and procedures, the Security Council take into consideration the views expressed by Members of the United Nations during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly."


(Note: The 11-member Security Council consists of five permanent members — China, France, UK, USA and USSR — and six non-permanent members who serve for two year periods.

The present non-permanent members of the Council are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Poland and Syria.

MORE,
The term of Australia, Brazil and Poland expires at the end of 1948 and three members to replace these are to be elected at the General Assembly. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. Election is by secret ballot. A two-thirds majority is required.

Rule 22 says that "in the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard shall be specially paid, in the first instance to the Contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution."

26. Consideration of proposed new Trusteeship agreements, if any.

Resolution 9 (1) of 9 February 1946 and 63 (1) of 14 December 1946.

(Note: The second part of the first session approved eight Trusteeship agreements for (1) New Guinea submitted by Australia, (2) Ruanda-Urundi, submitted by Belgium, (3) for the Cameroons submitted by France, (4) Western Samoa, submitted by New Zealand, (5) Tanganyika, submitted by the United Kingdom, (6) the Cameroons, submitted by the United Kingdom and (8) Togoland submitted by the United Kingdom.

On April 2, 1947, the Security Council unanimously approved a trusteeship agreement submitted by the United States for the former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific. This agreement had to be approved by the Security Council, in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter because the territory concerned is a strategic area.

27. Election of additional members of the Trusteeship Council

(Note: At the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council was established as follows:

Administrative countries: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and the U.K.

Permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories: China, United States and USSR.

Members elected for a 3-year term to ensure equal balance between administering and non-administering countries: Mexico and Iraq.

As the U.S. is now an administering country—see note relating to former Japanese-mandated islands, under item 26, fourth page—non-administering countries to the Council. Should more trusteeship agreements be submitted and approved, further elections may be necessary to ensure the balance between administering and non-administering powers.

28. Information from Non-Self-governing Territories.

(a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General.

(Note: Information has so far been submitted by the USA, UK, Australia, the Netherlands, France and Belgium.)
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(b) Information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter:

Report of the ad hoc Committee.

(Note: By its resolution 66 (1) of 14 December 1946, full text given on page 121 of the Resolutions of the second part of the first session, the General Assembly invited Members transmitting information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter, to send by 30 June each year the most recent information at their disposal. The resolution also recommended that information submitted in the course of 1947 should be summarized, analyzed and classified by the Secretary-General and included in his report to the second session of the Assembly. It also invited the Secretary-General to convene six weeks before the opening of the second session an ad-hoc committee composed in equal numbers of representatives of the Members transmitting information under Article 73 (e) and of Members elected by the Assembly on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution.

The resolution further invited the Secretary-General to request the FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and the WHO and ITO, when constituted, to send representatives in an advisory capacity to this ad hoc committee.

The composition of the ad hoc committee is as follows:

Members transmitting information under Article 73 (e): Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, UK and US.

Members elected by the Assembly: Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippine Republic, USSR and Uruguay.

The ad hoc committee is scheduled to meet on 28 August 1947.)

29. International Children's Emergency Fund:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Note: This subject is on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Economic and Social Council which convened 19 July. The report is not yet therefore available.)

(b) Annual audit of the accounts of the Fund submitted by the Secretary-General.

(Note: Terms setting forth the purpose, management and operation of the Fund etc. are given in resolution 57 (1), page 90 of the Resolutions of the second part of the first session.)


(Note: The Draft Convention is one of the items on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Economic and Social Council now in session.

Previously, the Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law decided that it could pronounce no opinion on the draft Convention as it had not been submitted to Member governments and their opinions on it had not been received. [See Press Release 1/32/ On 10 July 1947 the Secretary-General circulated the Draft Convention to member nations asking for their comments.

The Draft has been issued as Document E/447.)
31. Telecommunications: report of the Secretary-General.

32. Proposal to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council to twenty-four: item submitted by Argentina.

(Note: The present membership of the Economic and Social Council, as defined by Article 61 of the Charter, consists of 18 member nations. See note to item 33 below.)

33. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.

(Note: The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 member nations, serving for 3 years. Six retire each year but are eligible for immediate re-election. The six whose term expires the end of this year are: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, the USSR and UK. The other 12 members are: Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, USA and Venezuela. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council is by secret ballot of the General Assembly a two-thirds majority of Members present and voting when required.)

34. Progressive development of international law and its eventual codification: report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification. (Resolution 74 (1) of 11 December 1946.)

(Note: The Assembly, in accordance with the resolution referred to page 187 of the printed Resolutions—appointed on the recommendation of the President the following 17 nations to comprise the Committee:—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, India, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Sweden, USSR, UK, USA, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The Committee held its first session at Lake Success from 12 May to 17 June, 1947. For a round-up of its work see Press Release L/32.)

35. Plans for the formulation of the principles of the Nuremberg Charter: report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification (Resolution 95 (1) of 11 December 1946.)

(Note: See above note on item 34 for composition of the Committee and Press Release L/32 for round-up of its work.)

36. Draft declaration on the Rights and Duties of States proposed by Panama: report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification. (Resolution 38 (1) of 11 December 1946.)

MORE.
(Note: The draft submitted by Panama (Doc. A/285) was considered by the second part of the first session which requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to Member nations and to national and international bodies concerned with international law with a request that they submit their comments by 1 June 1947.

The Assembly also decided to refer the draft Declaration to the Committee on the Development of International Law—see notes on items 34 and 35 above—which was also to have transmitted to it the comments and observations of Member nations and organizations to which draft convention was to be sent.

It was reported to the Committee on the Development of International Law when it met in May that comments had been received only from six states and from three national and international non-governmental bodies.)

37. Co-ordination of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies: report of the Secretary-General (Resolution 22 (1) D of 13 February 1946

(Note: Text of resolution is given on page 33 of the printed resolutions adopted by the First Part of the First Session (London) of the General Assembly.)

38. Installation of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Administrative and Financial Services.

(Note: On 19 February 1947, the Secretary General announced the appointment of Mr. Byron Price to succeed Mr. John B. Hutson as Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Administrative and Financial Services. See Press Release ORG/12.

Mr. Price took up his duties with the UN on 19 March 1947.)


(a) Budget of the Organization for the Financial Year 1947

(b) Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1948

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(Note: The second part of the first session elected a nine-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Members ordinarily serve for three years, with three members retiring every year. At the first election membership was fixed as follows:

(MORE)
For 3 years: Mr. O. Machado (Brazil)  
Sir William Matthews (UK)  
Mr. Donald C. Stone (USA)

For 2 years: Mr. Thanassia Aghnides (Greece)  
Mr. C. L. Haia (China)  
Mr. Valentin I. Kabushko (USSR)

For 1 year: Mr. Andre Genon (France)  
Mr. S. K. Kirpeloni (India)  
Mr. G. Mertin Cabanas (Mexico)

The functions of the Advisory Committee are defined in Rule 40 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure as being responsible for expert examination of the budget of the United Nations and to assist the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly.

Further, "At the commencement of each regular session it shall submit to the General Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts of the last financial year and on the accounts of the last financial year. It shall also examine on behalf of the General Assembly the administrative budgets of specialized agencies and proposals for financial and budgetary arrangements with such agencies . . . ."

(d) Report of the Committee on Contributions  
(Resolution 69 (1) of 14 December 1946)

(Note: This is a ten-member Committee which was first elected in the first part of the first session, 13 February 1946. Four members were then elected for a 3-year term:)

Mr. J. B. Brigden (Australia)  
Mr. Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa)  
Dr. Martinez Cabanas (Mexico)  
Mr. Nicolai V. Orlov (USSR)

Three members were elected for a 3-year term:

Mr. M. Baumont (France)  
Sir Cecil Kisch (U.K.)  
Mr. Nedim El-Pachachi (Iraq)

Three members were elected for 1 year:

Mr. Paul Appleby (U.S.A.)  
Dr. Chi Chao-ting (China)  
Mr. Pavlo Lukin (Yugoslavia)

The vacancies caused by the retirement of these last three were filled at the second part of the first session by the election of the following for a 3-year term:

Mr. K. V. Dzung (China)  
Dr. Jan Papanek (Czechoslovakia)  
Mr. James E. Webb (USA)

Under Rule 42, the Committee on Contributions "shall advise the General Assembly concerning the apportionment . . . of the expenses of the Organization among Members, broadly according to capacity pay. The scale of payments when once fixed by the General Assembly shall not be subject to a general revision for at least three years, unless it is clear that there have been"
substantial changes in relative capacities to pay. It should also advise the General Assembly on the contributions to be paid by new members; on appeals by Members for a change of assessment; and on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter, which deals with Members who are in arrears in the payment of their financial contributions to the Organization."

(e) Report of the Board of Auditors (Resolution 74 (1) of 7 December 1946.)

(Note: By the resolution referred to - full text is given on Page 135 of the Resolutions of the second part of the first session-- the Assembly appointed a Board of Auditors consisting of the Auditor-General (or other title) of the Ukrainian SSR, Sweden and Canada to audit the accounts of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice and of such specialized agencies as may be designated by the appropriate authority.

The Board submits its report to the General Assembly, to be available to the Advisory Committee (see note on item 39 (c) above) not later than 1 June following the end of the financial year to which the accounts relate.

(f) Budgetary and Financial relationships with Specialized Agencies:

report of the Secretary-General

(Resolution 61 (1) of 14 December 1946)

(Note: This resolution refers to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee that a "system of close budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the specialized agencies is desirable for giving effect to the Charter" and goes on to request the Secretary-General to continue exploratory discussions with the specialized agencies and to report to the next regular session of the Assembly. It also requested the Secretary-General to append if possible to the UN budget for 1948, the budgets or proposed budgets of the specialized agencies for 1948 and to develop, at the earliest possible date . . . "arrangements for common fiscal controls and common budgetary, administrative and financial practices."

(g) Adoption of the permanent financial regulations: report of the Advisory Committee. (Resolution 80 (1) of 11 December 1946).

(The second part of the first session of the Assembly approved provisional financial regulations of the United Nations (for text of these see pp 144-48 of the Resolutions.) It further instructed the Secretary-General to submit draft regulations to the Advisory Committee for consideration and final adoption by the Assembly at its regular annual session in 1947.)

40. Appointments to fill vacancies in the memberships of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly.

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(MORE)
(Note: See the note to item 39 (c) above.)

(b) Committee on Contributions.

(Note: See note to item 39 (d) above.)

(c) Board of Auditors.

(Note: See note to item 39 (e) above. The Auditor-General (or other title) of the Ukrainian SSR was elected to the Board of Auditors for a term ending 30 June 1948, that of Sweden to serve until 30 June 1949, and that of Canada to serve until 30 June 1950.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly on 7 December 1946 lays it down that:

"That in 1947 and every year thereafter, the General Assembly at its regular session shall appoint an auditor to take office from 1 July of the following year for a period of three years . . . ."

41. Organizational and Administrative Matters

(a) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme: report of the United Nations Staff Benefit Committee.

(Resolution 82 (1) of 15 December 1946 and Section E of the Provisional Regulations.)

(Note: The text of the relevant resolution and the provisional regulations of the UN Joint Staff Pension Scheme are given on pp. 149-163 of the Resolutions of the second part of the first session.

The UN Staff Benefit Committee consists of three members elected for 3 years by the Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three, who must be participants, elected by the participants by secret ballot.)

(b) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme. Appointment of an Investments Committee: report of the Secretary-General (Section 25 of the Provisional Regulations.)

(c) United Nations Flag: item submitted by the Secretary-General.

(Note: An official seal and emblem of the United Nations was approved by the second part of the first session. This emblem is carried on UN stationary, publications, etc. So far there is no official UN flag although a flag with the UN emblem in white against pale blue field was carried by the Security Council's Commission of Investigation Concerning Greek Frontier Incidents and was flown, for example, from the Chamber of Commerce in Salonika when the Commission met there.

It will be for the Assembly to decide, first, whether a UN flag is needed, and then to decide the nature of the flag to be adopted.

(MORE)
42. Charter Day and United Nations Peace Day: item submitted by the Secretary-General.

(Note: It will be proposed that the United Nations proclaim 26 June, anniversary of the signing of the Charter, as Charter Day and that 24 October, anniversary of the coming into effect of the Charter, be proclaimed as United Nations Peace Day, in accordance with proposals submitted by many non-governmental organizations.)


(Note: The telegram from the Argentine Government communicating this item for inclusion in the Provisional Agenda gave no further information on the item.)

# # #

ADDENDUM

The following note was omitted from item 31:

31. Telecommunications: report of the Secretary-General.

(Note: At the first part of the first session, the General Assembly approved on 13 December 1946 the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information and transmitted them to the Secretary-General for his information and consideration. Among its recommendations were that the UN should have its own radio broadcasting station.

On 1 September 1946, the Secretary-General appointed an Advisory Committee on United Nations Telecommunications. Its members were Brigadier General Frank E. Stoner (US), chairman, Mr. S. Kayan (France) and Mr. G.F. Van Dissel (Netherlands). The membership was later augmented with the addition of Mr. Wen Yuan Pan (China), Col. Hassan Bay Ragab (Egypt), Mr. Sergei P. Gavrilites (USSR), Brig. John Gordon Noodles (UK), Mr. Roberto Fontina (Uruguay).

Included in the functions assigned to the Committee was the task of investigating the technical problems arising in connection with the proposal to give the UN independent radio communication with the Governments and peoples of all Member states and to prepare recommendations in the form of a plan supported by the necessary technical data.

The report of the Secretary-General will transmit the recommendations of this Advisory Committee for Assembly approval.)

# # #