

# United Nations GENERAL ASSEMBLY

EIGHTEENTH SESSION

Official Records

AD HOC COMMITTEE  
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY **2nd**  
MEETING



Monday, 9 December 1963,  
at 3 p.m.

NEW YORK

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*Chairman:* Mr. Adnan KURAL (Turkey),  
Vice-President of the General Assembly.

### Opening statement by the Chairman

1. The CHAIRMAN declared the meeting open and noted that General Assembly resolution 1912 (XVIII) again directed attention to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and urged increased contributions. In the debate in the Special Political Committee, there had been general agreement that UNRWA's relief programme must continue, and its education and training programmes had been supported. He hoped that the General Assembly would provide adequate financial assistance for that work. The Commissioner-General was leaving UNRWA, and there could be no more appropriate way of demonstrating the General Assembly's appreciation of his services.

### Statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

2. Mr. DAVIS (Commissioner-General of UNRWA) said that the Agency's financial requirements had been set forth at length in his annual report (A/5513) and in his statement to the Special Political Committee at its 398th meeting on 4 November 1963. He would like to draw attention, however, to the following pertinent facts. First, the regular contributions of Governments had become stabilized during the past four years at a level of about \$34.5 million. Secondly, the expansion of the vocational and teacher training programme during the past three years had been financed entirely by extra-budgetary funds totalling over \$7 million, largely from voluntary agencies, special governmental gifts during World Refugee Year and aid from governmental technical assistance funds. Thirdly, during 1962 and 1963 UNRWA had succeeded in reducing its expenditure for relief as compared with 1961, without reducing per caput assistance to needy refugees, in order to make more funds available for general education. Fourthly, even so, the Agency would end 1963 with an estimated over-all deficit of about \$1 million. Fifthly, since vocational

and teacher training had been financed from extra-budgetary funds and total relief costs had been held in check, that deficit was the result of the Agency's determination to meet the pressing need for expanding general education. Sixthly, the expenditure needed for such education in 1964 would be at least \$500,000 greater than in 1963, even if educational standards were merely maintained, since there would be more students. Seventhly, the prospects for materially larger donations from non-governmental, voluntary sources were not promising, and indeed such income might fall in 1964. In view of those factors, it followed that Governments must be the source of greater funds if the budget needs of about \$38 million were to be met in 1964. Otherwise the Agency would have to reduce its level of services. In its relief activities, the Agency could do that only by reducing relief costs, particularly food costs, through extensive rectification of ration rolls.

3. If further funds were not available and relief could not be cut through ration roll rectification, the Agency would have to reduce its education services, which would be a tragic step. In his view, the Agency should, if necessary, do everything possible to rectify the ration rolls before resorting to cutting back education.

4. As he had said to the Special Political Committee, the need for the services provided by UNRWA would in all probability continue for some years, and they should be administered through an appropriate United Nations organ. That would be true even if the ration rolls were fully rectified, since there would still be several hundred thousand unemployable individuals under prevailing conditions and educational needs would continue to increase at a rapid rate.

5. As he would soon be leaving the post of Commissioner-General, he thanked the representatives of the countries which had supported the work of UNRWA in the past, and also thanked all Members of the General Assembly for the support given to UNRWA in its thirteen years of existence.

### Announcement of voluntary contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

6. Mr. RETALIS (Greece) expressed gratitude and appreciation for the work done by Mr. Davis and by UNRWA under his direction, and wished the new Commissioner-General, Mr. Michelmores, all possible success. Subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute \$15,000 for 1964.

7. Mr. AL-RASHID (Kuwait) expressed gratitude to Mr. Davis for his splendid work with the Agency and extended a warm welcome to his successor. It was the duty of the United Nations to settle the tragic problem of the Palestine Arab refugees, and his delegation supported their demands for the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution

194 (III). The refugee problem would remain until the Palestine question had been solved. While UNRWA was doing good work, there was still room for an expansion of its activities. His country was contributing significantly to assist the refugees. The Palestinians now living in Kuwait received the same free health, education and social welfare assistance as Kuwaiti citizens. On Kuwait's admittance to the United Nations on 14 May 1963, his Government had donated the \$220,000 to UNRWA for 1963, thereby increasing its original pledge of \$120,000. Of that amount, \$100,000 was being used to finance vocational training. Since 1952, his country had contributed a total of \$602,750, including a personal donation of \$100,000 by the Ruler of Kuwait for UNRWA's vocational training scholarship programme. His Government would contribute \$220,000 for 1964. Finally, he expressed gratitude to UNRWA for its efforts on behalf of the refugees.

8. Mr. THALMANN (Switzerland) conveyed his Government's gratitude to Mr. Davis for his work as head of UNRWA. He announced that his Government would contribute 250,000 Swiss francs to UNRWA for 1964, an increase of 100,000 francs over 1963. Moreover, as in previous years, it would be ready to provide UNRWA with a contribution in kind of 100 tons of powdered milk and cheese.

9. Mr. GALLIN-DOUATHE (Central African Republic) paid a tribute to the devotion of the Commissioner-General and his staff and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for the useful work they had done for the refugees. Bearing in mind the inhuman conditions experienced by the Arab refugees, and in spite of its own financial difficulties, his Government would make a symbolic contribution of 100,000 francs CFA (\$400).

10. Mr. LICHTVELD (Netherlands) said that despite disagreement in the Special Political Committee, there had been a consensus of opinion that the Palestine refugees deserved continued United Nations care and that it was the obligation of all nations to contribute according to their means for funds for that purpose. His country felt great admiration for the dedicated work of Mr. Davis and would continue to support his successor. Subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute 400,000 guilders or about \$110,000, for 1964, as it had the year before.

11. Mr. VON BRAUN (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his country, with its own experience of the hardships of refugees, had always taken an active interest in UNRWA's humanitarian activities. He expressed his Government's gratitude for the excellent work done by Mr. Davis in the past five years, particularly in promoting the education and training programme. It would continue to support the work of the Agency, and, subject to parliamentary approval, would contribute 1.6 million Deutsche Mark (about \$400,000) for 1964.

12. Mr. JACKLING (United Kingdom) said that, since the work of UNRWA must continue, his Government, subject to parliamentary approval, would contribute \$5.4 million for 1964, as it had for 1963. In line with Mr. Davis' aims, it proposed to allocate the increased sum of \$1,910,600 to education, training and assistance for self-support. The balance of \$3,489,400 would be allotted to relief and associated costs. That allocation reflected present requirements. His Government believed that the Agency could reduce expenditure on

relief by ceasing to provide it for those who were not in need. It pledged its support for any measures UNRWA might take to revise the ration rolls and hoped that the host Governments would make similar pledges. It further hoped that the host Governments, in line with paragraph 18 of the Commissioner-General's report, would consider it their responsibility to work out with UNRWA a scheme for the orderly withdrawal of ration cards from those persons who should no longer have them. That would be perhaps the first and most important responsibility of the new Commissioner-General. In considering the amount and allocation of its contribution for 1965, his Government would take progress in that matter into account.

13. Mr. TINE (France) paid a tribute to the excellent use made by the Commissioner-General and his colleagues of their very limited resources. In view of the Agency's growing needs, his Government would raise its contribution for 1964, subject to parliamentary approval, to 1 million francs (about \$206,400). In addition to that sum, an increase of more than 25 per cent over 1963, his Government was making certain important facilities available to the Agency and equipping an audio-visual centre for teaching French in Lebanon.

14. Mr. MEVIK (Norway) announced that Norway would contribute 450,000 Norwegian kroner to UNRWA for 1964 (\$63,000), an increase of 50,000 kroner over 1963. It was the second successive year that Norway had increased its contribution by 50,000 kroner. His Government wanted 150,000 kroner to be earmarked for educational and vocational training facilities, to which it attached particular importance. His delegation thanked Mr. Davis for his admirable work during his five years in office, and had every confidence in his successor.

15. Mr. CHAKRAVARTY (India) also commended the outstanding and dedicated work of UNRWA. He regretted that Mr. Davis was leaving the Agency but wished Mr. Michelmore all success in his new assignment. Although India had had to provide for 10 million refugees in its own territory for the last sixteen years, and had received some 40,000 refugees across its Himalayan borders during the last four years, it would maintain its contribution for 1964 at the 1963 level of 100,000 rupees in the form of goods and supplies, the nature of which would be determined in consultation with the Commissioner-General.

16. Mr. GABITES (New Zealand) said that he was unfortunately not yet in a position to announce his Government's contribution for 1964, but in the past New Zealand had been a significant and regular contributor to the Agency's work. He hoped that the Commissioner-General would be able to record progress in his next annual report on the rectification of the ration rolls. He congratulated the Commissioner-General and his staff on the work they were doing, particularly with regard to education and vocational training. Mr. Davis' competence, humanity and directness would be greatly missed.

17. Mr. ZUBAIRU (Nigeria) expressed gratitude to the Commissioner-General and his staff for their great humanitarian work and extended his congratulations to the new Commissioner-General. His Government would contribute \$5,000 to UNRWA for 1964.

18. Mr. OTHMAN (Malaysia) thanked the Commissioner-General and his staff for the splendid work they had done in relieving the plight of the Palestine

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