



CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda item 15:	
Report of the Commission on Human Rights	
Report of the Social Committee.	149
Agenda item 17:	
Advisory services in the field of human rights	
Report of the Social Committee.	149
Agenda item 19:	
United Nations Children's Fund	149

President : Mr. Foss SHANAHAN (New Zealand).

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Report of the Commission on Human Rights
(E/3456, E/3494)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE
(E/3537 and Corr.1)

1. The PRESIDENT invited comments on draft resolutions A to E contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Social Committee (E/3537 and Corr.1).

A. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION YEAR AND DAY

2. Mrs. MURAVIEVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) regretted that her delegation would abstain

from voting on draft resolution C. The draft resolution submitted on the subject by the Commission on Human Rights (E/3456, chapter XIII, draft resolution III), which requested all States to observe a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Year in the near future, and thereafter to observe every year a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Day, would have met with the wholehearted approval of the vast majority of peoples. She hoped that the draft resolution would be translated into action in the not-too-distant future. Since, however, only twenty-six governments had so far submitted their comments on the recommendations contained in the draft resolution of the Commission on Human Rights, her delegation had consented to the consideration of the matter being deferred, but it could not accept the idea contained in operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution C that observations should be invited from governments which had already sent their comments.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

D. YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

E. SLAVERY

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Advisory services in the field of human rights
(E/3487)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3536)

3. The PRESIDENT invited comments on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Social Committee (E/3536).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 19

United Nations Children's Fund (E/3439, E/3442, E/3525;
E/L.913)

4. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its sessions held in January 1961 (E/3439) and June 1961 (E/3525), and the report by the Executive Director of UNICEF on main trends in 1960 (E/3442).

5. The work of UNICEF was normally dealt with by the Council at its spring session; however, at its 1138th meeting, the Council had decided to postpone consideration of the item until the current session, so that it could have before it the Executive Board's report on its June session.

6. Mr. GREEN (New Zealand), speaking as Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF, said that the adoption by the General Assembly in resolution 1386 (XIV) of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child was both a challenge and an inspiration to UNICEF, the body responsible for translating the declaration's ideals into practical proposals for bettering the lot of children throughout the world.

7. The UNICEF had consulted the recipient governments on the manner in which it could best help them to meet the needs of children in their countries. Twenty-six governments, mainly of less developed countries, had replied, indicating the priority needs and making some suggestions as to how they might be met with the assistance of the international community. On the basis of those replies and of the reports submitted by WHO, FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Executive Chairman of UNICEF had submitted to the Board in June 1961 a review of the needs of children (E/3525, paras. 49-73).

8. It was apparent that, notwithstanding the general recognition of their fundamental importance to economic development and human welfare, children's needs had in practice received a somewhat low priority. The problem therefore arose of how UNICEF could better ensure that their priority needs received the urgent attention which they deserved, bearing in mind particularly the prospect of a phenomenal rise in the child population of most of the less developed countries and the effects on children of the drift of rural populations to shanty towns on the fringe of industrial urban areas.

9. The Executive Board of UNICEF was encouraging less developed countries to draw up for themselves, within the framework of their general plans for economic and social development, long-term programmes to meet the priority needs of children. For that purpose, however, more thorough surveys of child requirements needed to be undertaken in many countries and the UNICEF Board had allocated a sum of \$100,000 towards the cost of those surveys.

10. The UNICEF had been set up as an emergency organization after the Second World War. In a second phase of its development, from 1950 onwards, it had shifted its attention to projects in the less developed countries. It had recently entered upon a third phase which might be said to be characterized by "a programme approach", as opposed to the earlier "project approach". The form of aid offered thenceforth would be more flexible and commitments would be made, at least tentatively, for longer periods to enable the individual countries to implement longer-term child welfare programmes with some degree of confidence.

11. The new approach had obvious advantages with regard to co-ordination. In particular, the national surveys would offer opportunities for fruitful collaboration between UNICEF, the resident representatives of TAB, the specialized agencies, the Bureau of Social Affairs and non-governmental organizations.

12. The new approach would also make it possible to offer some new forms of aid, examples of which were given in the Board's report (E/3525, para. 73).

13. The subject of training had received special attention from UNICEF, which was broadening the scope of its assistance in the matter. It was proposed to use training more extensively in various services for children, both for planning and directing the work and for improving professional and auxiliary services. With regard to administrative matters, steps had been taken to strengthen direct contact with recipient governments, and some redeployment of staff had taken place, which in a sense was tantamount to decentralization. New posts of resident director had been created for Africa south of the Sahara and for the office in India. That reorganization had improved efficiency, and had also permitted some savings to be made, to which the practice of using locally recruited personnel, as far as possible, had also contributed.

14. With regard to relations with co-operating agencies, he recalled the strong endorsement by the UNICEF Executive Board of the Social Commission's resolutions supporting an increase in the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs, with the aim of speeding up the preparation of projects for deprived children (E/3525, para. 111).

15. In 1960, the Fund was implementing 428 projects in 105 countries and territories, reaching 55 million beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries would rise to 57 million in 1961, but was still far short of the estimated 600 million children in need of the kind of help which UNICEF could offer.

16. The total income of the Fund had reached nearly \$26 million in 1960, an increase of \$2 million as compared with 1959. Increased contributions had been promised by some governments for 1961. He hoped that governments would find the work of the Fund of such value that its resources would continue to grow in the future as they had done in the past.

17. Mr. FRASSINETTI PINTO (Brazil) said that his country, which had made an important contribution to the establishment of UNICEF, had always regarded that institution as a splendid one. The Brazilian authorities were particularly impressed by the competence and devotion of the Fund's resident representative in Brazil.

18. At the recent session of the Executive Board, the Brazilian representative, citing Article 73 of the Charter, had suggested that in view of UNICEF's limited resources it would be desirable if the responsibility for assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories were transferred directly to the administering powers. He had also expressed the view that the economically more advanced countries should raise their contributions, for which they were indirectly reimbursed, so as to bring them more into line with their own capacity and with the advantages they derived from their association with the Fund. Thus, the under-developed countries and those which had recently achieved independence might receive more effective assistance from UNICEF. According to information received by the Brazilian Government, those suggestions, which were summarized in paragraph 155 of the report (E/3525), had met with an exceptionally favourable reception on the part of the Board. Paragraph 156 did not accurately describe the reaction of the other delegations, since it implied that opinions were very divided, whereas in fact only one delegation had opposed the recommendations.

19. Mr. DUFLOS (France), outlining the chief results of the UNICEF Executive Board's recent and important session, said that UNICEF had kept pace with events, such as the admission of newly independent countries to the United Nations, and with the increased interest in child problems among the international community; and it had made the best use of the rich experience it had acquired.

20. Of the reforms decided on, the first concerned greater flexibility of procedures. The underlying intention was to make it easier for recipient governments to meet the local costs of programmes. It was, in fact, the poorest countries which most needed co-operation, and it would be paradoxical to deny them UNICEF aid by applying the matching rules too rigidly.

21. The new financial procedures which had been introduced originated in the desire to make speedier use of the reserves constituted by provisionally unallocated funds and earmarked funds which had not been fully used. They would no doubt permit of a most desirable extension of UNICEF's activities.

22. Lastly, new fields were opening up and providing opportunities for action by the Fund; it was, for instance, taking an increasing interest in education and training of staff, a development which his delegation welcomed. The conclusions of the recent survey of the needs of children showed the usefulness of that new trend. By leaving it thenceforth to recipient governments to define their needs and to establish priorities, the Fund would be able to diversify its activities, but at the same time it would have to avoid dispersing its energies. In the first place, it should not attempt to take the place of the specialized agencies, but should support their efforts. In the second place, some small countries belonged to large regions where problems were somewhat similar; in such cases it was preferable to embark on large-scale programmes rather than fritter away resources on a multitude of minor activities. Lastly, it was essential not to relax certain essential, but often unspectacular work, such as the establishment of a series of maternity and child care or slum-clearance projects.

23. He paid a tribute to the Executive Director and his colleagues and noted that the Executive Board had approved the establishment of a resident director's office for Africa south of the Sahara and a similar office at New Delhi. The reforms which had been decided on would certainly give added importance to the role of regional directors.

24. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) said that every effort should be made to increase the resources of UNICEF to meet the growing needs of mothers and children in face of the great increase in world population.

25. It was unfortunate that, out of a total of more than \$4,000 million extended in the form of assistance from public sources to less developed countries in 1960, the share of the uncommitted countries had been negligible. Countries such as Afghanistan relied on independent and humanitarian bodies such as UNICEF, EPTA and the Special Fund to recognize that particular position.

26. His country fully appreciated the help extended to it by UNICEF, in particular the maternity and child-welfare

services which it had introduced at Kabul in 1950, and which were extending rapidly all over the country.

27. Another important project for which Afghanistan was receiving valuable help from UNICEF was the anti-malaria campaign, which aimed at the protection of 3.5 million people out of a total of 4 million living in the malarial areas of Afghanistan. His country looked forward to receiving more assistance in that field.

28. His delegation supported the decision of the Executive Board of UNICEF (*ibid.*, para. 95 (1)) to continue aid for a longer period than originally expected in countries where prospects of malaria-eradication appeared good.

29. His delegation also supported the Board's decision (*ibid.*, para. 56 (3)) to allocate \$100,000 to help government surveys of child needs. However, a clearing house should be set up so as to avoid making an appropriation for a new survey where one had already been made under some bilateral or multilateral scheme.

30. He approved the decision to help developing countries to obtain specialists under the OPEX programme (*ibid.*, para. 127 (a)), in addition to the idea of making grants to national and regional training institutions. However, his delegation doubted the wisdom of making grants to institutions in developed countries; they were more needed in less developed countries, whose institutions depended on such subsidies for survival.

31. The important policy decision taken at its June session by the Executive Board that each government should assess its own priority needs and map out action to meet those needs, would be of great help to developing countries.

32. In conclusion, he introduced the draft resolution on the United Nations Children's Fund (E/L.913) submitted jointly by the delegations of Afghanistan, Brazil, France, Poland and the United Kingdom, and expressed the hope that it would receive the unanimous support of the Council.

33. Mr. WANDEL-PETERSEN (Denmark) noted with satisfaction the further increase in the income of UNICEF in 1960 and hoped that the resources of the Fund would continue to expand. The fact that Denmark had doubled its contribution in 1961 showed the great interest taken by his government in the devoted and competent work done by the Executive Director and staff of UNICEF.

34. His delegation agreed with those delegations which, at the June session of the Executive Board of UNICEF, had questioned the high proportion of resources devoted to the malaria-eradication programmes (E/3525, para. 88). The Danish Government was in full sympathy with the struggle against malaria, and Denmark had again made in 1961 a substantial contribution to the WHO anti-malaria campaign, but felt that malaria eradication was less of a primary task for UNICEF than other types of programme. By devoting more than 35 per cent of its resources to those programmes, UNICEF had been placing an excessive emphasis on activities which were not strictly within its province.

35. He also fully shared the concern expressed at the relatively slow progress accomplished in the matter of

comprehensive maternal and child-health services (*ibid.*, para. 37). A much higher percentage of allocations should be applied to maternal and child centres, which provided direct aid to children and to their mothers. More generally, UNICEF should concentrate its efforts on the welfare of children, and refrain from engaging in programmes which, although related to that welfare, also concerned adults, and should therefore be referred to the appropriate specialized agencies.

36. In connexion with the survey on training (*ibid.*, paras. 74-84), he concurred in the view that training was vitally important and that, in the granting of UNICEF aid, emphasis should continue to be placed on training schemes within the recipient countries.

37. There was justification for the changes in UNICEF's financial procedures, in particular the decision to adopt a system of project programming with annual budgeting. He also noted with satisfaction from the Executive Director's report on main trends in 1960 (E/3442, para. 14) that the Executive Board was considering making greater use of TAB resident representatives, thus following the general trend to strengthen the co-ordinating role of those representatives. His delegation also approved of the Board's decisions regarding national surveys (E/3525, paras. 24 and 56) and the review of UNICEF aid with a view to broadening its field of application (*ibid.*, para. 57). Lastly, he endorsed the view that UNICEF aid for physically handicapped children should be more generous than in the past (*ibid.*, para. 47).

38. Mrs. KOSTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the useful work performed by UNICEF in providing various types of assistance to children in the less developed countries should be continued. Its work on disease control might, to a certain extent, contribute to the economic development of the countries concerned.

39. On the other hand, much could be done to ensure more effective use of the funds contributed. In the preparation of programmes, efforts should be made to ensure a more equitable allocation of contributions between the various regions, and more attention should be given to programmes of assistance for countries in Asia and Africa.

40. The assistance provided would be more effective if the most economic use of available resources was made, and if the essential tasks of UNICEF were clearly borne in mind when programmes were being prepared. In view of the Fund's rather limited annual budget, it was doubtful whether it should participate in social service programmes, such as those which included the training of women in sewing and home economics. It would be better to teach mothers how to look after young children properly.

41. The Executive Board's decision to conduct a survey of the needs of children was a wise one, but there was no need to send experts and advisers at UNICEF's expense to recipient countries in order to carry out the survey. Each of the countries concerned had national experts with the necessary qualifications who would undertake the work willingly and satisfactorily.

42. Some economies could be achieved in the administrative expenses of the Fund, and the Executive Board

should adopt a more equitable geographical distribution of posts in the organization and abandon the preference shown to nationals of western countries.

43. In the future, UNICEF's most important task would be to train national specialists, particularly in the many countries of Africa which were faced by a serious shortage of medical personnel and teachers. Assistance should also be given in the construction of dairies and the production of high-protein foods, drugs and vaccines. Although the Fund had taken only its first steps in the development of primary education, the results achieved could already be regarded as satisfactory. A wider use of experience gained by countries in matters of concern to UNICEF would lead to greater efficiency in its activities. An exchange of experience organized by the Fund would be of undoubted value, since its leading officials were able to enter virtually every country in the world, and had every opportunity of studying the experience gained.

44. In her own country, comprehensive welfare, educational and recreational facilities were provided for children; and public opinion in the Soviet Union had warmly welcomed the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which indicated that children should be given a happy childhood. The UNICEF and other United Nations bodies should make increasing efforts to ensure that the terms of the declaration were published, recognized and put into effect in every corner of the world.

45. Mr. BENTLEY (United Kingdom) observed that the June 1961 session of the Executive Board had set UNICEF on a new course. Discussions at the session had been based largely on the surveys of the needs of children prepared by beneficiary and other participating countries and by the technical agencies concerned; and, in the unanimous view of the Board, the surveys had shown that, in pursuing policies adopted some years previously, UNICEF had been consistently failing to meet the priority needs of recipient countries. Accordingly, a number of bold and imaginative changes had been decided upon to provide a more effective response to those needs.

46. His delegation particularly approved four decisions taken by the Executive Board. The first was to allocate a sum of \$100,000 to assist countries to undertake surveys of child needs. The second was the decision to place increased emphasis on training schemes, and the approval of various measures to improve training activities at present conducted by UNICEF, including the more liberal use of stipends to accelerate the completion of training projects. The third was the decision to make a special allocation of \$50,000 per annum for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel for UNICEF-assisted projects, if assistance of that type could not be provided from OPEX funds. The fourth decision was to maintain the emphasis already placed on malaria eradication and control, and to give increased emphasis to health, nutrition, social protection and education programmes.

47. The additional operations were not to be carried out at the expense of existing activities, but were to be financed by various administrative and financial changes. In the first place, UNICEF's financial regulations would be amended to allow the greater part of the total sums

contributed to be brought into use early in the year. The same procedure should be adopted for all voluntary programmes. Secondly, a more liberal policy was to be pursued in meeting local costs which had previously been borne by recipient countries.

48. The above-mentioned changes in administrative and programming policies would call for a greater degree of co-ordination, and he was glad to note that the Chairman of the Executive Board had emphasized the need for extremely close co-operation between all the organizations concerned in UNICEF's activities. Responsibility for co-ordination at the country level could be entrusted to the resident representatives of TAB.

49. Mr. MELLER CONRAD (Poland) said that his government was very interested in the work of UNICEF, although it was convinced that in the last analysis only economic and social development could solve the problems with which the Fund had to deal.

50. With regard to the global survey of the needs of children for the purpose of establishing priorities and determining the trend of programmes, his delegation approved the Executive Board's decision to leave it to governments to undertake that work in their own countries. Most governments would themselves be capable of organizing such surveys, and only in very rare instances would it be necessary to assist them. The Board should decide whether assistance was required in any particular case, but the form of such assistance should be for the government concerned to choose. If the survey were carried out by governments, a large proportion of the \$100,000 allocated might be saved, and the sum thus released could be used for the direct benefit of children.

51. The training of national staff in countries in which the protection of children had not reached a very advanced stage was of the greatest importance for the future of the Fund's work. His delegation approved the idea of multi-purpose training.

52. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said that his delegation commended the Executive Board of UNICEF for the forward-looking policies it had adopted at its June 1961 session. They would broaden the range of assistance provided according to priorities established by requesting governments, and would make it possible to meet the emotional and intellectual, as well as the physical, needs of children throughout the world.

53. He agreed with those delegations which had urged that wherever possible surveys should be conducted by local personnel. But there could surely be no objection to providing assistance in the form of advice and supplies to governments which requested it.

54. He also agreed that it was for the governments of recipient countries to determine priorities in matters affecting their own territories, not only as far as the UNICEF programme was concerned, but for every aspect of economic and social development. Again, where help was requested, there was nothing wrong in providing technical assistance and advice on the basis of which recipient governments could exercise their own judgment in determining priorities.

55. The Executive Board of UNICEF had been quite right in deciding to place increased emphasis on training

programmes. Admittedly, training might divert funds from other more immediate needs for some time to come; but in the long run it would facilitate the solution of all outstanding problems connected with children.

56. Many agencies and many resident representatives were involved in the execution of the UNICEF programme, and if economies were to be achieved — and they must be achieved — a high degree of co-ordination would be needed to ensure the best possible use of all available resources. In that connexion, he would emphasize once again the importance as co-ordinators of the resident representatives.

57. He had noted with disappointment the statement in paragraph 96 of the report of the Executive Board (E/3525) that only two new social-service projects for children had been approved at the June 1961 session, and that the shortage of personnel competent in that field and of travel funds in the Bureau of Social Affairs had prevented the presentation to the Board at its June session of a dozen additional projects which were in preparation. Throughout the current session of the Council, his delegation had stressed the need for balanced economic and social development. The shortage of personnel and funds to complete the preparation of social service projects for children was striking evidence of the way in which excessive concentration on one aspect of development might lead to total neglect of another. It was useless merely to endorse and approve social service projects for children. Governments should open their eyes and their pockets in order that adequate funds and a sufficient number of competent personnel would be available to prepare the projects.

58. His delegation would vote for the joint draft resolution introduced by the representative of Afghanistan.

59. Mr. WADE (New Zealand), commending the work of the Executive Director of UNICEF and his staff, said that in 1959 the Executive Board of UNICEF had decided to move more actively into the field of social services for children. Those services were particularly important in the developing countries where population growth was more rapid and where industrialization programmes had created overcrowded housing conditions. In view of the responsibility of the Bureau of Social Affairs for providing technical advice for UNICEF projects, it was essential that the staff of the Bureau should be strengthened.

60. United Nations assistance programmes had at the outset placed emphasis on the production of more agricultural products, particularly cash crops. It had now become apparent, however, that even in areas where cash crops were produced, nutritional standards were often very low. The governments concerned thus faced the formidable task of educating their people to grow balanced types of crops so as to improve their diet, and also to change their nutritional habits.

61. The UNICEF was to be commended for its work, in co-operation with WHO and FAO, in assisting governments to improve nutrition. In that connexion, he noted with satisfaction that the Director-General of FAO had proposed a large increase in the headquarters staff working jointly with UNICEF. The question of the technical

field personnel for joint nutritional projects needed further attention from FAO in order to meet more effectively the urgent needs of the less developed countries. In the case of projects involving joint action by WHO and UNICEF, provision was made in the regular WHO budget for the employment of technical field personnel.

62. He supported the Executive Board's decision in regard to malaria eradication programmes (*ibid.*, para. 95). In view of the immense needs which existed and the limited funds available, assistance should be directed to projects where the prospect of eradication was greatest and where the assisted governments were in a position to supply the essential local support. Experience had shown that malaria eradication programmes could provide enormous benefits to the population of the areas concerned. With a view to the economic implementation of those programmes, it was extremely important that at the planning stage there should be full consultation with all the agencies which would eventually be called upon to render assistance in parallel fields not related to health.

63. He commended the administrative changes made by UNICEF, and also the decision to reduce the reserve to an amount representing two-thirds of annual expenditure (*ibid.*, para. 169 (e)). The Fund's income had become very stable, and the use of some of the existing reserves would permit projects in some new fields of activity to be placed before the Board.

64. There was a distinct advantage in considering the UNICEF agenda item at the summer, rather than the spring, session of the Council, because the UNICEF Executive Board held its main policy session shortly before that summer session. Its decisions could then come up quickly for review and the Council's comments could be considered by the UNICEF secretariat in good time before the Executive Board's following session. Moreover, the EPTA and Special Fund reports were examined at the Council's summer session and it was desirable to deal with all the major voluntary programmes at one session.

65. In conclusion, he expressed his delegation's support for the joint draft resolution introduced by the representative of Afghanistan.

66. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) said that the countries of Africa greatly appreciated the work undertaken by UNICEF on that continent. His delegation believed that the work should be continued on a longer-term basis and on a larger scale than had been planned at the time when UNICEF had been established. The appointment of a resident director for Africa south of the Sahara showed that UNICEF was paying due regard to the special needs of the African countries.

67. In his own country, in 1961, UNICEF would assist the Public Health College in the training of 175 community nurses and sanitary officers. It would also give advice on the organization in the University of Addis Ababa of a training course for welfare officers, who would later be employed at the community centres being established by the Ethiopian Ministry of Community Development.

68. He was glad to note that Nigeria had recently been elected a member of the UNICEF Executive Board, and

hoped that other African countries would soon be able to participate in its work.

69. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay) said that his country was extremely pleased with UNICEF's work. Among the conclusions reached at the Executive Board's recent session, he particularly approved the idea of viewing the problem of children as a whole — i.e., from the medical, social, educational and other angles. He also endorsed the decision on the training of national staff; there was no other method of doing effective work with very limited means such as the Fund possessed.

70. Lastly, further improvement of the work of UNICEF called for co-ordination with all organs of the United Nations and all the private international and national bodies concerned.

71. Sir Herbert BROADLEY (United Nations Children's Fund) thanked the members of the Council for their commendation of UNICEF's activities as a whole and of the decisions taken at the June 1961 session of the Executive Board.

72. The survey of the needs of children might be described as a historic document, since it was the first real attempt to assess those needs in various fields and in different countries. Many countries had contributed to the survey, but a special tribute was due to WHO, the ILO, UNESCO and the Bureau of Social Affairs. Their collaboration in the work was an admirable illustration of the interagency co-operation that had been a recurrent theme at the Council's current session. It was intended to produce a printed edition of the survey, which would be of great value to the Fund itself, to countries intending to undertake surveys in the future and to all international organizations and non-governmental bodies concerned with the needs of children.

73. Some delegations had expressed the view that, in urging governments to undertake national surveys of child needs as part of their wider plans for economic development, UNICEF was trying to exercise an excessive influence on the development plans of the less developed countries. He would reply that no assistance from the \$100,000 allocation would be provided except to countries which requested it. Assistance would mainly take the form of supplies, equipment and transport. International personnel would be provided only where needed and where a specific request for them was made. Where technical personnel were required, it was hoped that they would be provided mainly by the specialized agencies in the fields of health, nutrition and education; and it seemed likely that governments intending to undertake surveys would take full advantage of the advice of local representatives of the specialized agencies and of the TAB resident representatives. The national surveys already received varied greatly in comprehensiveness, and in many cases expert advice would have helped to produce a more valuable report.

74. It was unfortunately true, as the United States representative had stated, that only two social service projects for children had been approved by the Executive Board at its June 1961 session. On the other hand, a number of further projects were awaiting technical appraisal by the appropriate experts from the Bureau of

Social Affairs; it should also be remembered that nine social service projects had been approved in the past, so that the total number of projects in operation was eleven.

75. The Soviet representative had said that UNICEF was placing too much emphasis on the training of women in sewing and home economics. It was true that the Fund was helping homecraft and mothercraft projects as part of rural development programmes in five countries in Africa (E/3442, para. 35), but the main purpose of those projects was to ensure sound moral guidance for children of the family, which was indeed a proper concern of UNICEF.

76. With regard to the priorities observed by UNICEF in the past and its plans for the future, the traditional activities in the field of health, maternity and child welfare, disease control, nutrition and — in certain cases — emergency aid would be continued, but in the wider development of activities decided upon at the June 1961 session of the Executive Board, UNICEF would expect governments to help it in the determination of priorities in the light of the needs revealed by national surveys. The Executive Board would give very high priority to the development of maternity and child-welfare services. In collaboration with WHO, it had already established more than 25,000 centres; but that was a small figure in view of the immense demand. However, before establishing a new centre, UNICEF and WHO had to be satisfied that the necessary buildings and counterpart services were

available to make the centre effective and successful; and for that reason progress might be slow.

77. As to malaria eradication, the Executive Board had indeed decided to maintain the ceiling of \$10 million, or about 40 per cent of available resources, on the grounds that the programme would take much longer to complete than had been expected some years previously. On the other hand, there was to be some change in the procedure of allocating sums up to that ceiling. Allocations would be adjusted for countries where it seemed that eradication could not yet be effectively developed, and consideration was to be given to other countries not covered by the WHO and UNICEF programmes, but presenting the necessary conditions for effective development of malaria eradication.

78. It was impossible to establish any hard and fast principles for the allocation of resources between areas, since the amount of assistance given depended upon requests received from, and arrangements made by, individual governments. The Executive Board was, however, well aware of the needs of African countries. Out of \$15,700,000 allocated to projects at its January 1961 session, \$1,215,000 had been assigned to Africa south of the Sahara; and of the \$9 million allocated at the June 1961 session, the share of Africa south of the Sahara had been \$2,117,000. The UNICEF was always glad to assist all countries which could make good use of the help it provided.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.