



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Agenda item 12:</i>	
<i>Report of the Economic and Social Council . .</i>	<i>465</i>

Chairman: Mrs. Halima EMBAREK WARZAZI
(Morocco).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/6303,
chap. X, sect. IV; A/C.3/L.1421)

1. The CHAIRMAN reminded the members of the Committee that, on 11 December 1966, UNICEF would celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its establishment by the General Assembly in accordance with a recommendation of the Third Committee. It was therefore most appropriate to mark the event by a special debate, after which delegations would vote on a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1421). The Secretary-General of the United Nations and many heads of delegations had wished to attend the commemorative meeting, and she extended a cordial welcome to them on behalf of the Third Committee.

2. The SECRETARY-GENERAL said that on the occasion of the anniversary which the Third Committee was celebrating, it was natural that the mind should go back twenty years to the creation of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund which, like the United Nations itself, had flowed from the aftermath of the Second World War. The peoples of the United Nations, true to the spirit of the Charter, which had been adopted only eighteen months earlier and in which, in the very first words of the Preamble, they had declared themselves determined "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", had felt that it would be an intolerable blot on the record of mankind if they allowed war to ravage the world of the children, who were the "succeeding generations" in the language of the Charter, as it had the world of their parents and grandparents. With those first words, the United Nations had become a kind of mirror to the conscience of mankind, contemplating the kind of world it must try to pass on. It was those children who had given the United Nations its mandate. Their very condition, amid the ruins of war and the poverty of developing countries, had given UNICEF its mandate for action.

3. There was the closest connexion between the responsibility of the United Nations to create the conditions for peace between nations and UNICEF's responsibility to care for those "succeeding generations", the inheritors of the peace which the peoples

of the United Nations had hoped, and still hoped, to build. In the task of peace-building, children could themselves become architects; the receptivity and fresh outlook of children might be a key to understanding among all peoples of the world. Not yet weighed down with artificial prejudices and narrow provincialism, they should have the opportunity to remain free of those stifling and dangerous handicaps. It was through values of universal brotherhood first felt by children that the minds of men could open out to the creation of a peaceful world community.

4. The world could bequeath to the children the inertia and mental stagnation of hunger and illiteracy—or the creative energy and open-mindedness of a child properly fed and schooled and cared for by family and community.

5. Gunnar Jahn, Chairman of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, had said in 1965, during the ceremonies at which UNICEF had received the Nobel Prize, that at the heart of the fight for peace was the development of the mind, beginning with the child. In short, what was now beginning to be recognized as the vital process of human-resource development was also the development of generations that could positively nurture peace between nations. The two processes were surely inseparable. It was enough to consider that there were now more than 1,000 million children across the world—300 million born in communities that could give them a relatively healthy, educated and prosperous life, but 900 million born to communities still struggling with overwhelming problems of sickness, illiteracy and poverty. Those were the "succeeding generations", and that was the challenge that the United Nations Children's Fund had taken up. All who had followed the history of UNICEF might wish to take the opportunity to congratulate it on the work of the past twenty glorious years, but it had a monumental task before it. Its task in Europe was done, and it now had to go on to other generations whose lives and future must be safeguarded. What UNICEF had done for Europe's rising generation must now be done in Asia, where its Executive Director, Mr. Labouisse, was at that moment looking at the needs of millions of children, and in the villages and cities of Africa, the East Mediterranean and Latin America. He would like to repeat the appeal of the first Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, made twenty years previously, when he had said: "The provision of necessary resources . . . is a matter of the utmost urgency if the lives and future of the rising generation are to be safeguarded".

6. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) stated, on behalf of the Executive Director of UNICEF, Mr.

Labouisse, who was currently making a tour in Asia and the Middle East, that the value of UNICEF's work could not be expressed in purely financial terms and that the Fund, whose resources were relatively small, had a primarily catalytic effect. Nevertheless, the authorities of the developing countries had stated time and again that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out their programmes without not only the equipment provided by UNICEF but also the stimulating assistance of its staff and technical advice from the specialized agencies. It would, however, be wrong to rest on the laurels gained in twenty years of effort. The excellent work which had been done was only a beginning, and with sufficient resources, UNICEF could do much more. The Executive Director of UNICEF was convinced that there could be no peace and security in the world so long as hundreds of millions of children grew up in poverty, the victims of hunger, disease and ignorance.

7. Speaking for himself, he would like to recall the main phases of UNICEF's work over the past twenty years. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which had been established in December 1946 by the General Assembly (resolution 57 (I)) on the recommendation of the Third Committee, had been able, thanks to the generosity of certain developed countries which had escaped the war, to clothe, feed and protect from disease millions of European children in the war-devastated countries. On the completion of that task, which had been vital for the reconstruction of Europe, the United Nations had felt that it was equally vital to meet the crying needs of children in less developed countries. In 1950, therefore, the Third Committee, convinced of the value and effectiveness of the work of UNICEF, had recommended the General Assembly to extend the Fund's mandate for three years and direct it to turn its attention to the long-term needs of children, particularly in less developed countries. At the end of that period, in 1953, the General Assembly, again on the recommendation of the Third Committee, had decided to continue the Fund's new mandate indefinitely, as it believed that the Fund's activities not only were useful but also made an effective contribution to the long-range economic and social programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies. Although the achievements of UNICEF could not all be expressed in figures, it should be recalled that over 200 million children had been vaccinated against tuberculosis and that drugs provided by UNICEF had treated more than 1 million children for leprosy and more than 22 million for trachoma. In addition, over 20 million children had been treated for yaws, with the result that that disease was now all but eradicated, and 14.5 million children had been protected against malaria in 1965. The activities of UNICEF had also had an impact on the permanent infrastructure of countries through the establishment of more than 33,000 health centres providing maternal and child health services for more than 100 million persons. Some 2.75 million mothers and children were receiving subsidized or free milk every day from 210 milk-processing plants. In the field of education, which UNICEF had entered only in 1961, aid had gone primarily to strengthening more than 7,000 teacher-training institutions and practice-

teaching schools. About one third of the allocations were going for training national personnel of all categories. UNICEF had provided equipment, stipends and aid for the training of over 220,000 workers to staff programmes for children. In accordance with the directives given to it by the General Assembly at the time of its creation, the Fund had used "to the maximum extent feasible" the technical resources of the specialized agencies, with which it co-operated closely. A system of co-operation had been gradually developed with those agencies and with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions, for instance, and all of them had given valuable assistance to UNICEF, for which he wished to express its deep appreciation.

8. All who had followed the work of UNICEF knew that its success had been due in great measure to the competence and dedication of its staff. They also knew what the Fund owed to its first Executive Director, Maurice Pate, whose emphasis on practical action and whose high ideals were still remembered by all.

9. The importance of "human resources" in national development was now almost universally recognized. If, however, those resources were to be used to the best advantage, attention must be paid to children from their earliest years, which were of crucial importance for their future. UNICEF was therefore encouraging developing countries to explore two closely related questions, namely, what measures should be taken as a part of national development plans to meet the special needs of children and youth, and what contribution the rising generation should make to national plans if the development process was to be made self-sustaining. UNICEF had learnt from experience that national development plans must include projects designed both to protect children and to prepare their future. The Fund was therefore much more than a charity organization; it was actually making a contribution of the highest importance to national development.

10. It had earned the confidence of both developed and developing countries and had a broad basis of popular support through the activities of the national committees, non-governmental organizations and thousands of volunteers, to whom he wished to take the occasion to express appreciation. An enormous amount of work remained to be done, however, for children accounted for close to one half of the population of the developing countries. Three out of four of them were growing up without any medical attention, and tens of millions suffered from malnutrition or under-nutrition. In Africa, Asia and Latin America some 128 million children of school age, or 40 per cent of all the children in that age group, were not attending school, and only a small minority of adolescents received any secondary schooling. Those figures suggested the extent of the sufferings and frustrated hopes of the world's children and the resulting waste of resources so necessary for development. UNICEF had set an income target of \$50 million a year, which it hoped would be reached by 1969; that was a very modest figure in relation to the critical needs of the 685 million children now growing up in

the countries UNICEF was helping; yet its income in 1966 was not expected to exceed \$35 million. The time had therefore come for intensified endeavours, governmental and private, to provide increased resources for UNICEF, and he hoped that his appeal would be heard by every country that recognized the critical importance of the endeavour.

11. Mr. GOLDBERG (United States of America) said that everyone was agreed on the value of UNICEF's humanitarian activities. He recalled the circumstances in which it had been decided to establish the Fund and the warm endorsement given to that measure by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who at that time had represented the United States in the Third Committee. The children who had been helped then were now men and women, some of whom held leading posts in their countries. They were the finest monument UNICEF could have. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund had now changed its name, but the need to help children remained as urgent as ever. Of all the ages of life, childhood remained the one in which physical and spiritual needs must be met without delay.

12. When it had created UNICEF, which was to have been only temporary, the community of nations had not fully appreciated the importance of that action. Since then, the needs had changed and the number of countries receiving assistance had greatly increased, but the humanitarian purpose for which it had been founded remained the same. UNICEF was helping Governments to build up the basic health, welfare and educational programmes that were essential to children in any modern country. In addition, it provided countries with training, especially training of auxiliary personnel. Gradually adapting its programmes to local needs, it had decided five years previously to provide aid for whatever programme for children a Government considered most important. At the same time, it helped Governments to survey the needs of children, to set priorities and to fit their programmes for children into their over-all development planning. Yet, however broad and seemingly complex its programmes might be, UNICEF had not lost sight of its original goal. Despite administrative phraseologies, it continued to deserve a special place in the hearts of all who had spontaneously given it their support, such as the United States Committee for UNICEF which, under the leadership of Mrs. Pantaleone, organized programmes under which millions of Americans of all ages voluntarily contributed to the cause of children.

13. He was personally acquainted with the leaders of UNICEF and could vouch not only for their ability as administrators of a complicated programme but also for their complete dedication to the purpose for which UNICEF had been founded. He would also like to commend the specialized agencies, particularly the ILO, WHO, FAO and UNESCO and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, for their praiseworthy participation in UNICEF activities.

14. As for the future, his Government supported UNICEF activities in the field of family planning. At the request of the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Executive Board of UNICEF had agreed to help the two countries to organize maternal and child

welfare services, including family planning. Meanwhile, the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy had been asked to advise the Executive Board on how UNICEF could best aid family planning within certain guidelines set down by the Board. The United States Government hoped that the Board would approve a general policy of aid to family planning as a part of maternal and child welfare services when the matter came before it again in 1967.

15. His delegation also supported the Swedish proposal that the Executive Board of UNICEF should consider in 1967 a broad review of programme strategy and priorities, and it believed that certain questions deserved careful thought.

16. Lastly, in spite of UNICEF's popularity, the funds at its disposal still fell far short of even the most elementary needs. He therefore agreed with the decision to set an income target of \$50 million by 1969. He hoped this would lead to new support for UNICEF on the part of all Member States; the United States Government's pledge was \$12 million on a 40 per cent matching basis.

17. In addition, he took pleasure in announcing that for the current year, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of UNICEF, and also to commemorate the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965, his Government would make a special contribution of \$1 million, which was not subject to the usual matching requirement. It was an unconditional contribution to UNICEF, authorized by the Congress and the President of the United States as a tribute to UNICEF's outstanding service to children all over the world and therefore to the cause of peace.

18. Mr. SEYDOUX (France) recalled the decision which the General Assembly had taken twenty years earlier when the United Nations had been considering how to carry out the task which it had set itself. That task had been to help Governments to establish social and health conditions to promote the development of the millions of children who had been the innocent victims of a cataclysm from which all of mankind had emerged impoverished. That was how the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund had come to be set up, a project in which France had taken an active part. UNICEF's first efforts had been directed towards the struggle against the most visible foes: disease and hunger. Food distribution had been organized and mass campaigns had been launched, in particular against tuberculosis; and, at the same time, in many countries, the first maternal and child welfare services had been established to combat morbidity among children and reduce infant mortality. By 1950, UNICEF's mission had been expanded and centred primarily on children in the under-developed countries.

19. Then, in 1953, the organization had been extended in time and, so to speak, institutionalized on a permanent basis, and had taken the name of United Nations Children's Fund. It was during that period that, on the initiative of Dr. Robert Debré, the French Government and UNICEF had jointly set up at Paris the International Children's Centre, financed on a fifty/fifty basis. From the outset, Dr. Debré had associated his name with the activities of UNICEF and had

always represented the French Government on the Executive Board. At his prompting, the International Children's Centre, of which he was chairman, had developed its research and training work in all areas relating to children, progressively extending its activities in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. The instruction and training of personnel at all levels, from the most elementary to the most advanced, had thus become one of the principal tasks of UNICEF and of the International Children's Centre. In close liaison with the specialized agencies, and particularly the World Health Organization, many training programmes had been assisted in various countries, UNICEF usually providing instruction material and fellowships.

20. In 1965, in addition to organizing a number of advanced training courses, seminars and symposia, the International Children's Centre had organized thirty-three working groups, workshops and briefings, and had prepared courses in Europe for 173 doctors, social workers and educators from fifty-four countries. Its activities had further included the publication of major social and medico-social studies dealing primarily with children. Such action took account of the fact, recognized by UNICEF some years before, that it was not enough to combat disease and hunger; it was also necessary to prepare the child to play later an active and useful role in his country and in the world. Now, taking into account population growth, urbanization and the demands of economic progress, UNICEF was collaborating with various specialized agencies, in particular WHO, UNESCO and FAO, in a spirit which ruled out any possibility of jurisdictional conflicts. By definition, UNICEF must be seen as operating in the context of the United Nations, although its budget was subscribed exclusively by voluntary contributions from Member States and private organizations. Under the signal leadership of Maurice Pate, its first Executive Director, then under that of Mr. Henry Labouisse, his very distinguished successor, UNICEF had carried out and was continuing its humanitarian mission, which was all the more effective in that it was unhampered by political considerations of any kind. Distinguished individuals served on UNICEF's Executive Board; he wished, in that connexion, to pay a particular tribute to the memory of Dr. Rajchman, the first chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board, and vice-chairman of the International Children's Centre from 1950. His delegation was sure that, under the direction of Mr. Willard, UNICEF's executive organ would pursue its activities with distinction; the value of its work had recently received recognition in the award of the Nobel Prize, granted for the first time to an international organization.

21. The French Government hoped that the target of \$50 million to be raised by the end of 1969 would provide UNICEF with sufficient funds to meet the most essential needs. Its current annual contribution to UNICEF was \$1,109,000, and it intended to increase it still further. It would also continue to share equally with UNICEF in the financing of the International Children's Centre and it hoped that, through still greater efforts by all Governments, UNICEF might be enabled to continue its work of solidarity and peace.

22. Mr. IGNATIEFF (Canada) drew attention to the constructive role his delegation had played in expanding the activities of UNICEF, which was now helping countries to ensure the over-all development of children. The organization, established as a result of the sufferings in the aftermath of the Second World War, had been transformed into a permanent institution dedicated to helping children all over the world to prepare for their role as adults and to live healthier and happier lives. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of UNICEF, his Government was happy to add to its annual contribution of \$1 million a special donation of \$100,000, as a memorial to the child victims of the Aberfan disaster in Wales and of the tragic accident which had recently occurred at Dorion, in the province of Quebec.

23. On behalf of the sponsors, he introduced draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421, in which he wished to make three minor changes. In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "a major feature" should be replaced by "one of the major features". In the next paragraph, the words "the relevant specialized and other agencies" should read "the relevant technical and other agencies". Finally, in operative paragraph 1, the word "programmes" should be replaced by "activities". He hoped that there would be no objection to those minor changes and that the draft resolution would receive the Committee's unanimous support.

24. Mr. CUEVAS CANCINO (Mexico) recalled the special circumstances in which the United Nations Children's Fund had been established. UNICEF had been the heir to, and had taken over the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which had been dissolved in 1947. It had been intended as a temporary agency, but its mandate had been extended by the General Assembly, which had become convinced that aid to children was a permanent necessity. In 1950, UNICEF had extended its activities to the developing countries, and had adopted a long-term policy which was to be of particular benefit to Latin America. From that time on, UNICEF's efforts had been governed by the consideration that children everywhere always needed protection and care, and that children, who were the citizens of tomorrow and represented the future of mankind, could not develop fully, in adult life, if their childhood had been unhappy. The sufferings endured by the generations of children who had contributed to the industrial development of mankind now seemed intolerable and it was now recognized that to ensure the moral and physical health of children was to contribute to the well-being of future generations. However, it must not be forgotten that the educational needs of the child also had to be met, and that the spread of culture, by expanding man's horizons from childhood, would ultimately create the propitious atmosphere in which the concept of a world federation might develop.

25. UNICEF, established twenty years earlier for humanitarian reasons, now looked upon the role of childhood in terms of the economic and social development of the countries of the world. Its activities were now directed to the full development of human resources, and the vast and comprehensive programme which it had undertaken in Mexico and in Latin

America combined social service projects with vocational training and development projects for youth. UNICEF's activities, which had initially caused some misgivings because they were so scattered and because most of them seemed to fall within the province of other existing agencies, had gradually been organized and had become stabilized. UNICEF was now recognized to be a sort of minister without portfolio whose financial resources were not derived from the regular budget and which had the necessary flexibility to undertake, on the one hand, programmes outside the fields of specialization and, on the other hand, programmes requiring the collaboration of other international and regional agencies. He was thinking, for instance, of the anti-malarial programme, which had achieved such satisfactory results in his own country.

26. His delegation felt that, in view of the scope of UNICEF's activities and the disproportion between the needs UNICEF had to meet and the resources available to it, the time had come to review its methods of operating. His delegation saw a need to review UNICEF's projects with a view to preventing duplication, to classify requests by establishing a new order of priority and to take account in planning of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. His delegation felt that emphasis should be placed on the advantages of standardizing the budgets of all those bodies, of determining their common features and of giving the General Assembly greater authority in the administration of UNICEF programmes. Lack of planning had created a vicious circle in the United Nations; on the one hand, Member States found it difficult to prepare their national programmes so as to obtain the maximum benefit from multilateral technical assistance, while, on the other hand the various international agencies, trying to meet the demands upon them, tended increasingly to spread their efforts among a multitude of short-term activities which were sometimes conflicting. Such a policy could not be tolerated in view of the shortage of funds and the magnitude of the needs, and his Government was ready to take all necessary corrective measures. He was convinced that the United Nations Children's Fund would be able worthily to pursue the noble task entrusted to it. That task was twofold, since apart from its tangible material achievements, UNICEF was called upon to open the eyes of mankind to the immense horizons of understanding and universal brotherhood, a task which was intangible but essential to the development of the human spirit.

27. Mr. PARTHASARATHI (India) welcomed the opportunity to congratulate UNICEF. That organization, created twenty years earlier to bring emergency help to the children of war-ravaged Europe, was today providing, in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, assistance to some 115 developing countries in the fields of health, nutrition, family and child welfare, education and pre-vocational training. UNICEF was undoubtedly one of the most widely known and most beloved among United Nations bodies. His Government had taken an active part in UNICEF's work since its inception and his country had not only received assistance from UNICEF, but had also given it its support.

28. Mr. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, in paying tribute to UNICEF, had said that the most notable characteristic of the present age was not the existence of nuclear weapons nor the conflict of ideologies, but the realization of world responsibility for whatever happened in any part of the world. What applied nationally now applied internationally: the world could no longer be half slave, half free, half hungry and half plentiful, and the only remaining distinction was that between the uncivilized and the civilized, the latter being recognized by their awareness and their sensitivity to the sufferings of their neighbours. Mr. Radhakrishnan had added that the existence of the United Nations, and in particular the existence of UNICEF, was an illustration of the growing unity of the world. On the twentieth anniversary of UNICEF, his delegation found it particularly reassuring that the work of unification being done by UNICEF in its own sphere, to which Mr. Maurice Pate had contributed so much, was being so vigorously and efficiently pursued by his distinguished successor, Mr. Henry Labouisse.

29. He would not go into the details of UNICEF's past activities, but would confine himself to outlining briefly measures which UNICEF should take to encourage national planning for the benefit of children and youth. After dealing with the material welfare of deprived children and combating infant mortality, UNICEF should now promote long-range planning for children and youth. Such planning was essentially the responsibility of communities and Governments, but UNICEF could encourage countries to undertake it, giving and providing technical assistance and guidance, as it had already begun to do by organizing seminars and conferences. Most countries apparently had no ministerial departments or organizations specializing in that field. India had established important institutions such as the Council for Child Welfare, which was trying to mobilize non-governmental support for long-term projects for the benefit of children. It had incorporated measures for the protection of children and youth in its development plans, but progress was still too slow. Generally speaking, much still remained to be done in most countries to ensure that planning for children and youth was accorded its rightful place in national policies.

30. Rates of economic growth must be increased if the situation of children and youth was to be improved. Economic development itself, however, depended on the exploitation of human resources, which implied carefully planned development that would result in more active participation by the population. In particular, the adoption of short or long-term programmes to increase the number of specialist workers and foster attitudes favouring productivity, would promote economic growth. Programmes for children and youth played an essential part in economic development and should therefore be incorporated into development plans.

31. National policies for children and youth should cover all categories of young people and all aspects of their participation in the life of the nation, especially the economic, medical and educational aspects. Children passed through various stages before becom-

ing adults and provision should be made, not for a single plan but for a series of short-term plans spread over twenty years or more. His delegation was aware of the complexity of the task it had outlined but a step in that direction must be taken now.

32. Mr. TOMOROWICZ (Poland) said that UNICEF had been established twenty years earlier by the General Assembly to assist child victims of the Second World War. Some ten years later, in November 1959, the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child (resolution 1386 (XIV)) had marked a further step in the history of UNICEF, the only United Nations body devoted solely to the welfare of the world's children. Guided by the noble principles of that Declaration, UNICEF had spared no efforts to ensure practical observance of the rights of the child. It had carried out an impressive world-wide task, with relatively limited staff and financial resources. During those twenty years, millions of children had benefited from its aid and, through it, had received food, shelter, education and medical care. His country, which had suffered greatly during and immediately after the Second World War, had the greatest respect and esteem for the achievements of UNICEF. It had taken an active part in its work from the beginning and that co-operation had never ceased growing.

33. The past twenty years had shown the particular importance of UNICEF for developing countries. The experience of UNICEF had brought a new dimension to the problems of children by showing that young people were a vast human resource and should no longer be considered solely as objects of protection but also, and primarily, as essential components in national planning in a world where economic and social progress were fundamental objectives. The universal acceptance of that principle was an important guarantee of future progress. UNICEF had the privilege and duty of defending the rights of the child and its accomplishments in that respect during its twenty years of existence were considerable. However, the world's children, particularly those in developing countries, were far from enjoying all the rights set forth in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and UNICEF must continue to fight against malnutrition, disease and illiteracy. To combat those evils, all countries must unite in a common effort which would be possible only in an atmosphere of peace, *détente* and co-operation. In conclusion, he pledged his country's unfailing support for UNICEF, by all means at its disposal, to enable it to carry out its task.

34. Mr. COMAY (Israel) said that, of all United Nations undertakings, UNICEF was the most appealing and, he felt, the most fundamental. But UNICEF could not take care of all the world's children, for to do that would need an enormous budget and staff and supra-national powers. It was the responsibility of each people and each Government to nurture its new generation, to care for the mothers, to feed, educate and train the children and to fight disease: no international institution could take their place. UNICEF's role was that of adviser and provider of technical assistance and essential supplies. On the average, over two thirds of the cost of UNICEF-aided projects was borne by the Governments. Thus, in spite of a

limited budget of no more than \$35 million, UNICEF was able to act as a catalyst for progress in fields as varied as maternal and child welfare, disease control, nutrition, education, vocational training and social welfare. The example of Israel showed how fruitful UNICEF's help could be: when it had been struggling with mass immigration, UNICEF had provided powdered milk for the children; later it had helped to introduce modern techniques of milk conservation into Israel and to set up bottling and pasteurization plants; with an investment of little more than \$1 million, it had been able to revolutionize the country's dairy industry.

35. UNICEF, first conceived as a temporary institution, had since developed long-range goals, especially in the developing countries, and had to tackle its tasks with resources which were far from sufficient for its needs. At least half the children born in those countries died before they were twelve months old. That was why UNICEF had concentrated on the training of midwives, nurses, social workers and medical personnel. But consideration also had to be given to the minds and attitudes of the children.

36. In Africa, for example, a child risked being torn between the traditional ways of its parents, who resisted new ideas and remained attached to the tribal way of life, and those of the industrial age to which it was more receptive than they. It was necessary to bear in mind that of the thousand million children in the world at present, three quarters lived in developing countries in tropical regions. What happened to them would decide what would happen to their countries for within fifteen years they would make up half the working population of the developing world. However, in spite of the many declarations which had been made, UNICEF's resources had not increased in proportion to its needs and expenditure on armaments had not been reduced in favour of children. Yet, as Mrs. Zena Harman had said in the lecture she had given the year before when UNICEF had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, children were the central factor in the strategy for peace and survival. He hoped that all Governments and agencies would pool their resources in a new effort.

37. Mr. NABWERA (Kenya) recalled that Kenya had been one of the first developing countries to benefit from the activities of UNICEF. Although those activities had in the beginning been essentially concerned with children, they now extended to the life of the whole community. UNICEF had first helped to establish community aid programmes. For example, it had enabled Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, a women's organization, to establish a network of day-nurseries in urban centres and rural areas, where health services were still lacking, by providing it with the necessary equipment and meeting some of the operating expenses. It had also provided \$1 million of aid to a dairy development programme which comprised two condensation plants, a rural producers' co-operative and three training centres. As a result milk had been provided not only for children in the cities, but also for those in rural areas. UNICEF had also provided the Ministry of Health with vehicles for carrying the sick to hospitals. Thus, UNICEF had given Kenya,

like many other States, extremely valuable help and his delegation wished to express its gratitude.

38. Mr. HAMBRO (Norway) said that by awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to UNICEF, in December 1965, the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament had recognized the outstanding services rendered by that agency to the cause of world peace. Children were the key to the future and forged a link of solidarity between nations, as was demonstrated by the splendid work done by the twenty-one national committees for UNICEF. By promoting a better understanding of children's needs, by providing information on UNICEF activities and by organizing fund-raising campaigns, those committees had served the cause of children in their respective countries. Praise was also due to the seventy-five international non-governmental organizations which had also contributed a great deal. UNICEF enabled many people to take an active part in the work of the United Nations and to express in a tangible way their concern for children. Voluntary help should therefore be encouraged, not only because UNICEF needed it, but also because it was a means of strengthening international solidarity. In that way, happy and healthy children were also helped by UNICEF's work for, by participating in it, they learnt the joy of giving and the value of mutual help. In conclusion and on behalf also of the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, he paid tribute to the work done by UNICEF under the direction of Mr. Labouisse and his predecessor, Maurice Pate.

39. Mr. EL KONY (United Arab Republic) paid a tribute to the Executive Board of UNICEF, its Executive Director and its secretariat and also to its regional offices, in particular the Eastern Mediterranean Area Office. He observed that UNICEF was performing a humanitarian task aimed at the development of human resources—a prerequisite to economic and social development. Throughout the world, UNICEF had helped Governments to carry out, in the interest of mothers and children, programmes in the fields of health, education, nutrition, vocational training, social welfare and community development. It had, for example, helped the Government of his country to organize a programme for helping children in the Aswan governorate, which was playing a vital role in the economic and social development of the nation. In co-operation with the Government and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, the ILO, WHO, FAO, and UNESCO, UNICEF had also taken part in joint programmes of vital importance for his country, such as the intensive training programme for women in rural areas, which would help raise the economic and social standards of the communities in which they lived. The United Arab Republic was an essentially agricultural country and its Government had always taken an interest in the development of the rural areas. In conclusion, he observed that UNICEF, by gradually replacing the immediate objectives which had been assigned to it by long-term goals, was placing increasing emphasis in its projects on the participation of members of the community.

40. Mrs. MALECELA (United Republic of Tanzania) commended UNICEF for its contribution to world peace and recalled that her country had had the

privilege, in May 1966, of welcoming a group of UNICEF observers taking part in a survey of the needs of African children. The United Republic of Tanzania would continue to give whole-hearted support to UNICEF's work.

41. Mr. MAKONNEN (Ethiopia) paid a tribute to UNICEF which had been established to meet pressing post-war needs and had become an important organ of the United Nations, furnishing advice and assistance to the developing countries in the important fields of education, public health and social welfare, and thus encouraging their economic and social efforts. His country was one of the first African States to have successfully participated in programmes undertaken in co-operation with UNICEF, and he himself as a former Vice-Minister of Community Development and of Education in his Government, had worked in close co-operation with one of the regional offices of UNICEF in implementing certain programmes in the field of child and family welfare. The Ethiopian Government was happy to have been able to act as host to several UNICEF meetings at Addis Ababa and, in particular, to the last session of the Executive Board. That session, which had been attended by the representatives of thirty Member States, as well as fifty-five observers from other Governments and non-governmental organizations, and representatives of the specialized agencies, was the first to have been held in Africa and was one of the few which had been held outside United Nations Headquarters. The Executive Board had approved assistance totalling almost \$29 million for 246 projects in eighty-four countries and territories. The session had been preceded by two other important meetings on the needs of African children. In his opening address, the Emperor of Ethiopia had referred to the vital need to help children and youth, who could have faith in the future only if they lived in an atmosphere of happiness and trust. It was usually the political disputes in the Security Council and in the General Assembly that filled the headlines of the international Press, while the modest work done by UNICEF and the specialized agencies did not receive the same publicity. It was thanks to UNICEF, however, that the United Nations had a meaning for millions of people and retained its prestige in the eyes of the world.

42. Mrs. SEKANINOVA-CAKARTOVA (Czechoslovakia) noted that, progressively UNICEF had altered its direction and was now helping all countries in need of assistance, especially the colonial countries where the problems of children were the most distressing and the most difficult to solve. Czechoslovakia had, from the outset, participated in UNICEF's efforts and was continuing to take an active part in its work.

43. Mr. ERALP (Turkey) said that millions of children were still living in deplorable conditions, particularly in the developing countries. UNICEF therefore had a leading role to play and deserved the support of all. However, its task was greater than its possibilities; it should therefore be given increased material and moral assistance and the significance of its activities should be properly understood. As the representative of a country which had benefited from UNICEF assistance, he believed that the results already obtained, although insufficient, were among

the most important achievements of mankind in its entire history.

44. Mr. JATIVA (Ecuador) observed that the Third Committee was taking up the item under discussion under particularly happy auspices, because UNICEF was celebrating its twentieth anniversary and had recently been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

45. His delegation wished to take the opportunity to pay a tribute to the Executive Director of UNICEF, and to all his staff, who were continuing, in the same spirit as Maurice Pate, their great work for children, in other words, for the men of today and for future generations. His delegation was also grateful to the Governments, the various organizations and the individuals whose generosity enabled UNICEF to carry out its work successfully. The activities of UNICEF had steadily expanded, increasing in both diversity and depth, which was evidence of their usefulness. One of UNICEF's great achievements was to have made Governments appreciate the need to include child welfare programmes in their economic and social development plans. The agency should also be congratulated for having added to its traditional spheres of action—basic medical services, nutrition, education and disease control—the extremely important field of vocational training in the developing countries.

46. In Ecuador, UNICEF had begun by providing milk for school lunches and had participated in maternal and child welfare programmes; subsequently, it had provided the equipment for establishment of a pasteurizing plant and had co-operated in a malaria eradication campaign in all towns and in a large part of the coastal region. In addition, it had undertaken under tripartite agreements with WHO and the Ecuadorian Government, an integrated health programme designed to show the advantages of integrating all health services, both preventive and curative. Furthermore, since 1959, UNICEF had been assisting Ecuador in carrying out the Andean Mission programmes for the benefit of the indigenous population, and, since 1963, it had been helping the Government in its efforts under its Education Plan to upgrade the training of school teachers, particularly those who would have to work in rural schools.

47. His delegation was aware of the magnitude of the task and of the gap between the resources available and the needs to be met. It hoped that Governments and organizations supporting UNICEF's work would be able to respond to the appeal which had been addressed to them so that income would, by the end of 1969, reach the goal of \$50 million.

48. Since it supported the principles underlying UNICEF's activities and the various programmes contemplated, his delegation gladly co-sponsored draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421.

49. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his country was keenly interested in the humanitarian activities of UNICEF. The Soviet Government and people had always shown the greatest concern for children and their needs. His country took an active part in the work of UNICEF, to which it was giving practical assistance for the execution of a whole series of programmes. However, it could not approve certain practical aspects of the activities

undertaken, and, in that connexion, he recalled the criticisms expressed by his delegation when the previous report of the Economic and Social Council had been submitted. However, he wished to express his Government's congratulations and best wishes to UNICEF, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary.

50. Mr. HOVEYDA (Iran) said that he too wished to congratulate the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Executive Director of UNICEF, and their staff for their excellent work. He noted that Governments were increasingly recognizing the vital importance of children in the life of a nation, as was evidenced by their increasing concern to include children and youth welfare programmes in their development plans.

51. Some international organizations had been established to deal with the problems of youth and others had expanded their activities; he had followed very closely the activities of the International Children's Centre at Paris and he could not fail to pay a tribute, as the representative of France had done, to the work of Dr. Debré. In his country, the greatest importance was attached to children and voluntary activities for the benefit of children were directed by Queen Farah herself.

52. As the Secretary-General had just pointed out, 900 million children were suffering from under-nourishment, ignorance and disease. The representative of France had emphasized health problems, considering them the most visible enemies of children, but the Iranian delegation was concerned above all with the problems of undernourishment and ignorance. The human potential of children was useless unless it could be utilized, and it could not be if children remained ignorant. Unfortunately, statistics showed that the number of children attending school was extremely small, and the number of those receiving higher education almost negligible. His own country was making great efforts to improve the situation in terms of nutrition and education.

53. He had been particularly interested to note that the Indian Government was making provision in its economic and social development plans for child and youth welfare programmes. In order to encourage other countries to follow that example, and thus enable UNICEF's activities to be as effective as possible, his delegation proposed that a new operative paragraph should be added to draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421, to read as follows:

"3. Recommends to Governments to include in their over-all development plans projects designed to meet the needs of children and youth."

Governments should not therefore, while devoting all their efforts to economic development, neglect some extremely important and related activities. For example, when plants were built, thought should be given to the children who would be concentrated around those plants and to the need to provide schools, day-care centres, hospitals and other necessary services; similarly, the question of the effect of children's needs on the choice of the home deserved the greatest attention.

54. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) said that her country had been one of the first to receive UNICEF aid

immediately after the war and that such aid, together with contributions from other sources, had enabled Italy to provide new services for needy children.

55. Even more important than those emergency activities in the initial period was the broader and more varied work now being carried out by UNICEF, with admirable dedication, in a large number of developing countries.

56. Italy, which had been a member of the Executive Board for several years, had followed with great interest, and had taken an intimate part in, the growth of the Fund, which had gradually expanded its geographical area of operation, had greatly increased the number of its projects and had diversified its activities, until in the end it was devoting its efforts to bringing home to Governments the importance of taking the needs of children into account in their over-all planning.

57. The fact was that the resources of UNICEF fell far short of enabling it to meet the ever-growing needs of children in the developing countries, and it was for Governments to make the necessary effort to ensure that the younger generation thrived and to prepare them properly for the important role which would one day be theirs in the process of development of their countries. UNICEF was now better equipped than in the past to discharge those new functions. In fact, its activities had gradually expanded during the past ten years to cover needs of every kind, and all the ways of meeting them, from new services through the training of personnel to research work in order to evaluate the needs, had been brought into use.

58. Her delegation had noted the gradual broadening of UNICEF's activities with great interest, especially in view of the parallel growth of an Italian governmental agency which had been established immediately after the Second World War and was now contemplating the integration of its activities into the Italian five-year economic development plan.

59. Mr. A. A. MOHAMMED (Nigeria) said that all development policies were devised for the children of today and the adults of tomorrow. In the belief that the prosperity and peace of the world depended on the way in which children were brought up, he wholeheartedly endorsed the work of UNICEF, which the Nigerian Government tried to help and support to the best of its means. His delegation would therefore vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421.

60. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) observed that the United Nations, apart from its political activities, which alone attracted the attention of the Press, was engaged in bold and effective action in the economic and social fields, and the work of UNICEF was one of its finest titles to fame.

61. He wished to thank UNICEF for the efforts it was exerting in his country, where the rate of population growth was one of the highest in the world and where UNICEF activities were of prime importance. As a token of its interest in the work of the Fund, Guinea intended to offer itself for election to the Executive Board. If children were a nation's surety, UNICEF was its surety of international co-operation. In the developing countries, where, of course, the

needs were still very great, the authorities had devoted much effort to children and they wanted to be assured of aid from UNICEF or, in other words, from the world community.

62. Mrs. RAMAHOLIMIHASO (Madagascar) tendered her congratulations and good wishes to UNICEF on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, and said she was pleased that its efforts had been rewarded in 1965 with a token of the gratitude of mankind, the Nobel Peace Prize.

63. UNICEF had extended its activities at a very early stage to the poorest parts of the world, where the greatest number of children were concentrated.

64. Its interest in the needs of children in the less developed countries had been reflected in the choice of Addis Ababa as the venue of the last session of the Executive Board. She was gratified to note that a special meeting on the needs of African children had been held at that session.

65. The humanitarian work of UNICEF, whose purpose was to protect the rights of the child, including the right to physical and mental health, was vital to economic development; if it was to be successful, an increase in the resources available would be required. Her delegation would like, in that connexion, to pay a tribute to the industrialized countries for their substantial contribution to UNICEF. Her delegation would be most happy to support the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1421.

66. Mrs. BERRAH (Ivory Coast) said that she, too, wished to express her Government's gratitude to UNICEF and to congratulate it on its twentieth anniversary. The Government of the Ivory Coast was one of those which had invited groups of Board members to visit their respective countries for the purpose of studying UNICEF-assisted projects. Her delegation fully endorsed the objectives and programmes of the Fund and would like to become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421.

67. Mrs. OULD DADDAH (Mauritania) congratulated UNICEF on its twentieth anniversary and thanked it for its efforts on behalf of children; she also expressed gratitude to the countries and agencies which helped it in the performance of its work.

68. Apart from the programmes designed to improve the material situation and physical condition of children and mothers, the programme pertaining to education deserved particular mention. Having attended a seminar on children in Paris under the chairmanship of Dr. Debré, she had become convinced of the need for horizontal and vertical integration of the assistance activities of UNICEF.

69. Mr. DOMBO (Ghana) remarked that the United Nations, through its humanitarian activities, reached the children and mothers of the world, and UNICEF, which was the prime instrument of such activities, deserved the gratitude of all.

70. The Government of Ghana was entirely satisfied with what UNICEF had achieved in its territory. Children in Ghana, as in many other developing countries, were threatened with malnutrition and disease and, in many cases, received no education. Those

were the three areas in which UNICEF had acted, and was acting, effectively, as could be seen from the results it had obtained in collaboration with WHO and UNESCO. It was true that child health was primarily a national concern, but in view of the obstacles encountered by the developing countries the aid which UNICEF could give was anticipated and received with gratitude.

71. He hoped that the Governments which supported the work of UNICEF would continue their efforts, so that the work could be successfully completed. He complimented the Executive Director of UNICEF, the Chairman of the Executive Board, and their staffs, and said that he was ready to support draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421.

72. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) stressed the progress made by UNICEF during the twenty years of its existence and said that he was gratified at the Fund's concern for ensuring the physical and intellectual development of children. Taking a broad view of the matter, he would like to caution international agencies against the temptation to give the same kind of aid to all countries, perhaps to the detriment of the desired goal; it was essential that aid should be geared to the peculiar needs of each country.

73. His delegation supported the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1421, which the Committee should adopt as an encouragement to UNICEF in its efforts. His delegation also wished to point out that work on behalf of children was pointless unless the question of peace and disarmament was resolved. To raise children and then hurl them into war would be a betrayal. He therefore felt that every committee, instead of confining itself to its own special sphere, should set its sights on the future of mankind, as the Third Committee did.

74. His delegation wished to thank the Executive Director and the Chairman of the Executive Board for the valuable information they had given concerning UNICEF activities.

75. Mrs. BARISH (Costa Rica) congratulated UNICEF, and thanked the Chairman of the Executive Board for his statement. Costa Rica had received UNICEF aid in connexion with nutrition, maternal and child welfare and malaria control. Her country had a national child welfare agency, the Patronato nacional de la infancia. She would support draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421 and, indeed, would like to become a sponsor of it.

76. Mr. ALLAOU (Algeria) said that his Government was grateful to UNICEF for its aid during the seven-year struggle of the Algerian people. He paid tribute to the work of UNICEF which, in his view, made the United Nations worth while.

77. Mr. IGNATIEFF (Canada) said that he was most willing to accept the amendment submitted by the Iranian delegation and would be happy to agree to the request of all the countries that wished to co-sponsor draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421.

78. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee, as was its custom when dealing with draft resolutions relating to UNICEF, should adopt the text before it without objection.

Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1421, as amended, was adopted without objection.

79. The CHAIRMAN read telegrams of congratulation from the Directors-General of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of UNICEF.

80. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) thanked representatives for their compliments to UNICEF on its twentieth anniversary, which would undoubtedly be an encouragement to the members of the Executive Board, the Secretariat, the National Committees, and the thousands of individuals and groups supporting the work of UNICEF.

81. It seemed clear to him from the debate that UNICEF should expand its activities for the benefit of children in the developing countries and, for that purpose, should be assured of increased resources. It was encouraging that a number of representatives had announced either increases in their countries' contributions or special contributions. The Executive Board of UNICEF wished to express its gratitude to the delegations concerned. Three countries which were not Members of the United Nations had pledged to increase their contributions for 1967. Switzerland intended, in 1967, subject to the approval of the Federal Council, to make a contribution to UNICEF, equivalent to \$786,377, or about \$350,000 more than in 1966, thus giving further proof of the interest of the Swiss Government and Swiss people in the work of UNICEF. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had made provision in its 1967 budget estimates, subject to parliamentary approval, for a contribution equivalent to \$1,625,000, or \$125,000 more than for the current year. The Republic of Korea had decided, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, to increase its annual contribution to the equivalent of \$50,000, or \$20,000 more than for the current year.

82. UNICEF wished to express its deep gratitude to those Governments which had responded so generously to its appeal.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.