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Chairman: Mr. G. J. VAN HEUVEN GOEDHART (Netherlands).

Long-range activities for children. United Nations International Children's Endowment Fund (A/1411) (*continued*)

[Item 64]*

1. Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) expressed her delegation's interest in the discussion and the concern it felt at the direction the debate was taking. From the very outset, Canada had been a member of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund and had contributed more than 8 million dollars to its resources. Her country considered the Fund to be one of the most constructive of the United Nations' activities. Not only had it provided relief for millions of children. But it had also proved that the United Nations was capable of carrying out a humanitarian programme successfully. The time would seem to have come to think of future work in that field.

2. The Canadian delegation, like various others, considered the Secretary-General's draft resolution (A/1411) to be capable of improvement both in the drafting and in the substance, but did not wish to increase still further the number of amendments submitted. It did wish, however, to emphasize that there was scarcely any fundamental difference between the various proposals, and to condemn the unfortunate tendency to stress differences instead of similarities and to speak of technical assistance programmes, the provision of supplies and co-operation with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations as if those were all complete innovations.

3. From the very beginning, the Fund had set itself the task of providing relief for children in ways that would produce long-term benefits. It had encouraged school feeding programmes, the creation of crèches and various other projects which States would continue to put into effect after aid from the Fund had come to an end. Outside Europe, the Fund had been unable to

undertake mass feeding programmes, since it had proved impossible to provide food for the millions of undernourished children in Asia and Latin America, and had been able to undertake only long-range technical assistance programmes providing for the dispatch of staff, equipment and supplies. Supplies had been provided only on the basis of careful plans prepared with the necessary advice and technical supervision. As for attempts to improve co-operation with the specialized agencies, goodwill would do far more than any legal provisions in that respect.

4. It seemed that the Committee should try to narrow down differences of opinion to a minimum instead of giving them undue importance. It was unanimously agreed that there were needy children, that they should be helped and that it was impossible to help them without money. Consequently, the Committee's chief concern should be to provide UNICEF with the maximum resources and to make sure that it used them to the best possible advantage. It would not be much use to set up an organ which would not have sufficient funds. The Fund was not, however, the only organization that needed funds, for large resources would be required for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea, technical assistance programmes and aid to the Palestine refugees. Moreover, some countries were providing assistance outside the framework of the United Nations as well. It was therefore essential to recognize that the Fund would have to operate on an extremely limited budget. For three years its resources had amounted to approximately 50 million dollars a year, but it could hardly be hoped that that would continue. Indeed, to go on thinking in terms of so large a figure would not promote the cause of children. The Fund had never been able to provide relief for more than a part of the children in the world and had always had to make a selection. If it was to have less money at its disposal, its administration would have to be flexible enough to provide the necessary supplies for technical assistance and at the same time to undertake emergency programmes when necessary.

* Indicates the item number on the General Assembly agenda.

5. The Canadian delegation supported the proposal that a working group should be set up, with the Chairman as one of its members, to study the amendments submitted and the opinions expressed during the discussion. The working group should not confine itself to drafting, but should try to reconcile the various views put forward.

6. Mr. PESCATORE (Luxembourg) emphasized his delegation's interest in the future of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Like many other delegations, it had found it somewhat difficult to understand the purport of the text submitted by the Secretariat. A study of the document revealed three major innovations: a change in the field of action of the Fund, which was to become a permanent organ, the administrative reorganization of the Fund and a change in the method of financing.

7. The field of action would be extended inasmuch as the new Fund was to concentrate primarily on social welfare programmes for children, activities which were already known as "advisory services" or "technical assistance". Direct assistance would to a certain extent be relegated to the background. One result of such a change was clear from the text of the draft resolution: the extension of the Fund's field of competence might bring with it a duplication of the work carried out by the Department of Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies. Consequently, the draft resolution contained extensive provisions for co-ordinating the activity of the new Fund with that of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and enabling those organizations to exercise some control over the Fund's programmes.

8. His delegation considered that the focal point of the future programmes of the Fund should remain the same as in the past; direct, tangible aid to needy children should be the Fund's chief concern and in that way the danger of duplication of work and too complicated a system of co-ordination would be avoided.

9. The administration of the new Fund was to be linked with the United Nations. The Fund would lose its freedom of action and, as paragraph 3 of the draft resolution seemed to imply, it would be placed under some sort of trusteeship. His delegation noted how contradictory it was to praise the Fund's work on the one hand and on the other to propose that its administration should be absorbed in that of the United Nations, without explaining why such an absorption appeared advisable. Moreover, if the focal point of the Fund's future work continued to be direct assistance, there would be no reason for altering the existing structure and the Fund would be able to continue with the same programme and the same organization.

10. With regard to the best method of financing, his delegation hesitated to express any views, since it was not acquainted with the practical details of the problem. The best method would be that which would secure the maximum resources, and, as the system of voluntary contributions had thus far been successful, it saw no reason to change it.

11. It could not support the whole of the plan proposed in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council or the alterations which would accentuate the chief traits of that plan. It would, however, be glad

to accept any proposals designed to retain the Fund in its existing autonomous and self-administering form.

12. Finally, the defects of the Secretariat draft resolution were such that it would not be enough to amend it; if its substance was to be improved and its style made clearer and more concise, it would have to be redrafted.

13. Mr. ABADA (Philippines) was encouraged by the unanimous tribute paid to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and expressed the gratitude of his country, which had been one of the many recipients of the Fund's assistance. His government's chief concern was that the Fund should be firmly established on a permanent basis since the needs it satisfied were undoubtedly of a lasting nature, for poverty had always existed and would always continue to exist.

14. The international awareness created by the United Nations found its natural expression in an interest in the permanent needs of children; indifference to those needs had become an impossibility. Humanity was one and indivisible, and that fact was gaining more recognition all the time, with the result that economic inequalities were progressively losing their *raison d'être*. It was essential to recognize from the start that those who were interested in the under-developed countries were concerned for the welfare of the human beings which inhabited them.

15. Mr. ABADA proposed that the vicious circle to which the representative of Pakistan had referred should be broken by giving first place to human beings. Suffering must be relieved before any constructive programme was begun. Such was the idea which had prevailed when UNICEF was created. Millions of children had suffered from the ravages of war and the Fund had saved the lives of many of them. It had done a great deal but much still remained to be done. In Asia and in the Middle East millions of children were still under-nourished and it would be a serious mistake to think that their lot had improved and that they no longer needed the immediate material assistance of UNICEF.

16. In many countries conditions not unlike a serious emergency and economic chaos persisted, not to mention the fears engendered by the threat of atomic warfare. Everything bore witness to the fact that the needs of most nations were immediate and it was impossible to be objective when human beings were dying of hunger. The conditions in many countries did not indicate the urgency of pilot-projects. More than anything else, the children of under-developed countries needed food, medicine and clothing. Technical assistance should come later, for it was useless to teach people to drink milk with every meal when there was a shortage of milk, and to open their windows to the fresh air when there were no windows.

17. At the moment, the proposals with regard to a continuing programme might not fit the immediate needs of the impoverished areas but of other areas where the public authorities had the necessary means to carry them out. By their nature, development programmes had to be applied over a long period, and in starving countries death would come before they had borne fruit. In the war-torn nations and the under-developed countries, any tendency to consider that the

needs of children should be circumscribed within the framework of a long-range economic development programme with the emphasis on technical assistance only might well give rise to dismay.

18. The Philippine delegation shared the views of those who wished to place the work of UNICEF on a permanent basis, without losing sight either of the principle of self-help or of the danger of viewing UNICEF, rightly or wrongly, as a kind of fairy godmother. It was to be hoped that every State would shortly adopt a permanent programme of assistance for children. But in the meantime serious emergencies existed and others would arise, and UNICEF should be on hand to meet the situation.

19. In conclusion, Mr. Abada reserved the right of his delegation to express its views on amendments as they were presented.

20. Mr. URIBE CUALLA (Colombia) said that in his opinion the Third Committee was the United Nations organ which had accomplished the most useful work. He endorsed all the tributes paid to the Fund for the work it had done. Children were the current and future hope of mankind. The Fund had rendered noteworthy services and had attempted to assist nations throughout the world. It hardly seemed wise to effect radical changes in its structure. It was not a case of making plans for a distant future but for the present; what was wanted was not advice but better nutrition and the remedying of a great many immediate evils, such as infant mortality.

21. In Colombia there were no child victims of the war or hordes of blind or deaf-mute children. Much care was devoted to children, however. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Institute dealt with cases of infantile paralysis, and in addition to the Hospital of Mercy there were maternity hospitals. Colombia also had institutes for deaf-mutes and for the blind. The latter underwent a system of education which was peculiar to Colombia. Technical knowledge was available but the State would be more generous and energetic in its action if it did not lack the necessary economic means. In Colombia there were about 4,500,000 children and the annual assistance given represented a sum of only \$US100,000. Colombia was a country which was usually called underdeveloped, and which had a great many needs. The assistance it required could therefore be given in concrete form. The Fund had realized that fact and had promised to supply 50,000 ampoules of anti-diphtheria vaccine in 1950; of those, it might be mentioned in passing, only 6,000 had arrived so far. It would therefore be desirable to maintain the policy of the Fund and not to introduce innovations, for direct assistance should not be converted into advice from well-known technicians and the funds available should not be used to pay the salaries of expensive experts.

22. The Colombian delegation would receive with satisfaction any amendments in favour of concrete and immediate assistance. Colombia was prepared to make its contribution to the new endowment fund. It reserved the right to submit amendments to the draft resolution in order to make it more complete, but it nevertheless accepted the idea of setting up a working group which, together with the Chairman, would study the various amendments which had already been presented.

23. In conclusion, he would warmly congratulate the Fund on the work it had succeeded in doing in such troubled times. He was pleased to note that the Third Committee was devoting to the question all the attention it required, thus proving its desire to relieve the sufferings of the children of today who would be the men of tomorrow.

24. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) recalled that her country and the other Arab nations owed the lives of thousands of Arab children in Palestine to the Fund. The Fund had come to their aid when other organs of the United Nations had refused to act, paralysed by a narrow interpretation of their terms of reference. The Fund had not only had the means but also the will to intervene. She expressed the gratitude of the Arab nations to the Fund, the specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations, the Red Cross and the Society of Friends, as well as to all the States whose contributions had enabled it to save the lives of thousands of Arab children.

25. The Iraqi delegation did not support the draft resolution as it stood. Moreover, she had presented an amendment jointly with the delegation of Burma, India, Indonesia and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.49). Later in the debate she would make clear her position on the various amendments.

26. She had followed the debate with interest and also with some apprehension and had come to the regrettable conclusion that the differences among the members of the Committee concerned matters of substance. It was necessary to define what was meant by an emergency. The Economic and Social Council, whose ideas the Secretary-General had incorporated in the draft resolution under consideration (A/1411), said that that type of situation no longer existed. It retained only the initials of UNICEF and converted it into a body whose only function would be to duplicate the work of the technical assistance programme.

27. When the General Assembly by its resolution 57 (I) had created UNICEF, it had had in mind the homeless children in war-torn Europe and had adopted a resolution which, although based on Article 55 of the Charter, in fact deviated from the spirit of that Article, the purpose of which was not to solve the problems of only one-half of the world. The Fund, almost in spite of itself, had exceeded the limits which had been set for it, and which had commonly been called its terms of reference. As the fourth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Secretary-General had recognized the need for broadening the Fund's field of activities. From that day, some delegations, the very ones whose generosity had made it possible to carry out the original idea, had begun to retreat, because they feared that the phrase "serious emergency" might mean the shipment of supplies to all parts of the world. From the debates of the current session, however, it had become apparent that the emergency had once again gone beyond the boundaries of Europe. An emergency was serious, whether it was due to war, floods, earthquakes or the criminal neglect of centuries, in Europe, Asia, Africa or America. Under the provisions of the Charter, the United Nations had assumed the tremendous humanitarian task of feeding starving children and it should not shirk its duty. It was obviously materially impossible for the Organization to carry out the whole of that task by itself, but it should

unanimously recognize that in serious emergencies it was the Fund's duty to provide supplies for needy children.

28. The substitution of the term "Endowment Fund" for the term "Emergency Fund" revealed the abyss separating those who knew the meaning of starvation from those who did not. Yet thousands of human beings crossed from one side to the other every day. The change in terminology reflected a state of mind. The United States representative had stated that Congress did not see the need for making additional contributions to the existing emergency organization but would take a favourable view of a permanent arrangement. She would recall the words of the French representative, which should be impressed on the whole world: he had said that the needs of children were in the nature of a "permanent emergency".

29. She asked the Committee to follow the example of UNICEF which, when faced with the problem of sick, starving and homeless children, had admitted the existence of an emergency, regardless of the number of such children, and, refusing to be discouraged by suffering to which it could not bring complete relief, had made every effort to reduce it and had begun sending supplies as part of its permanent relief programmes for that purpose.

30. Mrs. FONTANIER (Netherlands) recalled that a few weeks previously the University of Amsterdam had conferred the title of Doctor *honoris causa* on Mrs. Montessori, who had devoted her whole life to children; the University had thereby wished to demonstrate the profound admiration which the people of the Netherlands felt for the work accomplished by that great educator and its tremendous interest in child welfare.

31. Her delegation therefore wished to stress particularly the serious nature of the decision about to be taken by the General Assembly, on which the welfare, happiness and very future of children throughout the world would depend. In that connexion it was heartening to note that opinion was unanimous on at least one point. Not a single delegation would maintain that the United Nations had no part to play in that field. On the contrary, every one was agreed that it was essential to take steps to deal with the problem.

32. If it were possible to follow the dictates of the heart, the problem would be easily solved. The Committee would certainly adopt a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to allocate all the credits and staff necessary to allow children throughout the world to become healthy beings imbued with a sense of their responsibility towards their fellow men and towards the community.

33. Nevertheless, the United Nations should bear in mind the limited resources available to it for improving the lot of suffering childhood.

34. Thanks to the efforts of UNICEF the emergency needs which had become evident immediately after the war and as a direct consequence of the war were no longer so acute. Unfortunately, however, there were still millions of children in the world, particularly in the under-developed countries, who were underfed or poorly fed, poorly clothed and poorly housed; they were threatened with famine and even death if immediate steps were not taken to come to their assistance.

35. The Netherlands delegation was convinced that emergency conditions still prevailed among large numbers of children, in Asia in particular; and that to assist them, long-range programmes of international activities should be adopted and, at the same time, considerable material assistance should be provided for them. Their position was not a direct result of the war but was linked to the economic under-development of the countries in question.

36. International measures could be effective only if they were aimed at stimulating, guiding and supporting the measures adopted at the national level—for which they could never serve as a satisfactory substitute. The Committee should also bear in mind that as long as the world did not produce enough food to raise appreciably the standard of nutrition, lasting progress by means of relief measures such as the distribution of additional supplies could not be achieved. Since only 5 or 10 per cent of the food produced in the world entered into international trade, local food production must be utilized to improve the standard of nutrition in under-developed countries.

37. In the introduction to his report to the Economic and Social Council (E/1725) the Secretary-General emphasized that it was "impossible to attempt to deal with the chronic insufficiencies of food, of medical care, of education, to eliminate child labour and to provide protection for hundreds of millions of children through relief measures since neither the food, the funds, nor the supplies, nor facilities required could be made available". To that statement could be added the Yugoslav representative's remark that it was easy to make good resolutions, but that they would remain a dead letter if the difficulties of putting them into effect were not taken into account.

38. She recalled that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had long been considering the question of international child welfare activities and the question of setting up suitable machinery to co-ordinate efforts in that field.

39. She paid a tribute to the Director and staff of UNICEF who had completely carried out a difficult task on a reduced administrative budget and had saved tens of thousands of children who would otherwise have died of starvation or sickness.

40. Her country had never sought assistance from the Fund. Since it had been devastated by the war, it had unfortunately been unable to make any large contribution to the Fund. During the past two years, however, the people of the Netherlands had revived an old tradition and had welcomed large groups of foreign children into their homes and tried to help them to regain their health and strength. Since 1945 the Netherlands had made immense efforts to reduce the infant mortality rate, which had risen during the war, to the 1940 level; those efforts had been successful. Nevertheless, her country was aware that success could never have been achieved without the registration system, the health and social welfare services, the statistics and the necessary administrative machinery in general which it had had at its disposal for many years.

41. She quite understood that the under-developed countries did not have the same facilities at their disposal and might receive an unpleasant shock if they

compared their statistics with those of more advanced countries. She felt, however, that the representative of Pakistan had interpreted the United States amendment (A/C.3/L.48) too narrowly. In that connexion it might be advisable to point out that in the draft resolution the phrase "for demonstration purposes" was used within the framework of the programme of long-range activities for children.

42. She reminded the Committee of the three main categories of international activities for children described by the Secretary-General in his report (E/CN.5/201) to the Social Commission (sixth session). The first type of activity, relief, could not be considered to correspond to "permanent needs". The second form of activity consisted of promoting progress by means of reports on the conditions prevailing in various countries. The third, was a more active form and might be defined as assistance to governments in drawing up their child welfare programmes. So far as possible, it would be accompanied by feeding programmes and supplies.

43. Immediate relief would obviously be essential in the case of sudden disasters. In the highly developed countries that was all that would be required. In the under-developed countries, where serious and urgent situations were the result of economic conditions or of natural catastrophes, material assistance should be coupled with long-range programmes capable of eliminating the causes of economic under-development. In some cases, of course, several factors combined to form a vicious circle in which sickness, poor housing conditions, under-nourishment, lack of social security, illiteracy and want all combined to ruin the life of the child and to prevent any improvement. Outside aid, though relatively small in scope, might, if well planned, help to break such a vicious circle.

44. The programmes themselves should cover as large a field as resources permitted, provided that they were technically sound. One might instance, from the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/201), the supplementary feeding programmes for school children, the partial or complete elimination of a disease in a country or province, and the assistance given to health services for children. Thus governments desiring to set up maternity hospitals might receive technical assistance which other countries could provide as well as equipment and necessary supplies to enable them to apply the techniques which they were taught. Such assistance might be extended for one year or even longer, but its aim should be to help countries to help themselves. The recipient governments must think not only of participating in the programme, but of ultimately becoming entirely responsible for it.

45. She emphasized that, if the limited funds available were to be used effectively, the principle must be observed that only those should be helped who helped themselves. The representative of Pakistan had remarked that States which had been established only five or ten years ago had not been able to achieve in so short a time what the "old countries" had taken centuries to achieve. That was obviously true. The Netherlands was, however, convinced that the new States had one very real advantage in that they could profit from the technique and experience of the older countries and thus achieve very rapid progress, provided they did not spare themselves.

46. She would discuss at a later stage the problems of administrative organization; for the time being she would merely stress that UNICEF was not the only body active in that field. The Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies themselves also dealt with those questions in general.

47. Her delegation felt that such specialized agencies as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization were in a better position, as regards technical assistance, than the proposed executive board of the Fund to formulate general principles. The Fund, however, had greater experience than those organs in gathering large amounts of money and in obtaining, storing and distributing supplies. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that governments, like individuals, were readier to make financial contributions to the Fund than to the specialized agencies in general.

48. She then raised a question as to what part of the responsibility for the administration of the proposed Fund should be entrusted to the various organs. Given the present wording of the draft resolution, it could be wondered whether the specialized agencies were to play a predominant or merely an advisory part. Her delegation considered that it would be preferable for the specialized agencies to be responsible for the implementation of long-range programmes, so far as the technical aspect of child welfare activities was concerned.

49. In conclusion, she stressed that the number of children requiring aid was so large that simple common sense demanded that only the most urgent cases should be considered in the first instance. She hoped that the Committee would shortly arrive at a unanimous decision and so make it possible to embark at once on the tremendous work ahead.

50. Mr. LAMBROS (Greece) paid a tribute to the work accomplished by UNICEF in Greece. Since its inception, UNICEF had furnished Greece supplies and services worth \$US 7,747,000. Thanks to that assistance, an entire young generation had managed to survive the years of occupation and famine through which it had gone. War had weighed more heavily on Greece than on many other countries. War orphans numbered hundreds of thousands, a very large figure indeed for a country of hardly 8 million inhabitants. Many of them had led the lives of refugees in the big cities far from their villages, during the greater part of their existence. Only recently had it become possible for them to return to their homes, or rather to what was left of their homes. The Fund had made ceaseless efforts to improve the feeding of the children, to send them milk rations, to supply them with clothing, shoes and wool. The gratitude of Greece was therefore due not only to UNICEF, its Director and his staff, but also to the contributing countries and above all to the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Cuba.

51. Greece had always accepted with gratitude the assistance rendered to it. Its contributions to UNICEF, such as the few hundred tons of dried raisins, for example, a modest contribution of \$US 29,000 made a few months earlier at a time when the country had still been in danger, were not what it would have liked them to

be. Now that the danger seemed to be averted, Greece was in touch with UNICEF executives for the purpose of increasing its contribution as much as conditions would permit.

52. The war had lasted five years longer in his country than in the other countries and reconstruction which had begun as early as 1945 in the rest of Europe, had not begun in Greece until 1950. Hence the serious emergency which had become only a memory for the rest of Europe was still a pressing reality for Greece.

53. From the point of view of his delegation, the draft resolution submitted by the Secretary-General therefore presented no difficulty whatever. Were his delegation to view the draft resolution strictly from the point of view of Greece, it would be easy for it to adopt it, since it provided that effective international action should be undertaken in order to meet the principal needs of children "arising from serious emergencies which may best be alleviated by the provision of relief supplies". It was, however, impossible to consider a question of worldwide interest in so selfish a manner.

54. Greece had been delighted to learn that the Economic and Social Council had decided at its eleventh session that UNICEF should cease to be a temporary organization, for it had hoped that UNICEF's activities would henceforward be permanent and would embrace all the countries of the world. Unfortunately, the figures given by the representative of the United States showed that that hope had been exaggeratedly optimistic. In fact, 8 million children had received assistance from UNICEF at the time of that organization's greatest activity, yet in the under-developed regions of the world alone there were 800 to 900 million children under fifteen years of age. The Greek representative could not help wondering how those who wished to see UNICEF's activities extended to the whole world could hope to solve the insurmountable material difficulties that would arise. It would certainly not be reasonable to ask a single country, no matter how large or how generous it might be, to assume almost complete responsibility for all the children in the world.

55. The Greek delegation thought, therefore, that in the circumstances, it might be better for the Committee to let well enough alone and keep to the Secretary-General's draft resolution, which was the product of much work and a patient effort at conciliation. That resolution maintained UNICEF in its old form in so far as the funds available would permit and also gave it a new competence and liaison functions with the specialized agencies which it had not had before. The Secretariat's draft, revised and adopted by a sub-committee, which, as the representative of Canada suggested, should not be merely a drafting committee, might well prove to be the text on which agreement would be reached.

56. The Greek delegation therefore could only say that it was in favour of the Secretary-General's draft resolution. However, it was more immediately interested in the continuation of UNICEF's relief supplies than in the organization's future activities in the field of technical assistance. For countries whose situation was similar to that of Greece, relief would be more necessary than advice, which could moreover be obtained by direct recourse to the competent specialized agencies.

57. The Greek delegation would find it difficult to vote for the United States amendment which proposed that UNICEF should only furnish countries with supplies "for demonstration purposes".

58. It appeared that one reason for UNICEF's extraordinary success was the double system of contributions, known as the "matching" system. The Secretary-General's draft resolution did not make it clear whether that system would continue to be used in the future. His own interpretation of the Secretary-General's draft resolution was that it did not in any way alter that system, which had already proved itself in practice.

59. In conclusion, he pointed out that the implementation of the draft resolution under consideration depended above all on the United States of America. That country's generous attitude was known to all since for five years already, in repeated gestures of unprecedented generosity, it had devoted itself to re-establishing world equilibrium. Confidence must therefore be felt in that great country which had always kept its promises and even gone beyond them.

60. Mr. ZELLEKE (Ethiopia) said that his delegation approved the principle of the draft resolution on long-range activities for children (A/1411). The establishment of a permanent Endowment Fund was the logical consequence of the evolution of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's activities. Although Ethiopia had been able to make only a modest contribution to the Fund, that was because it had had to settle similar problems within its own territory and had tried to do so out of its own resources. That had not prevented it from following the achievements of UNICEF with the deepest interest and it was glad that it was proposed to make that valuable body a permanent organization.

61. The Ethiopian delegation recognized that the new Endowment Fund would not, of course, be able to continue to provide directly for needy children on as big a scale as in the past. Nevertheless, it wished to point out that the world conditions which had justified the establishment of UNICEF had changed very little, particularly where the under-developed countries were concerned. It thought therefore that relief supplies should be maintained as far as possible, without prejudice to technical assistance, which the Ethiopian delegation recognized as being an important instrument which should permit the various countries to develop their own economic capacity and subsequently assume entire responsibility for financing their own programmes of relief and social welfare.

62. In conclusion, he said that his delegation would vote for the draft resolution drawn up by the Secretary-General (A/1411).

63. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) said that the Government and people of New Zealand had shown a deep and constant interest in the great humanitarian work of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. New Zealand had been a member of the Executive Board ever since UNICEF had been set up, and it had shown its solidarity by giving the Fund enthusiastic financial support which had reached to date the sum of £400,000 in voluntary contributions from the people and £450,000 in government contributions. He need only say that, after Iceland, New Zealand had given the largest *per caput* contribution.

64. With regard to the future, he recalled that New Zealand had always felt that the Fund's work should be maintained and that there should be close co-operation between the agency responsible for child welfare and the competent specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The New Zealand delegation hoped, therefore, that any plan that was adopted would take into due account the need to secure wise co-ordination and on the other hand to avoid any overlapping of programmes. It felt, however, that goodwill and an understanding of the point of view of others were just as important as any formal provisions.

65. With regard to finance, New Zealand believed that the system of voluntary contributions, which had given such good results so far, should be maintained, although, of course, it was to be expected that contributions would not always be as large as they had been in the past, since governments and private persons had calls on them from so many quarters for so many different activities. However, their generosity, of which UNICEF had been outstanding proof, could certainly be depended upon.

66. With regard to the organization of the new Endowment Fund, the draft resolution submitted by Australia (A/C.3/L.54) was the one that his delegation preferred, since, of all the amendments submitted to the original resolution, it most nearly coincided with New Zealand's views on the matter. However, that draft resolution differed considerably from the one submitted by the United States of America. The delegation of New Zealand did not forget that the United States had been one of the chief artificers of UNICEF's success and it believed that that great country's point of view should be taken into account in order to guarantee that it would continue to extend its most necessary and benevolent co-operation to the new Endowment Fund.

67. Nor did he forget the eloquent appeal of the Pakistan representative on behalf of the children of the under-developed countries, and he was sure that everything possible would be done in that field.

68. Like the representative of Canada, he did not believe that the differences of opinion that had arisen during the discussion were irreconcilable. He was, therefore, in favour of setting up a working party which he felt should be composed of authors of the various amendments submitted to the Committee.

69. The CHAIRMAN noted that a majority of the members were in favour of setting up a working party and invited the Committee to discuss the terms of reference of such a party. He suggested the following text:

"Decides to set up a working party to reconcile to the greatest possible extent the different points of view with regard to long-range activities for children, especially as they have been presented in the form of amendments to the draft resolution in document A/1411, and to report thereon to the Committee with the least possible delay."

70. Mr. BOKHARI (Pakistan) noted that the differences of opinion which had emerged during the discussion had turned on three points: first, the principles by which the Endowment Fund's activities should be governed; secondly, its administrative organization; thirdly, its financing.

71. He did not think that a working party would be able to reconcile the delegations' different points of view on matters of substance. If, however, the Committee insisted on giving the proposed sub-committee the work of drafting a compromise text, its terms of reference should be limited to only one aspect of the problem, in order to simplify its work, namely that of the policy with regard to assistance to children which the Endowment should follow. He was against referring the question as a whole to such a sub-committee, since that would give rise to a useless repetition of the discussions in the Committee.

72. Mr. KAYALI (Syria) supported the Pakistan representative's suggestion.

73. Mrs. MENON (India), supported by Mr. VLAHOVIC (Yugoslavia), observed that the differences of opinion among the delegations were very real ones and affected matters of substance; it was therefore for the Committee itself to discuss them.

74. Nevertheless, in view of the number of amendments before the Committee and also of the fact that a number of them were very similar, it would undoubtedly be useful for their authors to meet and draft a compromise text which would considerably facilitate the Committee's voting.

75. Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) explained that her delegation had always thought of the proposed working party as a simple drafting sub-committee to combine similar texts, to bring out differences of opinion and to report to the Committee, which, of course, would make the final decisions.

76. Mr. CAÑAS FLORES (Chile) reminded the Committee that it had been the Chilean delegation which had first pointed out the advantages of setting up a working party. Its only intention in making that suggestion had been to reduce the number of amendments submitted, not to relieve the Committee of the responsibility of discussing the substance of the problem before it.

77. Mr. URIBE CUALLA (Colombia) supported the remarks of the representative of Chile.

78. Mr. CORREA (Ecuador) thought that the working party could not be asked to do two things simultaneously, both to bring the amendments into line and to seek to reconcile the different points of view. If agreement could not be reached within what might be called a sub-committee for co-ordination and conciliation, the party would so report to the Committee and submit alternative texts.

Mrs. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) agreed with the representative of Ecuador. She thought that a conciliation sub-committee would be of considerable value in clearing up misunderstandings and thus make easier subsequent agreement within the Committee itself.

80. Mrs. CASTLE (United Kingdom) supported the remarks of the representative of the United States and proposed that the working party should be given the following terms of reference:

"To clarify to the greatest possible extent the different points of view expressed in the amendments submitted, to reduce these amendments to the smallest number necessary to express the differences still outstanding, and to report to the Committee as quickly as possible."

81. Mr. BOKHARI (Pakistan) wondered how the working party could "clarify" the different points of view better than the Committee itself and what authority it could have to do so.

82. On further consideration, he was inclined to support the suggestion of the Indian representative that nothing more than a drafting sub-committee should be set up.

83. Mr. VAZQUEZ (Uruguay), Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) and U KYA BU (Burma) put forward the same view as the representative of Pakistan.

84. Mr. URIBE CUALLA (Colombia) and Mr. MARIN (France) favoured a sub-committee which would also endeavour to work out a compromise text.

85. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the terms of reference proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom.

Those terms of reference were adopted by 26 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.

86. The CHAIRMAN requested the Committee to decide the composition of the sub-committee which had just been set up.

87. He proposed that the representatives of the following countries should be nominated: Bolivia, Ecuador, France, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

88. Mrs. ROOSEVELT (United States of America), Mr. KAYALI (Syria) and Mr. URIBE CUALLA (Colombia) suggested, respectively, that the representatives of Canada and Saudi Arabia and the Chairman should be added to the list.

89. Mr. ANZE MATIENZO (Bolivia) wished to decline the nomination in favour of Mr. Cañas Flores (Chile).

90. Mr. CAÑAS FLORES (Chile) regretted that he could not serve on the sub-committee. In his opinion, since the sub-committee would have to "clarify" the different points of view, as stated in the text adopted, only the authors of the amendments should do so.

91. Mr. ROY (Haiti), Mr. BOKHARI (Pakistan), Mrs. MENON (India), Mr. ANZE MATIENZO (Bolivia) and Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) urged that all the authors of amendments should be members of the sub-committee.

92. Mr. CABADA (Peru) approved of the list proposed by the Chairman, inasmuch as it included representatives of the Social Commission, which had drafted the first draft resolution regarding long-range activities

for children, as well as representatives of the Economic and Social Council, who were the authors of the draft under consideration. In his opinion three authors of amendments should also be nominated, namely Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Australia, besides the representatives of Canada and Saudi Arabia, whose candidature had been put forward, and finally the representative of New Zealand, a country whose interest in child welfare was well known.

93. Mr. ANZE MATIENZO (Bolivia) proposed the closure of the debate on the composition of the sub-committee.

It was so decided.

94. Mr. NORIEGA (Mexico), speaking on a point of order, stated that he had abstained from voting on the terms of reference of the sub-committee because he had thought that the Committee would have found it advisable to request the delegations which had submitted amendments to hold an informal exchange of views on the possibility of reaching agreement, before that sub-committee was set up. As that had not been done, he thought that the sub-committee which had just been set up might at least be requested to report to the Committee as quickly as possible on what possibilities there were of agreement among the authors of the various amendments.

95. Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) supported by Mr. ANZE MATIENZO (Bolivia) formally proposed that the vote should be taken on the proposal that the sub-committee should include all the authors of amendments.

It was so decided.

96. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) requested the Chairman not to include her name on the list of members of the sub-committee.

97. Mr. MOODIE (Australia) emphasized that his delegation had not submitted an amendment in the strict sense of the word, but a counter-proposal. He did not think, therefore, that he should take part in the work of the sub-committee, though he was fully prepared to give it any explanation which it might request from him.

98. The CHAIRMAN, taking into account the wishes expressed by the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Australia, proposed that the Committee should vote on the following membership for the sub-committee: Burma, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

That list was adopted by 46 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.