



## CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda item 13: United Nations Children's Fund.....	51
Agenda item 14: Review of the membership of the United Nations Refu- gee Fund Executive Committee.....	56

**President:** Mr. Mohammad MIR KHAN (Pakistan).

**Present:**

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Bulgaria, Chile, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Romania.

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

## AGENDA ITEM 13

**United Nations Children's Fund (E/2937)**

1. Mr. KITAHARA (Chairman of the UNICEF Committee on Administrative Budget), introducing the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2937), said that during the period under review UNICEF had shown a steady expansion and there had been a satisfactory improvement in the quality of its aid to Governments. An allocation amounting to \$12 million had been approved in October 1956 and, at the special emergency session in December, a further \$700,000 had been allocated to meet the relief needs of Hungarian children and mothers, and \$110,000 for the assistance of children and mothers evacuated from the Port Said area. At its meeting held early in April 1957, the Executive Board had approved an allocation of approximately \$8 million for 44 programmes in 35 countries. The Executive Board hoped that, in 1957, over 45 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers would benefit from the principal large-scale disease-control campaigns and child-feeding programmes aided by UNICEF. The Fund was currently assisting a total of 319 programmes, of which 96 were for maternal and child welfare, 141 for disease control, 74 for nutrition and 8 for special emergencies.

2. In the field of maternal and child welfare, UNICEF was now providing aid to sixty-three countries. Fur-

thermore, in an effort to overcome the shortage of trained staff, the Board had approved in principle the idea that UNICEF should assist with the training of paediatricians and medical officers.

3. The most important programme in disease control was the anti-malaria campaign. The number of countries receiving aid in eradication campaigns totalled twenty-six, while a further twenty-one were receiving assistance in control or pilot projects. It was still too early to draw conclusions on the eradication campaigns in the Americas and in the Eastern Mediterranean, since most of them were still in their early organizational stages. In the Eastern Mediterranean, there had been some delay in establishing the necessary administrative structure. In tropical Africa, techniques for interrupting the transmission of malaria still had to be elaborated.

4. The problem of finding further means to improve child nutrition was receiving the closest attention. The Fund was seeking to promote a wider distribution of milk through supplementary child-feeding programmes and milk conservation and to find other suitable manufactured sources of protein. At its session in April 1957, the Executive Board had also decided that UNICEF should encourage the teaching of rural families to make the best use of available and possible local food resources. That naturally would necessitate an educational drive in the field of nutrition in the underdeveloped countries, where the population lacked purchasing power and grew its own food.

5. As far as the financial aspects were concerned, the income of UNICEF from all sources in 1956 had been approximately \$19.8 million. The increase of \$2.3 million over 1955 was due to increased contributions both from government and from private sources. The number of contributing Governments had risen from seventy-two in 1955 to eighty-one in 1956. That number, however, could not be expected to rise much further, and if the goal of \$30 million was to be reached by 1960, as envisaged by the Executive Director, the present contributors would have to give even greater support.

6. He welcomed the fact that the co-ordination of UNICEF activities with the activities of other United Nations organs had proceeded satisfactorily. He hoped that that aspect would be constantly borne in mind with a view to guaranteeing maximum efficiency.

7. Mr. CHENG (China) said that the plan of operation approved by the Executive Board appeared more encouraging than ever and both the number of programmes and the number of countries assisted had increased considerably.

8. One significant measure taken by the Executive Board in 1956 had been its decision to proceed with an evaluation of UNICEF-aided programmes. The Children's Fund had been in existence for more than ten years and a more comprehensive appraisal of its work seemed appropriate. Such an evaluation would assist UNICEF in framing its future policy and would also

help the recipient Governments to strengthen the planning and implementation of their national programmes. The Executive Board had decided that the Executive Director would include in his annual progress report a special chapter on evaluation and that the Programme Committee would annually review the policies of assistance applicable to one selected type of programme. His delegation felt that the proposed special chapter should include factual information on certain major types of programmes, along the lines of the report published by the Executive Director under the title "An appraisal of major programme trends" (E/ICEF/336/Add.1). That report, however, restricted itself wholly to statements of fact and contained very little appraisal, whereas the special chapter should contain also some conclusions and suggestions based on the development of the various programmes.

9. As to the annual review of a selected type of programme, the Chinese delegation welcomed the fact that the first such review would be devoted to maternal and child welfare. That review would be made in September 1957, by which time the report of the Joint Committee on Health Policy would be available. In that connexion, the possibility should be considered of having the Bureau of Social Affairs represented at the meetings of the Joint Committee, especially when the Joint Committee came to deal with the role of maternal and child welfare in broader community development programmes. It was vitally important that the activities of the various organs in the field of community development should be integrated.

10. The Executive Board was also to be commended for its decisions to provide emergency relief to children and mothers in Hungary and Austria and to children and mothers evacuated from the Port Said area in Egypt. The dispatch with which allocations had been made amply demonstrated the readiness of UNICEF to meet emergency situations.

11. His delegation welcomed the Executive Board's decision (E/2937, para. 112) to maintain its own fund-raising procedure and not to follow the proposal of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. The increase in the number of contributing countries in 1956 showed that the established procedure followed by UNICEF left nothing to be desired.

12. Mr. DRAGO (Argentina) said that the Executive Board's report afforded further proof of the great achievements of UNICEF. The funds had been distributed in a very fair and satisfactory manner and millions of mothers and children in all regions of the world were reaping the benefits. Particularly welcome results were being obtained in the field of malaria eradication and control, and the projects approved by the Executive Board augured well for the future.

13. Although it was in full agreement with the report (E/2937) as a whole, the Argentine delegation regretted the Board's decision not to change its fund-raising procedure and to reject the proposal made by the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. He hoped that the Board would at some later stage accept the minority arguments set forth at the end of chapter VI of the report and reconsider the whole position.

14. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that the Executive Board's report (E/2937) presented an impressive record of the admirable efforts of UNICEF to improve the lot of children throughout the world. It was especially gratifying to note that the

number of pledges had again increased. The contribution of \$9.7 million which the United States had made to UNICEF the previous year was one which the United States Government was truly happy to make, as it reflected the interest of the entire American people.

15. Much excellent work had been done in 1956 in the field of disease control and especially in malaria eradication. In that connexion, he noted that the estimated future annual allocations for malaria eradication came to almost \$9 million. His delegation hoped that that programme, vital as it was, would be kept in its proper perspective and that the other aspects of the work of UNICEF would not be neglected.

16. With reference to maternal and child welfare, his delegation was somewhat concerned at the proposal to extend activities in that field by offering grants-in-aid to medical schools in order to strengthen the teaching of paediatrics. Urgent measures were admittedly necessary to remedy the shortage of qualified staff, but there was always a risk that such a procedure, once introduced, might lead to excessive requests for similar subsidies and set a questionable precedent for other United Nations assistance programmes.

17. Mr. GOZARD (France) said that the Executive Board's report (E/2937) was, as usual, an objective and serious document. It showed that funds were being wisely divided among the different programmes. Over \$6 million had been devoted in 1956 to the malaria-eradication programme and substantial results had already been achieved in Latin America. Certain difficulties had been encountered in Africa, but those would doubtless be solved by resolute action on the part of Governments and the interested agencies. The report showed that the campaign against other diseases, such as yaws and trachoma, was proceeding favourably.

18. Noteworthy progress had been made in 1956 in the field of maternal and child welfare and UNICEF was actively encouraging Governments to improve and develop health and social services. The Children's Fund was also participating in certain community development programmes, thus making an important contribution in a field of the greatest interest to the Council and to the Social Commission.

19. All those examples showed that the various Governments and organizations had co-operated closely in evolving long-term programmes designed to improve the social and economic status of human beings. The implementation of such programmes, however, required a large and qualified staff. In recent years, it had become increasingly clear that UNICEF should not limit its activities in that field to the training of auxiliary staff, but that it should also assist with the training of paediatricians and public health officers. The French delegation welcomed the fact that that need had been recognized by all the interested bodies.

20. Remarkable work had also been done by UNICEF in the field of nutrition. Further progress had been made in the search for new sources of proteins, and UNICEF proposed to extend its activities to the educational side of the problem. In proceeding with those long-term plans, however, UNICEF had not neglected its emergency duties and the Board had allocated \$700,000 for assistance to Hungarian children.

21. The French delegation welcomed the Executive Board's decision regarding the future evaluation of its programmes (E/2937, paras. 36 to 44), as such a process would reveal the true value of the results al-

ready obtained and ensure even greater successes in the future.

22. In conclusion, he proposed that the Council should formally take note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the Executive Board.

23. Mr. GILMOUR (Canada) welcomed the fact that the Board had reaffirmed its intention to continue its major efforts in the established fields of child nutrition, maternal and child welfare and disease control. Although there were many new fields in which money and effort could profitably be extended, the Fund was not large enough to deal with additional problems.

24. The Canadian delegation shared the hope, expressed by the Executive Director of UNICEF, that the money available would increase substantially in the next few years. As the funds increased, the Canadian delegation would be prepared to examine sympathetically new fields of endeavour for UNICEF to explore.

25. The Canadian delegation had already stated in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup> that it regretted the Executive Board's decision not to recommend the adoption of the fund-raising procedure recommended by the Negotiating Committee on Extra-Budgetary Funds.<sup>2</sup> The Canadian delegation still believed that such a procedure would have assisted not only the two refugee funds (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Refugee Fund), which were in the weakest financial condition, but also UNICEF itself.

26. The Executive Director was to be congratulated on obtaining funds from the Rockefeller Foundation for research in the field of nutrition, with special emphasis on the production of cheap and nourishing foods readily available in areas where the problem of insufficient diet was most severe (see E/2937, para. 93).

27. The emergency meeting held by UNICEF in December 1956 had demonstrated the Fund's ability to act quickly in the face of an emergency and the effective manner in which the Fund devised programmes based on first-hand observation.

28. Mr. BARNES (United Kingdom) expressed the wholehearted support of his Government for UNICEF, which continued to do invaluable work in all parts of the world in the field of maternal and child welfare. A measure of its achievement was the fact that in 1956 some 30 million mothers and children had benefited from its principal programmes. The total number expected to receive assistance in 1957 was estimated at over 45 million.

29. The United Kingdom Government had increased its contribution to UNICEF from £200,000 in 1956 to £220,000 in 1957. Considering the United Kingdom's current financial problems, the increase was a measure of the importance which the Government attached to the Fund.

30. In view of the fact that the prospects for a further increase in the income of UNICEF in 1957 were good, the Executive Director and the Executive Board should plan ahead with a view to extending further the operations of the Fund. The Fund's planning had been sound and prudent, its present commitments being well within its financial resources. However, the United Kingdom

delegation wished to emphasize the need for a continuation of conservative planning in the interests of the orderly development of the Fund's operations and to stress the damage which would be caused if the Fund ever overreached itself.

31. The United Kingdom Government was grateful to UNICEF for the valuable assistance it had given and continued to give to many territories dependent upon the United Kingdom and for the efficient and smooth co-operation of the UNICEF Administration with the authorities of the territories concerned.

32. The United Kingdom delegation congratulated the Fund on its excellent work and supported the adoption of the report of the Executive Board (E/2937).

33. Miss RADIC (Yugoslavia) noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by UNICEF from year to year. In 1957 the Fund would be entering a new phase in which many programmes would be completed and others would require a new approach. The question of co-ordination between UNICEF and the specialized agencies assumed greater importance in view of the large-scale programmes that were being carried out. Co-ordination at the national level was also essential as the UNICEF programmes would have to be incorporated into over-all national development plans. Governments were taking an increased interest in UNICEF and relied on its continued assistance, particularly with respect to the training of personnel at all levels.

34. The Children's Fund should continue to maintain a balanced programme, as it had done in the past, because the needs of the world far exceeded the Fund's resources. Annual contributions amounting to \$30 million would be required by 1960 in order to complete the programmes currently under way. Governments should therefore be prepared to increase their contributions to the Fund.

35. Mr. SAMY (Egypt) observed that Egypt had constantly supported the humanitarian activities of UNICEF. It thanked the Fund for the assistance it had received and hoped to receive in the future. An expansion of the Fund's activities and financial resources would be most welcome in view of the continued need for long-range programmes to promote the welfare of future generations.

36. The Egyptian delegation noted with satisfaction the expansion of the UNICEF programmes in maternal and child welfare, nutrition and disease eradication. It hoped that the Fund would one day be in a position to undertake such projects as children's recreation camps and special assistance to handicapped children as part of its assistance to community and social development programmes. Aid to handicapped children had already been extended by UNICEF to three countries.

37. Simplification of the administrative machinery of UNICEF in respect of emergency programmes would serve a useful purpose as children and mothers required immediate aid during crises. Emergencies should be dealt with on the spot. The emergency arising out of the events in the Port Said area was a case in point. Thousands of mothers and children had lost their families and belongings and had been left to wander amid the ruins of their homes. They had required immediate assistance. Time should not be lost in establishing committees of investigation to measure the gravity of the situation and to recommend remedial measures. In that connexion, the question of programme priorities was important. While it was admittedly difficult to deter-

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Fifth Committee*, paras. 45 to 48.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 45, document A/3194, para. 17.



mine the priority to be given to an emergency, a useful yardstick might be the urgency of the situation, the ability of the country concerned to meet it, and its readiness to co-operate in the relief programmes.

38. The Egyptian delegation sincerely appreciated the allocation of \$110,000 which had been granted by the Fund to alleviate, for a period of three months, the sufferings of 40,000 mothers and children who had been evacuated from the Port Said area to emergency housing in other parts of the country. It should be noted, however, that the total number of refugees had been 150,000, over 60 per cent of them mothers and children.

39. The increasing number of children among the Arab refugees from Palestine was a problem which should engage the attention of UNICEF. The Fund might usefully make a token contribution to the welfare of the mothers and children concerned.

40. The Egyptian Government noted with satisfaction the Fund's policy of expanded assistance for training in maternal and child health work. The Fund's efforts would certainly contribute to the alleviation of the existing shortage of qualified personnel to carry out and supervise programmes in the field of maternal and child health.

41. Mr. EFFENDI NUR (Indonesia) expressed his delegation's deep appreciation of the achievements of UNICEF during the period under review. Two-thirds of the children of the world lacked adequate food, clothing, shelter and protection against disease. The Fund assisted them without distinction as to race, religion or nationality. Moreover, it was not influenced by political considerations.

42. The Fund should maintain its policy of promoting the principle of self-help. Foreign aid was only an incentive and the work initiated by an international team should be continued by a properly trained national staff. That principle had been fully applied in the assistance given by UNICEF to Indonesia, where important programmes were being carried out in the fields of disease control, maternal and child welfare, and nutrition.

43. Indonesia, despite its financial difficulties, had increased its contribution to UNICEF for 1955 and 1956 from \$100,000 to \$110,000.

44. The Indonesian delegation noted with satisfaction the expansion of the activities of UNICEF as a result of the over-all increase in contributions. In that connexion, the contribution of the United States of America, which in 1956 had exceeded the total received from all other countries by some \$2 million, was invaluable.

45. While generally in agreement with the Fund's distribution of allocations, Indonesia supported the view that a more balanced appropriation in the area of disease control, which had amounted to 57.6 per cent of the total allocations in 1956, should be worked out. While the importance of the large-scale malaria eradication programme could not be over-emphasized, it should be carried out within the framework of the programmes of the World Health Organization (WHO) rather than by UNICEF, which would then be in a position to intensify its other activities.

46. The Indonesian delegation agreed with the view that the reserve of unallocated resources should be maintained, and with the majority opinion concerning a new procedure for the pledging of contributions as set out in Chapter VI of the report of the Executive

Board (E/2937). With respect to the question of co-ordination, further attempts should be made to eliminate needless duplication of effort between UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization, the Technical Assistance Administration and other organs.

47. It expressed its appreciation of the continued support which UNICEF received from the non-governmental organizations.

48. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the USSR was giving material and moral support to the work of UNICEF, and drew attention to the positive work done by the Fund in 1956 in the field of maternal and child welfare and disease control. He further pointed out that the Soviet Union was paying great attention to maternal and child welfare and cited concrete examples of his country's experience in that field. He also stressed the part played by women in Soviet society and their active participation in socially useful work. The State had developed a comprehensive programme of assistance to mothers, expectant mothers and children. Free health care, including maternity care, care for children in special institutions, free education, organization of children's leisure and other measures taken by the Soviet Government ensured the effective protection of the health of mothers and children and the development of a healthy new generation.

49. Miss PELT (Netherlands) said that the Netherlands Government took a keen interest in the work of UNICEF and appreciated the co-operation the Fund received from WHO and FAO. It supported the view that a comprehensive evaluation of the Fund's programmes should be undertaken. The Fund's programmes should take into account the over-all development plans of recipient Governments and should fit into those plans.

50. The Netherlands Government hoped that the Fund would continue to work along the constructive lines it had adopted in the past.

51. Mr. MACHOWSKI (Poland) expressed his country's appreciation of the work done by UNICEF during the period under review. Poland would continue to contribute to its activities. It was a member of the Executive Board and approved the report (E/2937) which it had submitted. The success of the Fund's maternal and child welfare programmes was particularly gratifying. Although the anti-malaria programmes deserved support, his delegation had some doubts as to whether it had been wise to allocate \$10 million, almost 50 per cent of the total allocations, for them. Other programmes had achieved good results and justified the financial sacrifices which had been made.

52. There were now eighty-one contributing countries and it was to be hoped that all members would continue to support the Fund.

53. Miss RAU (World Federation of United Nations Associations) said that the period covered by the report of the UNICEF Executive Board (E/2937) under review was a landmark in the history of the Children's Fund. For the first time, the volume of assistance given to under-developed countries had overtaken that rendered to Europe during the first years of the life of the Fund as an emergency institution. The maintenance of the Fund's policy of self-help was important and it was essential that the co-operation received from WHO and FAO should continue and that the over-all development plans of recipient Governments

and in particular community development programmes should be taken into account.

54. The work of UNICEF must be understood not only by people living in areas of need and by those participating in the field work but also by people from whose countries the bulk of the funds came. Active support of UNICEF through educational and fund-raising activities was essential and for that reason the World Federation of United Nations Associations had continued to work in close collaboration with the UNICEF administration at Headquarters and in the field. The Federation appreciated the remarks of the Indonesian delegation concerning the continued support which UNICEF received from non-governmental organizations. The Executive Board's report noted particularly the value of non-governmental organizations in promoting UNICEF national committees. The growing interest of the public in UNICEF had been reflected in the recent establishment of seventeen such committees.

55. In May 1957 a meeting of European national committees would be held in Paris to discuss UNICEF-aided activities in the field as well as the promotion of the sale of UNICEF greeting cards, articles, films and other material needed for public information. By taking the initiative in the formation of UNICEF national committees through its United Nations associations and by participating in the twenty-one member sub-committees which had been established to encourage the support of non-governmental organizations for such committees, the Federation hoped to fulfil an important part of its responsibilities to the international community. Progress and future work in that field would be discussed at the next annual meeting of the Federation in Geneva in September 1957.

56. Emergency programmes also had their place in the work of the United Nations associations in support of UNICEF. More than \$180,000 had been made available by United Nations Associations in response to the request for relief for Hungarian children and mothers and for evacuees from Port Said.

57. The Federation was happy that it had been able to co-operate with the Executive Board, other non-governmental organizations and the UNICEF administration. It looked forward to further collaboration in the work of encouraging a greater understanding of the purposes, programmes and achievements of the Fund.

58. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan) associated his delegation with previous speakers in paying a tribute to the work of UNICEF. Pakistan had been a member of the Executive Board since 1952 and had followed its work with close attention. The division of the Executive Board's report (E/2937) into two sections was particularly welcome and afforded a clear over-all picture of the multifarious activities of the Fund.

59. It was gratifying to note that both the amount and number of contributions had substantially increased. The total allocations for 1956, which amounted to \$21.5 million, provided a good illustration of the scope of the Fund's programmes.

60. Chapter III of the report contained a forecast of future requests for allocations, most of which would be devoted to malaria eradication campaigns. Requests were also expected for the continuation of child-feeding programmes, including the distribution of skim milk.

As needs became greater the Fund would require a higher level of contributions. In that respect, his delegation supported the recommendation of the Board (E/2937, para. 30) that the Executive Director should ascertain during 1957 whether other channels of aid could be found to meet some of the needs.

61. His delegation welcomed the continued growth in the income from the sale of greeting cards which, with their wide distribution, afforded useful publicity for UNICEF. The allocations which had been made to Hungary and Egypt showed that UNICEF was capable of timely assistance in emergencies. The Fund had not only endeared itself to mothers and children throughout the world but had also managed to preserve the principle of partnership with assisted countries by stimulating their active co-operation in the programmes.

62. The Fund was an organization bringing lasting benefits to humanity. His delegation fully supported the work being done by the administration of UNICEF in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations.

63. It also endorsed the French representative's suggestion that the Council should take note with satisfaction of the Executive Board's report.

64. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) said that, as the report before the Council (E/2937) showed, UNICEF was one of the United Nations agencies which did most for the well-being of humanity. It was particularly gratifying that the Fund was extending its activities in the field of maternal and child welfare. In 1956 UNICEF had brought aid to 37 million children and nursing and expectant mothers. It was imperative that the United Nations should maintain an agency like UNICEF which did so much to enhance its prestige. The Fund's efforts to eradicate malaria were particularly noteworthy and the programmes in Asia, South America and the Eastern Mediterranean were designed to put an end to one of the greatest scourges that had ever afflicted mankind.

65. Her Government would continue to contribute to the work of UNICEF and once again expressed its deep appreciation of the work of the administration and the Executive Board.

66. Mrs. LEIVO-LARSSON (Finland), while expressing her country's appreciation of the work done by UNICEF, as described in the Executive Board's report (E/2937), felt that more attention might be paid to the organization of international seminars for the purpose of training personnel from the under-developed countries as nurses, midwives and social workers.

67. Finland regretted that the maximum financial contribution it could make did not adequately reflect its profound interest in the organization.

68. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) expressed his country's satisfaction with the Executive Board's report (E/2937) and its wholehearted support for the work of UNICEF.

69. Mr. CARAYANNIS (Greece) said that the report indicated the excellent work which UNICEF had done in the past and which it intended to do in the future. At the meeting of the Executive Board in April 1957, the Greek representative had suggested that, UNICEF having been in existence for ten years, the time was ripe for an evaluation of its long-term programmes. He again stressed the need for such an evaluation.

70. His delegation was glad to give its general approval to the report (E/2937).

71. Mr. KEMSLEY (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) said it was not strange that his organization strongly supported the work of UNICEF for it was generally the children of the world's workers who benefited most from it. His organization, being in consultative status with UNICEF, had been able to familiarize itself with its devoted work and endorsed its aims without reservation.

72. On several occasions the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) had urged its 123 affiliated national centres in eighty-eight countries to give UNICEF their complete support. In many of the donor countries its national affiliates were active on the UNICEF national committees while in almost all such countries its affiliates had tried to use their influence to gain greater governmental support for the Fund. In still more countries, affiliates had been actively engaged in programmes designed to carry the message of UNICEF to the general public.

73. At the Confederation's international seminar in Mexico City in October 1956 a UNICEF representative had accepted an invitation to participate and had explained the work of the UNICEF to sixty trade-unionists from twenty-seven countries. The Fund would also probably be represented at the next annual international seminar to be held at Banff, Canada, in September 1957. It was expected that eighty trade-unionists from thirty or more countries would attend.

74. His organization and he himself had been highly honoured by the fact that he had been elected as Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee of UNICEF for the current year. The Committee, which had been in existence for over five years and had a membership of fifty-five international organizations, was the only committee of international voluntary organizations which met regularly to support a specific United Nations operation. Its work was mentioned in paragraphs 98, 140 and 141 of the report (E/2937). Although the Committee had done much useful work, more still remained to be done. So long as one child was suffering needlessly, it would never think of relaxing its efforts.

75. The CHAIRMAN, after expressing his own appreciation of the work of UNICEF, suggested that, in accordance with the proposal made by the French delegation, the Council should take note with satisfaction of the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/2937).

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 14

#### Review of the membership of the United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee (E/2954, E/L.747)

76. Mr. BARNES (United Kingdom), introducing the draft resolution submitted jointly by Brazil, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/L.747), recalled that at its fourth session the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee had unanimously supported a proposal that the Government of Canada should be added to the members of the Committee. His delegation agreed with the Executive Committee's view that the contribution which Canada had made towards the settlement of refugee problems made it admirably suited to serve on the Committee. He hoped that the Council would unanimously adopt the joint draft resolution, which confirmed the membership of the States currently serving on the Executive Committee, proposed an appropriate amendment to resolution 565 (XIX) and recommended the addition of Canada to the membership of the Committee.

77. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil), Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America), Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic), Mr. TOUSSAINT (France), Mr. CARAYANNIS (Greece), Mr. DRAGO (Argentina) and Miss PELT (Netherlands) supported the joint draft resolution.

78. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested a separate vote on paragraph 3 of the joint draft resolution.

*Paragraph 3 of the joint draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

*The joint draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

79. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), explaining his vote, said his delegation had been glad to support the proposal to add Canada to the membership of UNREF Executive Committee but had been unable to vote in favour of the joint draft resolution as a whole. The Soviet Union had not participated in the work of UNREF because it felt that the only correct way to solve the problem of refugees was to encourage their return to their native lands.

80. Mr. MACHOWSKI (Poland) said that his delegation, while voting in favour of Canada's membership, had abstained on the joint draft resolution as a whole because of its general attitude to UNREF.

81. Mr. GILMOUR (Canada) thanked the members of the Council for their support and said his delegation looked forward to participating in the work of the UNREF Executive Committee.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.