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President : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Present :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, World Health Organization.

Credentials of Representatives

1. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to the report of the President and Vice-Presidents on the credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the Council (E/3971).

AGENDA ITEM 31

United Nations Children's Fund (E/3821/Rev.1, E/3868, E/3931 and Corr.1; E/L.1065/Rev.1)

2. Mrs. HARMAN (Chairman of the Executive Board, United Nations Children's Fund), introducing the reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF covering the Board's sessions in June 1963 (E/3821/Rev.1), January 1964 (E/3868) and June 1964 (E/3931 and Corr.1), observed that the Council was fully conversant with the harsh

realities facing the developing nations which it had done much to alleviate. UNICEF's concern for the child was connected with almost every activity considered by the Council. Social and economic progress must of necessity begin with children, and the best guarantee of successful development was the assignment of top priority to the healthy growth of the child.

3. The Executive Board of UNICEF was fully aware of the enormity of its tasks and responsibilities. Wherever its aid had been made available, it had been able to contribute effectively to equipping the child to take his place in the community. A United Nations fund devoted to children could not confine itself to short-term, limited objectives; it was committed to the over-all goal of universal peace, and to helping to lay the foundations of adequate health, nutrition, education and welfare services. It was concerned with all aspects of the child's environment, and viewed in that context its resources were absurdly limited. The best UNICEF could do was to ensure that its help was injected in the right place at the right time, so that a maximum benefit would accrue from a minimum investment.

4. While UNICEF had achieved remarkable results, the major responsibility for success lay with the assisted Governments themselves; it was they who established priorities, requested assistance, and bore the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of programmes. In assisting Governments to bear that responsibility, the Board had become increasingly concerned with over-all national development plans, and the assignment of priority within those plans to the needs of the younger generation. In recognition of that concern a round-table conference of experts on children and youth in development planning had been held at Bellagio, Italy, in April, 1964 (see E/3931 and Corr.1, chap. III). The experts had agreed that it was imperative to give priority to children's needs, not as a separate sector within the plan, but as part of the total complex of the planning process. They had also stressed the importance of combating prejudices among young people and strengthening the idea of brotherhood.

5. UNICEF enjoyed excellent relations with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and with the specialized agencies. The growing recognition of interdependence was particularly reflected in joint efforts in the field, where the end purpose of all administrative arrangements was practical action. The usefulness of technical assistance was largely determined by the men and women in the field, whose dedication and imagination were decisive. Alone, UNICEF could never fulfil its historic role; but in co-operation with the United

Nations and other international bodies, with countries providing bilateral aid and with individuals the world over, it could succeed. It was hoped that government and voluntary contributions would increase, since requests for assistance were now well in excess of available funds. While UNICEF exploited its limited means to the utmost, and the impact of its programmes on the community had often led to a chain reaction of developing services, the achievements were still negligible when compared with the vast areas that remained outside the purview of its activities.

6. The Executive Board's session, held at Bangkok in January 1964, had enabled Board members to travel in six Asian countries and to view at first hand UNICEF programmes in an area where the needs were so overwhelming as to inspire a feeling of total inadequacy. Some members of the Board had expressed the view that UNICEF must choose a few limited objectives in certain fields; others believed that no opportunity should be lost to make aid available wherever and whenever Governments were able to absorb it. All had agreed on the importance of national planning and a co-ordinated approach to children's needs within those plans. A number of members had been disturbed by the fact that the countries in greatest need were those least able to absorb aid, having neither the machinery, the personnel nor the necessary budgets. In response to a proposal put to the June 1964 session of the Board by Dr. Kyrouzi, Regional Director for Africa, it had been agreed that the Executive Director should advance a few concrete proposals for assistance to some of those countries, which would dispense with matching, in the first instance, to be provided subsequently on a sliding scale as conditions improved.

7. Following decisions taken by the Executive Board at its January 1964 session, UNICEF would benefit from two new sources of funds. Firstly, it had been decided to accept funds-in-trust made available by Governments, over and above their regular contributions, for specific purposes relating to UNICEF-assisted projects. Secondly, it had been decided to permit voluntary committees to raise funds for a given project after the commitment had been approved by the Board, but before funds had been allocated.

8. Over the years UNICEF's investment in training programmes had increased in response to the crucial need for trained personnel, one-third of its allocations having been devoted to such programmes. The majority of projects in all fields included training activities. At its Bangkok session, the Board had agreed that policy makers, planners and supervisors should take a greater part in the training process; great importance had been attached to the training of trainers. There had been some differences of opinion as to where the training effort should be concentrated. It had been recommended that the existing training facilities in countries desiring assistance should be fully utilized and that trainees should receive their instruction in areas where their future work would be located.

9. The Board had also reiterated the importance attached to evaluation, which was of central importance

in ensuring the most effective utilization of resources. It had been urged that provision be made in all programmes for built-in evaluation procedures. In accordance with Council resolution 991 (XXXVI) stress had been laid on the importance of project assessment by the Governments themselves. The draft resolution considered by the Co-ordination Committee under item 6 (E/AC.24/L.241) was entirely in line with the Board's thinking. It had been considered appropriate that UNICEF should join with the relevant technical agencies in making programme reviews in cases where technical and administrative considerations were involved. Each policy session of the Board would consider one or more special reports evaluating different types of programme assistance. UNICEF would also help in strengthening national services for the purposes of evaluation.

10. At its January 1964 session, the Board had decided to hold one instead of two sessions a year (see E/3868, chap. VIII). That would mean certain changes in the routine of programme presentation and should reduce the pressure of paper work on field staff.

11. The work of UNICEF was an essential element in the struggle to bring stability and peace to the world. The child was receiving increasing attention because his wellbeing was of crucial importance for national growth and progress, and because he was the principal victim of under-development. UNICEF must act as the restless conscience of the world, agitating on behalf of the child until all nations fully recognized the needs of children and expressed that recognition in practical policies.

Mr. Chanderli (Algeria), second Vice-President, took the Chair.

12. Mrs. TILLET (United States of America) said that UNICEF was a shining example of international collaboration, and her Government was proud to be closely associated with its various activities. She complimented the Executive Director and his staff on their informative reports covering the last three sessions of the Executive Board, which inspired satisfaction at what had been done and a sense of urgency about what remained to be done. The discrepancy between needs and resources was enormous, and her Government agreed that one way of easing the problem was for the recipient countries to establish sound priorities in accordance with local needs and possibilities.

13. She was glad to note that about one-third of UNICEF's funds were directed to projects involving the training of personnel for work with children, and that several of the new projects related to planning for the needs of children. Among such measures, the assistance to two regional planning and development institutes, in Asia and Latin America respectively, and the sponsoring of regional seminars on planning for children and youth met with her delegation's full support. However, the organization of the seminars required careful attention in order to ensure the best use of limited resources and it was essential that their results be thoroughly evaluated before any additional work was undertaken in that field. For that reason, her delegation believed it was premature

to consider convening a world conference on the place of children and youth in economic and social development, as suggested at the recent round-table conference held at Bellagio.

14. The January 1964 session of the Executive Board, one of the most important in recent years, had been the first such session to take place in a developing country. The session had also been notable for a substantive discussion of major policy questions. Having visited various countries of the region to see UNICEF programmes in action, members had gained a background of knowledge which had contributed to the value of the discussions. An occasional meeting in the field could thus contribute greatly to the Board's understanding of UNICEF's problems.

15. An important item on the Board's agenda had been the scope of UNICEF assistance. Underlying UNICEF's responsibility of promoting the health and welfare of children was the thesis that programmes specially aimed at child welfare could be developed which were distinguishable from programmes directed towards economic and social development in general. Her delegation was glad to note that that thesis had been reaffirmed at the Bangkok session, for certain guide lines were essential in order to direct UNICEF funds into the most effective channels. The problem confronting the Board was how to develop such guide-lines and yet maintain the necessary flexibility. Though the Bangkok session had not produced specific recommendations, it had underlined the importance of keeping UNICEF programmes focused on children, and brought out the need to look critically at fringe areas. In line with the Board's decisions, an effort was being made to make specific provisions for built-in evaluation and a greater effort was being made to co-ordinate bilateral and multilateral agencies to ensure that resources achieved the maximum impact.

16. Another item of special interest was a policy decision relating to UNICEF aid for malaria eradication. For the past few years, the Board had not been willing to accept new programmes in that field, pending the evaluation of the situation. At her delegation's suggestion, a more flexible policy had now been adopted which would permit UNICEF to accept new programmes subject to certain conditions designed to ensure that the malaria programme remained in balance with other UNICEF programmes and did not unduly tax the Fund's resources.

17. With respect to financial policy, the January 1964 session had brought to an end the transitional period during which allocations had been financed by income in hand plus an increasing proportion of income expected to be received before the following session. The allocations of the June 1964 session were based entirely on income expected to be received during the following twelve months. Thus, the process of putting UNICEF's resources to more rapid use, recommended by the United States of America and approved by the Board in June 1961, was now virtually complete.

18. Her delegation was particularly interested to hear that the broadening of the scope of UNICEF assistance

to include education was beginning to have results. The greatest programme increase was in that field, and the assignment by UNESCO of a full-time liaison officer to UNICEF headquarters would greatly facilitate further development in that direction.

19. The United States Government would continue to give full support to UNICEF's work of creating a better world for the citizens of tomorrow.

20. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) said that the January 1964 meeting of the Executive Board of UNICEF had been of particular significance because of its magnitude, because it had been the first to take place in a developing country and because it had concentrated on the needs of children in one important area. He paid a tribute to the efficiency with which UNICEF operated and to the devoted work of its staff at Headquarters, in the regions and in the field. He also noted the impressive degree of co-ordination and co-operation existing between the administration of UNICEF and the specialized agencies through which it largely operated, and with the Bureau of Social Affairs.

21. But the high esteem in which his delegation held UNICEF did not mean that it had no criticisms to offer. His Government had noted with satisfaction the increased activity resulting from the new financial policies approved by the Executive Board in 1961, but it had not been entirely at ease regarding certain of the new fields into which the Fund was directing its activities. His delegation recognized the need of some activity not directly associated with the needs of children but felt that it should not be allowed to go too far.

22. A period of major expansion was drawing to a close and it was to be hoped that a period of consolidation lay ahead. The increased activities of UNICEF threw a heavy burden on the Board and its Committees, particularly the Programme Committee, in their efforts to ensure proper control of the Fund's activities. His delegation welcomed the new programming procedure described in the January 1964 report (E/3868, chap. VII) and believed that it should lead to a reduction of the burden both on Governments members of the Board and on the secretariat. However, in considering the very large number of projects laid before them, many involving considerable expenditure, the Programme Committee and the Board were handicapped by the very short time allowed to them to give proper consideration to the programme. Although experience showed that projects were always carefully considered before submission to the Board, it was the latter's duty to examine them and assess their value and the relevant appropriations in accordance with the policies which it had itself determined. His delegation therefore hoped that in future full information on the programme would be distributed well in advance of the annual meeting; in particular, it seemed unnecessary to delay the financial statement for the sake of including the contributions of Governments which were late in making their pledges.

23. With regard to policy, his Government agreed wholeheartedly with the Executive Director (E/3868, para. 53) that problems without special significance for children

should not find a place in the UNICEF programme. His Government was concerned about certain programme tendencies at present on the fringe of the Fund's main activities, which, if allowed to continue, might lead UNICEF to digress from its central function. His delegation fully agreed with the statement contained in paragraph 56 of the report, that there was a need to preserve the UNICEF image "as an agency directing its limited resources to the most basic needs of children". One of those fringe areas would seem to be the training and vocational orientation of children when they left school. In certain cases, that area might be an appropriate one for UNICEF to operate in, but, generally, it should be left to the competent specialized agency.

24. To take another example, his Government endorsed the view that UNICEF should, where necessary, enter the field of education but was glad to see that a relatively small percentage of its funds were committed to that field, and hoped that it would not be found necessary to expand that area of activity in which there was a competent specialized agency.

25. He noted that the Executive Board and the round-table conference, held at Bellagio, had both been concerned with the problems of family planning and had expressed the hope that the improvement in family hygiene and education in family life would be an encouragement towards it. His Government endorsed that hope while noting that the problem was under study by the Economic and Social Council and by the appropriate Commission. It was a problem on which his Government would be prepared to provide technical assistance if requested.

26. His Government shared the general agreement expressed in paragraph 73 of the report that on the whole, the main line of approach to the question of UNICEF aid was correct but that the results of the broadening action taken in 1961 should be the object of critical review. His delegation also endorsed the conclusion of the section on evaluation (paras. 85 and 86).

27. He was glad to note that the Executive Director agreed with the view that the most important point of co-ordination should be in the assisted countries. All assistance should be in response to the requests of the recipient countries, made in the fullest knowledge of what was available and in conformity with their national development plans. In that connexion, he stressed the valuable role of the resident representatives and hoped that UNICEF was making the greatest possible use of them.

28. While agreeing that UNICEF should be prepared to help countries as regards planning, and to join other agencies in promoting the idea of social development planning, especially in relation to children and youth, his delegation considered that UNICEF was tending to go too far towards attempting to exercise a direct influence on the development plans of recipient countries. It was with considerable misgivings that his delegation had learned in January 1964 of the projects planned in that connexion and particularly of the round-table conference that had later taken place at Bellagio. Those misgivings had not decreased after an examination of the

Conference's conclusions, which appeared to have far-reaching implications for future policy. Those implications seemed to some extent to cut across the principle of the independence of choice of the recipient countries, which the Chairman of the Executive Board had stressed in her opening address, and to foreshadow advances into a new field of activity which it might not be in the best interests of UNICEF to enter if its present standing and independence of action were to be maintained. The Executive Board should give consideration to those points at a policy session when its member States had had the opportunity to consider them.

29. Despite those criticisms, his Government was in general well satisfied with the application of UNICEF resources towards the alleviation of distress and the improvement of the general health and welfare of children throughout the world. He noted that assistance under the traditional headings of basic health services, disease control, nutrition and child and family welfare still formed the bulk of UNICEF's operations and accounted for 87 per cent of the expenditure of the programme allocations recommended to the June 1964 session of the Executive Board. The examination of the proposals for project allocations submitted to the Board substantiated his delegation's view that UNICEF had richly earned the high reputation which it enjoyed.

30. His delegation supported the revised draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Chile, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia (E/L.1065/Rev. 1).

31. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that his country had participated in the January 1964 session of the Executive Board of UNICEF at Bangkok and in the June 1964 session in New York. At those sessions, his delegation had made known his Government's views on the more important political, financial and procedural problems connected with UNICEF. At the present stage, he would confine his remarks to a few additional observations of a general character.

32. The first point on which he wished to comment was the problem of the relationship between the needs and resources of UNICEF. That problem had been referred to both in the documents prepared by the secretariat and in the discussions of the Board, not only in quantitative terms (for example, the amount of UNICEF assistance available for each child in the developing countries) but also in terms of UNICEF's aims and the evaluation of the results of its activities. The stress laid on that problem was a proof of vitality and of the constant desire to seek the best means of obtaining the optimum results from UNICEF's limited resources. The problem was, of course, not a new one and went back to UNICEF's early days, but it acquired an increasing importance as the numerous needs of children were defined and evaluated.

33. The question of the relationship between the needs and the resources of UNICEF concerned a factual situation within the framework of which UNICEF had to perform its activities. The real problem was to ensure the

best possible use of the available resources and to define, for each country, the specific action to be undertaken within the limits of the general guide-lines adopted.

34. His second comment related to UNICEF's general policy and its implementation in each assisted country. Since UNICEF was an organization for assistance to children, its activities could not be confined to any particular sector or sectors. However, a broadening of UNICEF's activities with regard to the general aspects of assistance to children, in particular those connected with training and programming, could considerably help in the process of promptly meeting the needs that arose. His delegation therefore expressed its support for UNICEF's activities in that connexion and noted that the second preambular paragraph of the revised joint draft resolution appeared to take that point into consideration.

35. The real problem facing UNICEF therefore seemed to be that of choosing the most appropriate type of action in each of the assisted countries. Many elements were involved in that choice, but the most important was the order of priority given by the countries concerned to the various needs of children. His delegation felt that a thorough study should be made of that question in order to study the possibility of laying down new general guide-lines which would conflict neither with the character of UNICEF nor with the right of the developing countries to decide for themselves the order of priority of their problems. He mentioned, by way of example, two of the problems that had to be considered in any such study: first, the amount of aid to be given to each project and second, the delimitation of the needs of children among the more vast and general needs of the family and the community.

36. With regard to UNICEF's methods of work, he reiterated the desirability of adopting a procedure for the examination of projects which would make it possible to devote more time to new projects and to those which involved heavy expenditure, as compared with projects already in operation and those involving only limited disbursements.

37. Mr. HUIDOBRO (Chile) said that his country attached the greatest importance to the work of the Executive Board of UNICEF and valued very highly the help received from that Fund.

38. The Government of Chile gave the highest priority to needs of children. A high level Commission, consisting of the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Public Health, Labour and National Defence, watched over the interests of minors and endeavoured to solve promptly the problems connected with them. That Commission had planned its activities on the basis of the need to provide assistance to children who were physically or mentally handicapped. For the formulation of various projects to assist those children, the Chilean Government had requested the services of a social welfare specialist through EPTA. Priority was being given to the vocational training of specialists in that field by means of fellowships given by UNICEF.

39. Chile had requested UNICEF's help in the formulation of a programme for the comprehensive planning of assistance to handicapped children. At the present stage, that help related exclusively to the training of staff, and its cost amounted to some \$32,000; at a later stage, centres for observation, diagnosis and treatment would be set up and extra-institutional services would be strengthened.

40. The activities of UNICEF in Chile were concerned primarily with health problems and constituted a very valuable contribution to the work done in that field. Such programmes as that relating to tuberculosis control served to supplement the activities of the Chilean authorities.

41. UNICEF was also contributing to the reconstruction of primary education centres and nutrition centres in Chile. His delegation hoped that, in the future, activities in the field of public education would be expanded.

42. He felt certain that the setting up of a local administrative centre by UNICEF at Santiago would contribute to the expansion of that body's assistance to Chile.

43. He noted with satisfaction the close co-operation which existed between the Executive Board of UNICEF and the specialized agencies, in particular WHO and FAO, whose action was decisive for many of the Fund's activities.

44. His delegation was convinced that the competent international organizations should give priority to the needs of children, and had been glad to join with the other sponsors in submitting the draft resolution which was intended to strengthen UNICEF's action and which he hoped would be adopted unanimously.

45. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that the Government and people of Australia had followed with great interest the development of UNICEF's activities since its foundation in 1946. Australia had served on the Executive Board of UNICEF from 1946 to 1961 and ranked high among the contributors to the Fund. Non-governmental organizations in his country had also shown a special interest in UNICEF's work and had generously contributed to it. For example, the United Nations Association of Australia was establishing a national UNICEF Committee and UNICEF would receive a sizable amount of money as a result of the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

46. With regard to recent developments, his country welcomed the work being done by UNICEF in Asia, and the decision to place the question of the needs of children in Asia on the agenda of the Executive Board at its January 1964 session at Bangkok. A new feature at that session of the Board had been the invitation extended by the Governments of India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand to a small group of Board representatives to observe at first hand problems concerning children and youth in their countries, programmes designed to meet their needs and the role of international aid. Those visits had taken place a week

before the opening of the session and reports thereon had been submitted to the Board, providing useful documentation for the consideration of the needs of children in Asia, and a valuable opportunity of evaluating UNICEF's work in the countries concerned.

47. Following the more liberal interpretation of UNICEF's mandate in 1961, his delegation had been concerned lest UNICEF's expanding activities should lead to its funds and energies being spread too thinly over areas which might be considered of marginal benefit to children. The world's imagination had been caught by UNICEF's activities especially designed to make a positive effort for the benefit of children, and it was essential, if the Fund was to retain its present degree of support, that it should not lose that character. It was in that light that his delegation saw the Board's policy decision at its January 1964 session concerning the eradication of malaria; it would be unwise for UNICEF with its limited resources to undertake new programmes for that purpose, although the Fund would continue to support campaigns already undertaken.

48. Australia attached considerable importance to the whole question of how far UNICEF's aid could be extended without losing its focus on children. While concurring with the Board's conclusion that on the whole UNICEF's main line of approach was correct, and with the action taken by the Board at its June 1961 session to broaden UNICEF's scope, his delegation believed that the traditional fields of UNICEF aid should continue to provide the effective framework for a major proportion of its activities.

49. The Executive Board's report (E/3868, para. 118) summarized recent developments regarding UNICEF's working relations with other agencies in the United Nations family. His country welcomed those new procedures for greater integration of programmes with other bodies acting in related fields, which should lead to the avoidance of duplication and wastage of resources.

50. In the light of those comments, the Australian delegation was happy to be one of the sponsors of the draft resolution. In that connexion, he indicated that his delegation understood the term "Governments", used in operative paragraphs 1-4 of the draft resolution, as having the meaning given to it in Council resolution 918 (XXXIV) referred to in operative paragraph 1.

51. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that his delegation considered that the term "Governments" as used in the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution meant Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of members of the specialized agencies. He therefore considered that it might be desirable to replace that term by "Member Governments" so as to make the meaning perfectly clear.

52. His country followed UNICEF's noble work with great interest and approval and he congratulated the Chairman of the Executive Board on her remarkable introductory statement and UNICEF itself on the excellent manner in which it performed its activities.

53. Mr. SOC (Yugoslavia) said that UNICEF's humanitarian activities were among the most important and fruitful carried out by United Nations bodies. In many countries, there was an increasing concern on the part of society for the protection of children and the promotion of the best possible conditions for their education, development and happiness. Notwithstanding those efforts, the basic needs of millions of children throughout the world remained unsatisfied, and they continued to live in abject poverty.

54. In performing its noble task of helping to improve conditions for children throughout the world, UNICEF carried on activities that were both numerous and varied. Those activities were increasingly directed towards those regions where the needs of children were most acute and, in particular, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The January 1964 session had dealt more especially with the problems relating to children in Asia. UNICEF's programmes were being increasingly directed towards assisting newly independent countries and his delegation warmly supported that tendency.

55. Apart from providing material assistance, UNICEF helped with the training of staff for mother and child welfare services. The co-ordination of the social services concerned within the framework of national development plans was essential to their effective operation, and his delegation considered that the help given by UNICEF to countries in the formulation of their plans was particularly useful and necessary.

56. While supporting the activities carried on so far by UNICEF, his delegation considered that ways and means should be found to give greater attention to the rehabilitation of handicapped children, in view of the seriousness of that problem and its widespread character.

57. In Yugoslavia, valuable results had been obtained with regard to mother and child welfare as a result of the increasing attention paid to that welfare by the community as a whole. UNICEF's assistance had made a significant contribution to his country's efforts in that respect, particularly as regards such matters as the medical care of mothers and children, the improvement of the diet of children of school age and the development of rural schools. The help provided by UNICEF had been integrated with the national plans for the improvement of nutrition, the medical care of children, the development of the milk industry and other activities connected with assistance to children.

58. Yugoslavia had acquired a wealth of experience in those matters and was prepared to contribute to the training of staff for the developing countries and the newly-liberated countries by acting as host to holders of UNICEF, WHO and FAO fellowships.

59. Yugoslavia had also made contributions within the limits of its resources for the purpose of assisting UNICEF to carry on its activities.

60. He wished to pay a tribute to UNICEF for its emergency help in 1963 at the time of the earthquake which had destroyed the town of Skopje. One week after the earthquake, UNICEF experts had arrived in the

town and had decided to extend emergency assistance for the reconstruction of the premises in which the mother and child services were located and of the municipal milk distribution centre.

61. In conclusion, he expressed his delegation's approval of the three reports submitted to the Council and its support for the various recommendations therein contained, and said that his delegation was glad to be one of the sponsors of the revised joint draft resolution (E/L.1065/Rev. 1).

62. Miss MUTER (Indonesia) said that the Indonesian Government had always taken a great interest in UNICEF's work, having formerly been a member of that body's Executive Board. The Indonesian Government and people were grateful to UNICEF for its aid, which had always been impartial and had always had a stimulating effect.

63. Her delegation fully supported the draft resolution submitted to the Council.

64. Mr. KRALIK (Czechoslovakia) said that the Czechoslovak Government's positive attitude to UNICEF had now become traditional. The Czechoslovak Government had been co-operating with UNICEF since the end of the Second World War, and some years before had renounced all claims it might have to assistance in order that other countries which were less well-off might benefit from UNICEF's help. The Government's contribution to UNICEF amounted to 375,000 crowns annually, and Czechoslovak artists also helped by designing UNICEF greeting cards.

65. Czechoslovakia was rightly considered as one of the most advanced countries in the world as regards mother and child care and family welfare. Special care and facilities were provided for mothers, both during and after child-birth, and the infant mortality rate had so far decreased that it was now only one-fifth of that in 1937.

66. His delegation was glad that UNICEF had recognized the principle that all aspects of child welfare were important in the broader context of economic and social development and that it was following that principle in implementing its projects. Although UNICEF was giving an increasing amount of attention to the establishment of proper health services for mothers and children and to other aspects of child welfare and education, his delegation considered that it should afford more effective assistance to the newly independent African States, which needed special help. More funds should be allocated for that purpose.

67. He hoped that UNICEF's activities would continue to be successful and effective in the future. The Czechoslovak Government would continue to support UNICEF's efforts to that end. His delegation was prepared to support the draft resolution submitted to the Council.

68. Mr. de BIRAN (France) approved UNICEF's policy of giving priority to assisting education in Africa and improving the nutrition of children in India and the health of children in Pakistan and other Asian countries. He

hoped that its work would continue to be successful and that it would continue to be able to devote only 6 per cent of its total income to administrative expenses.

69. UNICEF had started by assisting children who had been victims of the Second World War, and had then turned to helping children in the under-developed areas of the world who suffered from sickness and malnutrition. It had now reached a third stage in its career, and was helping children by assisting Governments to provide services for them as part of their national development programmes. The help it was giving to children was no longer to be regarded as charity but as an investment.

70. If help to children was to be an investment, attention would have to be focused on planning. The Bellagio conference had made a real contribution towards the working out of a doctrine for development. While his Government did not approve of all the conclusions reached by the conference, it welcomed the initiative it had shown and the enlightened manner in which it had approached the various problems.

71. He was convinced that the interests of children would always come first with those connected with UNICEF and its work, that the temptation to introduce unnecessary innovations would be resisted and that UNICEF would preserve its autonomy within the United Nations family of organizations.

72. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although UNICEF could not hope to satisfy all children's needs, it was being of very great help. It had been right to depart from the principle of dispensing charity and to adopt that of giving assistance which would have a more permanent effect.

73. Her delegation approved the decisions taken by the Executive Board to assist projects which formed part of general development plans and on the basis of priorities. National and international funds could not be used effectively without proper planning.

74. There was, however, a need to consider certain other aspects of UNICEF's work. Co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies was being strengthened, but some of the transfers of funds it was making to the specialized agencies, in particular to FAO, ILO and UNESCO to cover the cost of experts, should be examined. UNICEF should not be allowed to lose its individual character, and all efforts to spread its resources too thinly over too many projects, especially in connexion with education and training, should be resisted. UNICEF's resources should be more equitably distributed. At present, least assistance was being given to the African countries, which meant that the world's poorest children were being left without help.

75. The session of the Executive Board in January 1964 had shown that the needs of the enormous numbers of children requiring assistance in Asia were so great that no international organization could possibly satisfy them. The sooner economic development took place and the sooner planning was introduced, the sooner those needs would be satisfied. Child welfare should be the aim

of all Governments irrespective of the social structure of their countries.

76. Her delegation would support the draft resolution submitted to the Council, but regretted that it had been drafted in such general terms. It would have preferred the Council to adopt a more decisive resolution which more adequately reflected the opinions expressed by members of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

77. Mr. GLEISSNER (Austria) associated himself with those who interpreted the word "Governments" in the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution as meaning the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. Speaking as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, he assured the Council that the terms used in it were employed in the same sense as in Council resolution 918 (XXXIV) mentioned in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

78. Mr. PURUSHOTTAM (India) said that the Indian Government had noted with appreciation that more and more Governments were participating in UNICEF's work and that net contributions had increased. It was grateful for the assistance given by UNICEF to India.

79. He expressed his Government's appreciation of the work done by the Bellagio conference. He hoped the Secretariat would continue to give careful study to that conference's recommendations.

80. He agreed with previous speakers that the word "Governments" should be used in the draft resolution to mean the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. He would have preferred the same wording to be used in the draft resolution as that used in Council resolution 918 (XXXIV), but he would not insist on an amendment.

81. Mr. PUTZ (Luxembourg) associated his delegation with those who had expressed appreciation for the work

of UNICEF and for the excellent introductory statement made by the Chairman of its Executive Board. The Luxembourg Government had always been interested in UNICEF's work.

82. He hoped that the draft resolution submitted to the Council would be adopted unanimously. His delegation interpreted the word "Governments" in the same way as previous speakers on the subject.

83. Mrs. HARMAN (Chairman of the Executive Board, United Nations Children's Fund) thanked members of the Council for the kind remarks they had made and for their full endorsement of UNICEF's work. She assured the Council that UNICEF was determined to strengthen its activities and to maintain the impartiality it had always shown.

84. She stressed once again that most members of the Executive Board of UNICEF considered that a degree of flexibility in planning and implementing projects should be maintained to meet the needs of Governments at different stages of development. They agreed that activities should be on a priority basis, but priorities had to be and were settled by the Governments themselves. Governments requested and planned such assistance and were responsible for carrying out the programmes.

85. She pointed out that UNICEF aid was not limited to children who were nationals of the States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. UNICEF helped children throughout the world wherever they needed help.

86. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the joint draft resolution (E/L.1065/Rev. 1).

The joint draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.