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*President:* Mr. PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela).

## AGENDA ITEM 15

**Report of the Industrial Development Board  
(E/4493/Rev.1, E/4517) (*continued*)**

1. Mr. PRADHAN (India) noted that many of the valuable recommendations made at the International Symposium on Industrial Development held at Athens had been incorporated in the future programme of work of the Industrial Development Board. UNIDO's central role in industrial development activities had now been accepted and recognized, although the best way in which it could play that role had yet to be determined. Noting the importance of UNIDO's work in co-ordinating industrial development activities, he welcomed the fact that agreements were being negotiated with the specialized agencies to that end and that UNIDO was organizing joint efforts and pooling resources with other organizations. His delegation attached considerable importance to the detailed analysis to be prepared by UNDP referred to in paragraph 292 of the Board's report on its second session (E/4517), and hoped that the Executive Director of UNIDO would use it as a basis in drawing up recommendations for the co-ordination of technical assistance activities in the industrial development field. His delegation was also of the view that UNIDO's regional activities should be developed in the light of the work programmes of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. It looked forward to learn from the Executive Director what type of co-operation had been established with the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

2. He hoped that the modest programme of industrial field advisers initiated by the Executive Director would be fully implemented, and expressed his delegation's appreciation to the Swiss Government for its contribution.

3. He emphasized the need to encourage economic and trade co-operation between the developing countries themselves as a means of reducing their dependence on the developed countries. To that end, UNIDO might well explore the possibility of helping the developing countries to co-operate in the industrial field, not only on a regional but also on an inter-regional basis.

4. In conclusion, his delegation agreed that UNIDO would have a very important part to play in formulating

the programmes for the second United Nations Development Decade.

5. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT (United States of America) said his Government was proud of the part it had played in the establishment of UNIDO, in whose work it was keenly interested. The Athens Symposium had been most successful and the broad measure of agreement reached, which had already been reflected in the programme of work, was particularly encouraging. Of particular importance had been the organization of an Industrial Promotion Service, which had enabled industrialists and businessmen of both the developed and the developing countries, as well as businessmen among official delegates, to discuss problems of common interest. The United States businessmen who had attended both as members of the United States delegation and as participants in the Industrial Promotion Service, had made many fruitful contacts. Those on the United States delegation had continued their interest in UNIDO's work, and had formed themselves into a kind of informal advisory group to the United States Government and UNIDO. Valuable contacts were also being established by the Executive Director in the course of his visits to various countries, and it had been gratifying to hear that he was to visit the capitals of certain Eastern European countries.

6. The constructive discussions at the Board's second session were a further sign of the growing maturity of UNIDO, and his delegation attached particular importance to its decision to establish an inter-sessional working group on programme and co-ordination which could examine in detail the activities of UNIDO in 1968, any changes that might be necessary in the 1969 programme and the proposed 1970 programme. At the same time, should be able to examine in greater detail the industrial activities of organizations in the United Nations system and any co-ordination problems that might arise. By scheduling the working group's meeting in advance of the Board session, the secretariat would be able to concentrate fully on important matters relating to the programme and to co-ordination.

7. His delegation noted with satisfaction the Executive Director's co-operation with the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its second session. If an over-all picture of United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields was to be obtained, that type of co-operation was vital not only on the part of the Council's subordinate bodies but also on the part of the specialized agencies and the economic and social bodies which reported to the General Assembly through the Council.

8. The attention devoted by the Board to the question of field representation was most welcome, and the establishment of a large number of field advisers in the

offices of UNDP resident representatives was a constructive move in the direction of decentralization and co-ordination of activities at the country level. His delegation considered that the best arrangement at the regional and sub-regional level was the assignment of industrial experts to the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. It therefore welcomed resolution 6 (II), which endorsed further co-operation between UNIDO and those secretariats. As UNDP was the main source of voluntary funds for UNIDO, it was important that UNIDO should maintain an effective liaison office at United Nations Headquarters. That would enable it to benefit from close relationships with international finance agencies and with the business community in New York.

9. He hoped that, in 1968 and 1969, UNIDO would be able to consolidate its activities and place increasing emphasis on more active efforts and practical measures to promote the industrialization of the developing countries. For that purpose it would be desirable to incorporate its activities into the planning of individual countries.

10. Mr. KADLEC (Czechoslovakia) said it would be some time before all the problems created by the establishment of UNIDO were solved and before UNIDO played a truly central role in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. He hoped that better understanding between organizations in the United Nations system would shortly produce effective co-operation and a co-ordinated strategy in industrial development, and that UNIDO would play an important part in the second Development Decade.

11. He was glad to note that co-operation between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions was developing satisfactorily and that their executive secretaries and the Director-General of UNESCO were in complete agreement with the Executive Director of UNIDO in recognizing the need for co-ordinated programmes in the industrial field. The regional economic commissions would be suitable bodies through which UNIDO activities could be decentralized and, in any event, close co-operation between UNIDO and those commissions on programmes and projects was of vital importance.

12. The success of UNIDO's activities would depend largely on the development of its relations with UNDP, as the main source of financing, and his delegation hoped that the programme of field advisers would, in co-operation with UNDP, ensure co-ordination and co-operation between UNIDO and other organizations in the United Nations system.

13. He described the contacts that had been established between Czechoslovakia and UNIDO, which had been informed by his Government of specific fields where close co-operation could be established immediately to the advantage of the developing countries. A number of courses had been organized in Czechoslovakia and their cost was, to a large extent, being borne by his Government. Czechoslovakia had announced a 100 per cent

increase in its voluntary contribution to UNIDO at the Industrial Development Board's second session.

14. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said his delegation agreed that if UNIDO was to work effectively as a servicing agency for the developing countries it should establish close contacts with the industrial community in the developed countries.

15. He hoped that the UNIDO secretariat, in planning its programme of work for 1970 and later years, would bear in mind the comments made at the second session of the Board. In particular, he welcomed the suggestions concerning clearer documentation and other matters made in resolution 9 (II).

16. He was glad to learn that UNIDO attached very high priority to the task of assisting the developing countries to establish industries which would not only be able to meet local requirements but would also be able to produce goods for the world market on a competitive basis. He also welcomed the proposals to appoint more industrial field advisers to the offices of UNDP resident representatives and agreed that UNIDO could best operate in the field, both at the country and regional levels, through industrial field advisers and not through the creation of separate regional and sub-regional offices.

17. He emphasized that UNIDO could plan its own programme of work effectively only in response to well-formulated requests by the developing countries. The USSR representative had suggested at the previous meeting that too little money was being devoted to industrial development activities, and had noted that only 4 per cent of UNDP funds were being used for industrial projects. However, it should be borne in mind that the amount of money allocated to industrial development activities from UNDP funds would be determined largely by the priority attached to requests by the developing countries.

18. His delegation was pleased to note that the Executive Director had initiated discussions with the specialized agencies with a view to co-ordinating the work being done by the United Nations in the industrial field. In the case of the ILO and UNESCO, those discussions had already led to the establishment of guidelines; it was to be hoped that agreements would shortly be reached with other agencies, and the comprehensive report by the Executive Director on the subject to be submitted to the Board at its third session would be most interesting. His delegation had been particularly glad to hear that UNIDO was co-operating closely with the ILO and UNESCO and developing joint Special Fund projects; that was the kind of practical co-operation to be aimed at. The developed countries would have to help UNIDO recruit the kind of staff and experts it required both for long-term and for shorter specialist assignments.

19. Mr. HOVEYDA (Iran) emphasized the important part that had to be played by the Board in co-ordinating industrial development activities throughout the world and expressed the hope that UNIDO's central role in the industrial development of the developing countries would be fully recognized. His delegation considered

that, as the bulk of the funds required by UNIDO for its industrial development activities must inevitably be provided by UNDP, a close relationship should be established between the two bodies. However, UNIDO should not be given unduly rigid terms of reference, since industrial development activities in a developing country called for great flexibility.

20. He noted that of the ten field advisers at present engaged, five were financed by UNDP and five by UNIDO; in his delegation's view, the resources of UNIDO should be used solely for industrial development activities, and all field advisers should be financed solely by UNDP.

21. He expressed the hope that voluntary contributions to UNIDO would increase so that it would be able to engage directly in industrial development activities: unfortunately, the proportion of funds earmarked for industrial development was much too low. The procedure followed by UNDP in the approval of projects was surprisingly long, moreover, and he hoped that co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP would result in quicker action on any projects submitted.

22. Referring to the establishment of the working group on programme and co-ordination, he said that his delegation, despite the doubts it had expressed at the Board's second session, had an open mind on the question. In view of the observations made by certain representatives, it seemed that the working group might well play a useful role.

23. His delegation considered that, in view of the limited resources available to the international community and the fact that the industrialization of the developing countries could not be brought about by international action alone, steps should be taken to encourage industry to take an interest in the development of the developing countries.

24. In conclusion, he noted that the Executive Director's visits to various countries were of great value since they enabled him to broaden his view of the problem of industrialization. He also emphasized that UNIDO, as a new body, should make every effort to keep the volume of its documentation within reasonable limits.

25. Mr. BRUNI CELLI (Venezuela) said that, despite the inevitable difficulties associated with the establishment of a new organization, UNIDO was playing a key role in the promotion of industrial development. Any criticisms by members were made in a constructive spirit and were not intended to hamper its work.

26. Co-ordination with other institutions within the United Nations system should be strengthened, for example with the ILO, in industrial and management training, and with the regional economic commissions. He welcomed the appointment of five industrial field advisers financed by UNDP to resident representatives' offices; the experience of the regional economic commissions should be valuable to the advisers. Every effort should be made to help the Executive Director overcome the difficulties of recruiting qualified staff for the UNIDO secretariat. Resolution 10 (II), on voluntary contributions, was a reminder that adequate finance was essential

if UNIDO was to operate efficiently. In conclusion, he referred to the question of special industrial services which had been discussed by the Governing Council of UNDP; he felt that the matter should be discussed by the General Assembly.

27. Mr. HASNAOUI (Morocco) considered that industrial development should be understood to include development in the agricultural sector, particularly in countries with a predominantly agricultural economy, and that close collaboration with FAO was therefore desirable. He hoped that UNIDO would co-ordinate the development of heavy industry on a regional basis, which was the only successful method. The problem of the marketing of manufactures was acute for the developing countries; UNIDO and UNCTAD should co-operate in advising developing countries regarding the best sectors in which to concentrate their efforts.

28. Mr. AL-SABAH (Kuwait) said that the external trade of the developing countries was not very satisfactory. The promotion of exports and the establishment of industries which would eliminate the need for imports were the most effective methods of improving the situation.

29. A cursory glance at the Board's report showed how much UNIDO had learned from the work of the Centre for Industrial Development. The Centre had been criticized for its over-theoretical approach and it was therefore a good sign that UNIDO's resources were directed towards operational activities. Industrialization was difficult to achieve rapidly without government assistance; not only must factories be constructed and equipment installed, but ancillary services, such as power supplies, transportation and communications, must be established. UNIDO should take steps to advise the developing countries on production techniques and on the appropriate types of industry and their location.

30. Where the domestic market was small, economic co-ordination and integration were essential to produce the conditions required for the establishment of large industries. The Arab countries of the Middle East had already taken measures to integrate their industrialization plans through the Arab League and the developing Arab common market. Those countries looked for technical help from UNIDO with their plans. His country had always been in favour of decentralization of UNIDO's operational activities and therefore welcomed the appointment of industrial field advisers. He would also like to see greater co-ordination between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. That Office was unable to act with full effectiveness for lack of funds and staff and should be given the means to carry out its important role in the region.

31. UNIDO could make a significant contribution to industrial training, and he therefore welcomed the organization's programmes for the training of engineers and technicians at all levels and for the exchange of experts. UNIDO's efforts to promote export-oriented industries in the developing countries were also important, and he strongly supported the proposal to provide loans for building factories.

32. UNIDO should be given the task of co-ordinating the work of the institutions within the United Nations system in the sphere of industrialization. His country was convinced that industrialization was the key to economic and social progress and gave its unreserved support to UNIDO.

33. Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) introduced a draft resolution for the Council's consideration.<sup>1</sup>

#### AGENDA ITEM 20

#### Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4554; E/L.1228)

34. Mr. THEDIN (Vice-Chairman, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund), introducing the report of the Executive Board on its session held in June 1968 (E/4554), said that the Executive Board had been particularly conscious at that session of the need for emergency aid for children and mothers and, although the organization was primarily concerned with longer-term activities to promote the welfare and health of children and young people, conditions in various parts of the world called for a renewal of the emergency aid which UNICEF had been established to provide at the end of the Second World War.

35. Allocations totalling over \$1 million had been made for emergency relief to mothers and children in the Middle East. Emergency aid had been provided to reconstruct hospitals and schools following an earthquake in Colombia. The Executive Board had requested the Executive Director to pursue, as a matter of urgency, his efforts to extend aid to children in both parts of Viet-Nam. The Executive Director was in Nigeria discussing with the authorities and with representatives of the Red Cross ways and means of assisting the victims of hostilities on both sides of the fighting lines, by procuring food and medical supplies to be distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross. He was also seeking the approval of the Executive Board for the special allocation of \$500,000 for the relief of Nigerian mothers and children, together with agreement in principle for an additional \$500,000 when required. Appeals were also being made to Governments and to the public for additional contributions to be used in that cause.

36. Emergency relief was a small part of UNICEF's over-all activities. In its larger range of activities, action to safeguard and promote the health of mothers and children continued to occupy an important place, with half the Fund's expenditure devoted to that purpose. Family and child welfare in an era of increasing industrialization and urbanization was requiring greater attention.

37. UNICEF had been very conscious of the population problem. It was helping Governments by providing assistance in co-operation with WHO in the form of supplies and equipment, including transport. India, Pakistan, Thailand and Singapore were being helped in that way and more requests for assistance were expected. The Fund had been able to increase such assistance to

India and Pakistan by \$600,000 through a special contribution from the Swedish Government for that purpose. Council resolution 1347 (XLV) on population and its relation to economic and social development was in accordance with UNICEF's views regarding advice and technical assistance requested by Governments in population matters.

38. At present, 40 per cent of the population of the developing countries were under fifteen years of age and if current trends continued that percentage might rise. Despite all the efforts of Governments, United Nations organizations and other bodies there were now more under-nourished, sick and illiterate children in the world than ten years previously. That did not mean that there had been a decline in the number of well-fed, healthy and educated children; the explosive growth of the total population was the reason.

39. Turning to the decisions reached by the Executive Board, he said that 53 per cent of the commitments approved were for health, 28 per cent for education, 9 per cent for nutrition, 4 1/2 per cent for family and child welfare, 1 per cent for pre-vocational training and 1 1/2 per cent for emergency aid. The allocations for expenditure in the next twelve months followed substantially those figures.

40. In the past, UNICEF had co-operated with WHO in mass campaigns for the elimination and control of diseases to which children were especially susceptible. Its current tendency, with the approval of WHO, was to devote efforts to the development and strengthening of basic health services, particularly with respect to maternal and child health. It was becoming increasingly recognized that campaigns against the various diseases threatening children could be most effectively organized on the basis of expanded health services, particularly in rural areas. It was also recognized that a network of mother and child health centres constituted an effective basis for family planning activities.

41. The Executive Board had had before it an assessment of UNICEF/UNESCO projects in educational programmes, consisting of an over-all study of the education projects jointly assisted by UNESCO and UNICEF in seventy-three countries; a report on field studies of projects undertaken by special consultants in Algeria, Brazil, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Yemen; and guidelines for UNICEF assistance to education jointly recommended by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNICEF (see E/4554, paras. 29-40). It appeared from the assessment that UNICEF in co-operation with UNESCO should continue to assist teacher-training in all its aspects, emphasizing the importance of modernizing training methods and courses; provide practical help in countries for curriculum reform; encourage greater emphasis on health and nutrition education; stress education in rural areas and education for girls; and continue its aid for local production of educational material. By the end of 1967, UNICEF had helped to equip 800 teacher-training schools and about 12,700 associated primary schools and its stipends had helped to train almost 62,000 teachers. That, however, had touched only a small part of the problem. It was

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently circulated as document E/L.1230.

hoped that the International Education Year in 1970 would awaken world opinion to the importance of the question and the necessity for further energetic action to achieve universal literacy.

42. In nutrition, UNICEF had been unable to make the progress hoped for. Some 10 per cent of its resources were being devoted, in association with FAO and WHO, to improving the nutrition of children. That was far from enough. Malnutrition and under-nourishment in the early years of life could result in physical and mental defects which might have life-long consequences. More volume of food was not enough; children needed more protein. UNICEF, in co-operation with FAO and WHO, and in consultation with their joint Protein Advisory Group, was endeavouring to develop palatable supplies of protein from vegetables and other sources which would meet the growing needs of children and so prevent kwashiorkor and other diseases of malnutrition. In that work UNICEF was co-operating with the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. At the Executive Board meeting, a commitment of \$600,000 had been made for work in developing protein-rich foods to meet children's needs.

43. UNICEF was co-operating with the ILO and UNESCO in preparing children for the responsibilities they would be called upon to assume in the communities of which they would become adult members. It was a healthy sign that the young people were beginning to question the values of the older generations and were in revolt against much that those generations had come to accept. A civilization not subject to constant challenge was in danger of decay.

44. Many projects in developing countries had failed to achieve optimum success because of the lack of technical and administrative personnel. A steadily increasing proportion of UNICEF allocations were therefore used for training national personnel in developing countries.

45. In a number of continuing projects which had come before the Executive Board for approval, the multiplier effect was apparent. Of great importance in that connexion was the continuing increase in the number of trained administrators and professional people in developing countries and the growing army of middle- and lower-level workers involved in providing services for children. By the end of 1967, some 325,000 such people had received training under national training schemes with the help of UNICEF stipends.

46. UNICEF tried to ensure that there was no unnecessary expenditure on administrative costs so that the maximum amount might be available for field projects. Its administrative and operational services expenditures for 1968 and 1969 were estimated at between 6.5 per cent and 7 per cent and 11.5 and 12 per cent respectively of its total budget. Moreover, although UNICEF expenditure had doubled since 1960, the number of posts financed together by UNICEF and beneficiary Governments had risen by only 52 per cent. It seemed in order, therefore, to appeal to Governments and the public for increased support. The limited amount of funds available to UNICEF was a matter of great concern to the Executive

Board and the Executive Director. Income for 1968 was estimated at about \$42 million, including a one-time transfer of \$1.7 million in accumulated profits from the Greeting Card Fund. The real annual income, therefore, would be some \$10 million below the target of \$50 million set for the end of 1969. If that target was to be reached there would have to be substantial increases in contributions. It would be unrealistic to expect the UNICEF National Committees to raise substantially higher amounts of money in 1968 and 1969 than they had done in 1967. There was, therefore, no alternative but a significant increase in contributions from Governments if the work of UNICEF was to grow. That necessity was further underlined by the fact that UNICEF's reserves had reached an absolute minimum.

47. In view of the need to increase UNICEF's income substantially, the Executive Board had decided that the Fund should open the door for Governments to make contributions for special purposes in addition to their normal contributions. Such contributions would be made for particular projects for which the Board had already approved commitments but for which additional allocations were required. At the end of the Executive Board session, such commitments had amounted to \$36.5 million. Special contributions would also be receivable for programme categories in which the Executive Board was regularly approving aid and for projects "noted" by the Board as worthy of support, but for which funds were not available. The Executive Board had accepted that procedure on a one-year trial basis and on the understanding that special contributions would not be receivable by UNICEF until the Board had given its agreement by mail poll or at the succeeding Board session.

48. Mr. ANGER (Sweden) said that the Council at its current session was discussing two important draft resolutions on youth and its role in building a better world (E/AC.4/L.393 and L.394). It had taken the Council forty-five sessions to realize that importance must be attached to young persons. During that time, however, one United Nations agency, UNICEF, had patiently and unobtrusively worked to save the lives of tens if not hundreds of millions of children. The capital invested in UNICEF was certainly yielding high dividends, but the Fund was in economic trouble and had had to cut back its programme. It was deplorable that the target of an income of \$50 million by 1969 was still far from being reached. Sweden's annual contribution would be nearly doubled from 1968 to 1969 and the Swedish Government had pledged nearly \$3 million for 1970. In addition, Sweden was making a special contribution to UNICEF/WHO maternal and child welfare programmes in India and Pakistan. It was to be hoped that other industrialized countries would accept the challenge to give all the children of the world a reasonable start in life. The sum required to achieve a desirable growth rate in the UNICEF programme was modest but to many children it represented the difference between life and death.

49. An effort should also be made to ensure that every child born into the world was welcome. Sweden therefore welcomed the attitude adopted by the UNICEF Executive Board concerning requests for support to mother and

child programmes of which advice on family planning formed an important part. It was also impressed with the Executive Board's foresight concerning the need for emergency operations in countries where children were the innocent victims of unfortunate events. It should be remembered, however, that although UNICEF had a role to play in emergency situations its basic task was to ensure the regular welfare of children in all developing countries. Indeed, one of the most important gains of the 1960s was the fact that the child had come to be regarded as part of the general problem of economic and social development, as a human being beset with problems resulting from the state of the society into which it had been born. That was a healthy development and would ensure that UNICEF's operations would be taken properly into account in preparations for the second Development Decade.

50. In conclusion, he would draw attention to the draft resolution under the item, sponsored by Iran, Turkey and Sweden (E/L.1228), which he hoped the Council would adopt unanimously.

51. Mr. McCONNELL (United States of America) said that no international agency had enjoyed the same response as UNICEF. Demographers calculated that by 1986, 35 per cent of the world's population would be under fifteen years old. The world would soon be numerically dominated by the young, a fact that would have a profound and positive effect on the rate of human progress. The international community could not permit starvation, ignorance and deprivation to destroy the great dynamism of youth. It was satisfactory to learn, therefore, that UNICEF had helped to equip thousands of primary schools and hundreds of teacher-training schools for young persons; that a total of 9,600 main health centres and some 28,000 subsidiary health centres had been equipped by UNICEF and that tens of millions of children had been vaccinated against tuberculosis and protected from malaria or treated for yaws or trachoma. Perhaps the most impressive figure in the list of UNICEF's accomplishments was that 325,000 persons had been trained with the help of UNICEF stipends. Without question, the training of personnel for services to children and youth had been one of UNICEF's major contributions to progress in the developing countries, and its unique contribution among the international organizations was its support of in-country training of middle-level and auxiliary personnel.

52. At the UNICEF Executive Board's meeting, the United States delegation had indicated its approval of the general trends in the Fund's programme. It had noted particularly the expansion of UNICEF assistance to education programmes in the developing countries and the fact that, despite the reduction in the total level of allocations in 1968 as compared with 1967, the volume of allocations for education remained approximately the same. The United States delegation had, however, expressed its concern at the fact that the level of allocations for nutrition remained below the 1961-1965 annual average. It appreciated, therefore, the recognition by the Executive Board and the Executive Director of the urgent need to increase food supplies and improve

nutrition for mothers and children and of the necessity of placing additional emphasis on the nutrition programmes in the preparation of projects for the coming year. Obviously, the pattern of allocations of UNICEF funds reflected the decisions of the recipient countries concerning their priority needs. The problem, however, was not one of lack of recognition of the need for better nutrition but one of finding ways to increase the supply of protein foods. It trusted, therefore, that UNICEF, in collaboration with FAO, would intensify its efforts to assist countries in developing useful projects in applied nutrition and protein-food production.

53. Any reference to the food problem and nutrition led naturally to a discussion of the impact of population growth on development. The Executive Board's report reflected growing realization of that problem; the urgent need for developing and expanding family planning programmes had been referred to by a large number of countries represented on the Board. Since the population growth-rate was a controlling factor in the success of a country's efforts to improve the welfare of its children, he hoped that there would be an increase in the volume of requests to UNICEF for assistance in that matter.

54. His delegation warmly supported the conclusions reached by the Executive Board on UNICEF's role in assistance to education projects. It supported, in particular, the Board's decision to concentrate assistance to education on the training of teachers for primary and secondary schools, modernization of teaching methods, demonstration projects related to curriculum reform, teaching of such practical subjects as science, health and nutrition, expansion of education in rural areas and for girls and young women, and the local production of educational materials.

55. It was satisfactory to note that UNICEF's resources had been increasing. Nevertheless, the increase had not reached expectations and it now appeared unlikely that the target of an income of \$50 million would be achieved by the end of 1969. It was obvious that only an appreciable rise in government contributions would permit any major expansion of UNICEF's efforts on behalf of children. It was with that problem in mind that the Executive Director had made a series of recommendations to the Executive Board on the acceptance of special contributions for particular programmes or projects normally assisted by UNICEF. The United States supported the Executive Board's decision to permit the Executive Director to accept, on an experimental basis for one year, without further action by the Board, special contributions for projects already approved by the Board or "noted" by the Board but not approved for lack of funds, and to accept such contributions, after the Board's approval, for types of programmes such as maternal and child health, including family planning, which were normal UNICEF activities.

56. Special contributions might also be made for emergency aid. Without making any commitments at the present stage, the United States Government was prepared to consider on a case-by-case basis whether and to what extent such special contributions might reasonably be included in the matching base for the United States

contribution. It hoped that special contributions would not be made in lieu of regular contributions.

57. Referring to the crisis in Nigeria, he said that the United States Government had made contributions of a total value of \$5.3 million. In addition, private United

States organizations had made donations of food and other supplies equivalent to \$2 million. A concerted world effort was required to ensure that the aid that had been gathered reached those for whom it was intended.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.