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President : Mr. A. MATSUI (Japan)

Present :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional committees: Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Mexico, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, Italy, Norway, Zambia.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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 Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/4049; E/L. 1086) (*concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the joint draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Ecuador and Iraq (E/L.1086).

2. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) said that, after consultation with other delegations, the sponsors wished to make two amendments to the draft. The third preambular paragraph should be altered to read "*Noting with interest the progress made so far in establishing the Institute*", and in operative paragraph 4, the words "to provide the Economic and Social Council at the resumed thirty-ninth session with any additional information and" should be inserted after "Secretary-General".

3. Mr. MORA BOWEN (Ecuador) said that, in order to make it clear which governments were referred to in operative paragraph 3, the opening words of the paragraph should be amended to read "*Renews its appeal to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to private institutions...*". That amendment was acceptable to all the sponsors.

4. Mr. VIAUD (France), referring to operative paragraph 3, said that the Institute would need various kinds of support, and government aid might well take the form of documentation, the sending of experts, and measures to facilitate study by fellowship holders sent to Member States. If the sponsors could give an assurance that such contributions would be acceptable, and not only financial support in the narrow sense, his delegation would be able to vote in favour of the joint draft resolution, despite the reservations which had prevented France from supporting General Assembly resolutions 1727 (XVII) and 1934 (XVIII).

5. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) said that in his delegation's understanding the financial support referred to in operative paragraph 3 was meant in the broadest possible sense; the provision of documentation or of experts would be indirect financial support.

6. Mr. ASTAFYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a separate vote on operative paragraph 3.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 15 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

The joint draft resolution as a whole and as amended was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 30

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4083 and Add.1; E/L. 1090)

7. Mrs. HARMAN (Chairman, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund), introducing the report of the Board (E/4083 and Add.1), said that in the past year UNICEF had experienced a great loss in the death

of Mr. Maurice Pate, who had been Director of the Fund since its inception and had been largely responsible for giving UNICEF a place in the United Nations which was perhaps outstanding for the unanimity of approval it had evoked and the impact it had made throughout the developing world. UNICEF welcomed the appointment of Mr. Henry Labouisse as the new Executive Director of the Board, and was confident that with him at the helm UNICEF would continue to strengthen and expand its activities as it sought ways of assisting governments to prepare the young generation to cope with the challenges of a constantly evolving society. She wished, too, to express the deep sorrow of the Board at the death of Dr. Rajchman, who had originally suggested the establishment of UNICEF and had provided brilliant leadership as its first Executive Board Chairman.

8. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, there had been considerable heart-searching concerning the future course of the Organization's work. There had perhaps understandably been a tendency to dwell on the political problems which challenged the statesmen of the world and to forget that much of the United Nations budget and personnel was devoted to the slow and laborious work of improving the day-to-day lot of millions of people, and that ultimate peace would be achieved only under conditions of human satisfaction, which implied not merely the absence of hostilities but the positive certainty that a greater measure of happiness was within the reach of everyone.

9. Appalling conditions of deprivation, poverty, disease and illiteracy still prevailed, and progress must inevitably be slow, especially when the world population was increasing at the fantastic rate of 2 per cent to 2.8 per cent per year. Surely responsibility began with the child: it was imperative to ensure not only that children should achieve adulthood healthy in body and mind, but also that they should be capable of taking their place in a developing technological society. Although a general improvement of conditions and the raising of economic standards of living would have a profound impact on children's prospects, special services and provisions must be made for children at all times. UNICEF concerned itself specifically with those particular needs: thus, when the Declaration of the Rights of the Child had been adopted in 1959 [General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV)], it had been pointed out that the aid provided through UNICEF constituted a practical way of international co-operation to help countries carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration. It was self-evident that neglect of the child meant the certain accumulation of difficult problems for the future, while concern for the child provided the certainty of a healthy, adjusted disciplined labour force in a dynamic society.

10. UNICEF was currently assisting 543 projects in 118 countries, mainly in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Americas. Since governments were already requesting more assistance than UNICEF could make available with its existing resources, the Board had decided in 1961 to put its funds to more rapid use. In 1963 and 1964 expenditure had exceeded income, with a resultant reduction of the operating reserves. A situation

had now been reached in which it would be unwise to reduce the operating fund further—below the \$25 million which was regarded as the minimum safe level. In that period, annual expenditure had been in the vicinity of \$40 million, while income had been approximately \$33 million. The hope that income would be increased to sustain an annual expenditure of \$40 million had unfortunately not been realized, and the Board was faced by a most serious financial situation. Of course, the major burden of responsibility rested with governments, and it should be borne in mind that UNICEF's investment was matched by the requesting governments, often to the extent of more than two to two-and-a-half times the initial investment; nevertheless, UNICEF supplies and equipment, its aid for training programmes and the over-all advice and stimulation it was able to give could not yet be provided by the governments requesting assistance. Moreover, there was no alternative source of aid directed exclusively towards benefiting children and concerned with their over-all needs. While children could not be viewed as an object of assistance apart from the family community, and must be regarded as an integral part of the population, their vulnerability entitled them to special and urgent consideration. Children's services should be an obvious area of major government responsibility, to ensure progress and stability for the country as a whole. Although other agencies, both bilateral and multilateral, undertook important programmes which indirectly assisted children, they were not concerned solely with child welfare. It seemed incredible that at a time when vast sums were being expended on the exploration of space and the development of weapons of destruction, UNICEF had a budget of only \$35 million to cope with the agonizing needs of 800 million children, victims of a brutal struggle for survival. The financial position of UNICEF must become a central and major concern of the immediate future. In 1964 121 governments had contributed to UNICEF and there were no realistic grounds for anticipating substantial increases in government contributions for the time being; the international community must think boldly and imaginatively if UNICEF was to be enabled to meet the challenges raining down upon it.

11. It had been suggested that a small tax imposed on the issue of passports in all countries should go into a fund to benefit the children of the world; that 1 per cent of the receipts from the sale of all stamps in the world should go into such a fund; or that a special stamp should be attached to all international agreements and undertakings at the time of signature. There were many other possibilities, but unless the problem was tackled with broad vision, efforts to move ahead at the necessary pace would be bound to fail. Some \$7 million had been raised in private contributions through national committees and other groups and through sales of UNICEF greeting cards, comprising nearly 18 per cent of the total income. UNICEF was fortunate in having more than 20 national committees in the developed countries working on its behalf, and the Board looked forward to the acceleration of those activities; some committees were taking increasing interest in earmarking funds for special projects, thus providing a stimulus

for the individual contributor. It was to be hoped that all States Members of the United Nations would regard UNICEF as a vital investment not only in the well-being of children but in promoting the conditions essential to peaceful progress.

12. Referring to a new trend in the work of UNICEF, she observed that some delegations to the Executive Board had considered that it was no longer possible to avoid discussing the implications of population growth for UNICEF's maternal and child health services. The Board had agreed after a lengthy debate to include in its 1966 agenda the question of the role of UNICEF in family planning, and had asked the Executive Director to prepare a report on the question. It had also been agreed that one or two requests for assistance from governments giving high priority to aid in that field might be considered, on the understanding that no action could be taken until a policy decision had been approved.

13. While in the past most of UNICEF's aid in the fields of health, disease control, education, family and social welfare and vocational training had been designed to meet the needs of infants and school children, the Board had been shocked by the fact that the highest mortality rates—rates in some cases 40 to 50 times higher than those prevailing in the developed countries—occurred among the post-weaned, pre-school child group. The problems of that age group had therefore been highlighted at the Board's most recent session, and attention had been drawn to the appalling situation of the young child, starving, unprotected and neglected by a mother harassed by her many offspring and nursing her newest infant. The situation was further complicated by ignorance of elementary health, nutrition and hygiene needs, by ingrained habits and superstitions and by fear of and resistance to change. The basic needs of the child—adequate food, clean water, shelter and clothing, protection against disease and an environment conducive to healthy emotional and social development—could not be wished into existence overnight; it might take decades of determined endeavour to create the necessary pre-conditions for normal growth and survival.

14. Considerably more could be done to reach neglected young children through existing programmes of health, nutrition, education, social welfare and community development. All available services and resources should be mobilized for that purpose, including technical advice and assistance from members of the United Nations family and contributions by non-governmental agencies, some of which had already done pioneer work for that seriously handicapped age group. National policies for children should take the critical needs of early childhood into account; the reports prepared by the International Children's Centre and by governments (see E/4083, para.35) were to be collated so as to provide valuable source material as a guidance for future work; in addition, the Board had asked that a staff member should be assigned with specific responsibility for encouraging action on behalf of young children.

15. Only 10 per cent of the recommendations made at the 1965 session had been for entirely new programmes,

primarily owing to the difficult financial situation. Ninety per cent of approved allocations had been for continuing projects; 58 per cent of the commitments approved had been for health, 30 per cent for basic health services and 28 per cent for disease control. Over the years, UNICEF had provided equipment for 7,000 health centres and three times as many sub-centres; yet it was probable that those centres served no more than 5 to 10 per cent of the population of the countries concerned, and in many cases the services they were able to provide were no more than rudimentary.

16. Some concern had been felt at the decline in requests for UNICEF aid in nutrition programmes, in view of the shocking consequences of child malnutrition; pre-school malnutrition, in particular, permanently impaired physical growth and could cause irreversible mental and emotional damage, with obviously serious effects on the future economic growth and productive capacity of a nation. The FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee had stressed in its conclusions the importance of developing national food and nutrition policies which took the special needs of children into account. The Committee had also realized that much more needed to be done in education and training designed to persuade mothers to abandon age-old habits and traditions; the importance of community development schemes and mothers' clubs had been generally accepted; the need to develop weaning foods, especially processed foods, for young children had been acknowledged; and marketing and distribution problems had been explored. The Board had discussed the potentialities of world food surpluses for the benefit of children within the framework of the World Food Programme and bilateral aid agencies. Close co-operation between the World Food Programme and UNICEF was expected in the future, and the Board had expressed satisfaction at the success already achieved in joint projects, especially in regard to milk conservation and the development of protein food mixtures. (See E/4083, paras. 161-192.)

17. While governments had recently shown less interest in UNICEF aid for nutrition, the contrary was true of education. UNICEF had begun to assist education and vocational training programmes only in 1961, in co-operation with UNESCO and the ILO. Commitments for these programmes at the June 1965 Board session amounted to \$5.9 million or 22 per cent of total programme commitments; at the end of the session UNICEF was aiding 55 education projects and 9 vocational education projects. UNICEF assistance to education related mainly to teacher training, including the provision of school supplies, teaching aids and other equipment, and stress was laid on health and nutrition education as part of the primary school curriculum. The general approach was to ensure that the curriculum included instruction in the manual arts, agriculture and science, as well as other measures to prepare school children for the realities of life.

18. At the Council's thirty-seventh session (1347th meeting), she has spoken of the Board's preoccupation with the situation of countries at such an early stage of development that they could not take advantage of UNICEF aid,

through lack of administrative structures, qualified personnel and budgetary resources for special child programmes. The Board had then asked the Executive Director to submit at its 1965 session recommendations for overcoming the obstacles in those needy countries; but the problems had proved to be even more complicated than had been realized, and further work would be required. However, a recommendation had been made that UNICEF should provide a wider range of supplies and assume greater responsibility in sharing local operating costs (E/4083, para. 195). It had been suggested that operating costs might be assumed for a longer period than was customary, provided they were made available on a gradually decreasing scale; and the importance of using bilateral and multilateral sources of aid, especially with regard to the vital problem of trained personnel, had been fully understood. The fact that the Board's 1966 session was to take place in Ethiopia would enable that body to give more detailed consideration to the needs of African children; plans were being made for one-week field observation trips for representatives prior to the session, and a special three-day meeting was to be held under the auspices of the Board to which all governments receiving UNICEF aid in Africa would be invited, together with representatives of the specialized agencies, ECA, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, IBRD and other multilateral and bilateral assistance organizations. Such opportunities for Board members to observe field operations were invaluable, and the Programme Committee had been especially grateful to the United States Government for arranging visits to some projects in the United States and in Puerto Rico prior to the June 1965 session.

19. The Board's review and debate on over-all policy had led to a number of conclusions, listed in paragraph 74 of the report, which represented a consensus of views. The importance of continuing support for existing types of programmes had been stressed, as also the importance of providing for children and young people as part of the process of national planning for economic and social development. Emphasis had been laid on the vital importance of training at all levels, and it had been urged that detailed preparation of programmes was essential, on the understanding that governments must establish their own priorities, which should preferably be for more comprehensive projects, or possibly for pilot or experimental projects with an anticipated growth potential. The interest of UNICEF in planning had been expressed in practical terms since 1962, and was based on the understanding that national planning should provide for adequate protection of the younger generation. A regional conference on children and youth in national planning and development was to be held at Bangkok in September 1965 under the auspices of UNICEF, ECAFE and the regional Development Institute; a similar conference was to be held at Santiago early in December 1965 for the Americas.

20. The Board had considered a special paper on evaluation and applied research to ensure the best use of investments, and had directed the administration to include built-in evaluation procedures in each project.

21. The close co-operation of UNICEF with the specialized agencies and the Bureau of Social Affairs continued to be highly satisfactory. She had already referred to the activities of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee; in addition, the collaboration of WHO had increased the effectiveness of the work of UNICEF for health and its understanding of the potentialities of effective aid. Attention had been drawn to certain limitations and to the overwhelming nature of the health problems which still took a shocking toll of young lives. It had been agreed to make a start with immunization for poliomyelitis and measles, provided that the requesting government gave high priority to the vaccination of susceptibles and had adequate medical services through which the campaign could be organized. The importance of strengthening the health components in nutrition programmes had also been discussed.

22. Undoubtedly, UNICEF was entering a new and challenging phase of its work. Once countries had made sufficient initial progress, the tempo of development increased inevitably and rapidly. Moreover, when villagers in remote areas came to understand what remedial processes were possible, their requests for help were accelerated, and as the knowledge of the benefits of industrialization became more widespread, the desire to seek a better life was intensified. The initial concern of UNICEF with backward rural areas must now be extended to the disastrous effects of slum life on child growth, for in some respects the fate of a child in the horror and dejection of a shanty town was more awful than in a backward, poverty-stricken village. The ultimate object of all endeavour was to provide a better life for individual human beings; the deprived child, growing up sick, incompetent and unaided, would destroy every vision of peace and well-being for the future.

23. Mr. MONTERO (United States of America) congratulated the Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board on her challenging statement and expressed the United States Government's appreciation for her tribute to the late Maurice Pate and its hope that Mr. Labouisse would continue the tradition established by him.

24. The problems and the needs of UNICEF, which was trying to help 800 million children on a budget of \$33 million, were constantly increasing. At the outset, therefore, he wished to reiterate the willingness of the United States Government to increase its contribution to UNICEF to match the contributions of other governments, in accordance with the 40 : 60 ratio.

25. There was no other area in which so many ingenious devices had been used to raise funds; unfortunately, however, UNICEF faced serious financial difficulties. It was also regrettable that only 10 per cent of resources was being devoted to new projects, particularly since UNICEF played a vital role in starting projects which were then followed up by Governments.

26. The United States Government supported the Executive Board's decision to place on its agenda for next year the question of the possible role of UNICEF in family planning. UNICEF, in conjunction with WHO, could make an essential contribution in that respect.

The population increase was posing grave problems to both the developed and the developing countries; in the latter countries, the economic and social gains which had been achieved were being negated by the rapid increase in the population. In view of the primary concern of UNICEF with the well-being of mothers and children, it was appropriate that it should take a special interest in that serious problem.

27. He wished to introduce the draft resolution sponsored by the delegations of Canada, Chile, Mexico, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States (E/L.1090), which urged governments and private groups to intensify their efforts substantially to increase the resources of UNICEF. The draft resolution was intended as an appeal to governments to give earnest consideration to the problems of UNICEF and its need for additional resources to enable it to carry out its tasks.

28. Mr. YAMATO (Japan) expressed his delegation's heartfelt regret at the death of Mr. Maurice Pate. He welcomed the appointment of Mr. Labouisse as Executive Director, and was convinced that the UNICEF secretariat would strengthen its efforts under his leadership.

29. He noted that UNICEF was now acting in concert with other international institutions within the United Nations family in trying to place its assistance activities on a long-term basis. At the same time, UNICEF should concentrate its efforts on the problems directly connected with children, bearing in mind that its fundamental aim was the promotion of their welfare. For that reason, his delegation applauded the new Executive Director's intention to seek the closest possible co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies, the Special Fund, and other parts of the United Nations family, and agreed with his view that United Nations agencies must make the best use of the limited resources available, avoiding duplication and overlapping (E/4083, para. 9).

30. Public interest in UNICEF activities had steadily increased in Japan, and both the Government and private institutions were prepared to co-operate further in the very important work carried out by UNICEF.

31. The Japanese delegation would support the joint draft resolution.

32. Mr. NADIM (Iran) associated himself with the tributes paid to the late Maurice Pate and the welcome extended to Mr. Labouisse.

33. The work of UNICEF was well known in Iran, which had been one of the largest recipients of its assistance. That assistance had helped his country to develop health services for mothers and children during the past twelve years. Details of the contribution made by UNICEF to a number of projects in Iran were contained in the report now under discussion (E/4083/Add.1, annex II).

34. It was unfortunate that the income of UNICEF should have diminished at a time when the child population of the recipient countries was increasing by 2.5 per cent annually. Governments which were in a position to do so should do their utmost to increase their contribu-

tions to UNICEF. In that connexion, his delegation wished to stress the statement in the report that Europe would need to double its present contribution to UNICEF in order to reach the same proportion of gross national product per capita as was contributed to UNICEF by the developing countries (E/4083, para.15).

35. He was glad to note that several countries, including Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom, had already increased their contributions and that the United States was prepared to do the same. He hoped that other countries would follow suit. His delegation therefore welcomed the joint draft resolution urging governments and private groups to increase their contributions.

36. At its 1965 session, the UNICEF Executive Board had rightly paid particular attention to the question of helping young children in the 1-6 age group. His delegation was glad to note the greater emphasis which it was proposed to place on assisting children in that group through the existing programmes, and hoped that real progress would be made in the next few years.

37. Lastly, his delegation welcomed the Executive Board's acceptance of the Ethiopian Government's invitation; the holding of the Board's 1966 session at Addis Ababa would enable it to pay special attention to the needs of the children in Africa.

38. Mr. ALI (Pakistan) thanked the Chairman of the Executive Board for her thoughtful statement, and joined with previous speakers in paying tribute to the work of the late Maurice Pate.

39. He congratulated the Executive Board and the Executive Director on another year of most valuable humanitarian work. The tasks to be faced were so vast and many-sided that it was difficult to say which of the activities of UNICEF should have priority; action should perhaps go forward on all fronts simultaneously.

40. It had been repeatedly stated in the Council that action in the social field was as important as in the economic field, where results were more readily and quickly seen. It had also often been said that investment in human resources should not be neglected. Those considerations were particularly relevant to UNICEF programmes, which helped the millions of children in the developing countries of whom it had been said that they were often children without a childhood.

41. It was therefore distressing to see that the resources available to UNICEF were tightening: the Executive Board had had to reduce expenditure in 1965 by 15 per cent as compared with 1964, and envisaged a further 10 per cent reduction in 1966. It was not clear whether that apparent falling off of interest was due to lack of appreciation of the useful work done, to lack of publicity or merely to a certain apathy in regard to that essential United Nations activity.

42. So far as his own country was concerned, he wished to place on record Pakistan's gratitude for UNICEF assistance in such matters as rural health services, disaster control, nutrition and emergency aid. Pakistan had expressed its appreciation by steadily increasing its own contribution to UNICEF from a modest initial

sum of 10,000 rupees to 650,000 rupees in 1964. It was against that background that his delegation had been glad to join the other sponsors of the draft resolution before the Council.

43. One of the major problems facing most developing countries was that of rapid population growth. In Pakistan, economic growth under the first five-year plan had barely kept pace with the population increase. Under the second plan, an economic growth rate of 5.2 per cent had been achieved against a population growth of 2.6 per cent, but only with much effort and sacrifice. If the population continued to increase unchecked, it would double within the next quarter of a century and reach a figure of 200 million—a situation which could not be contemplated with equanimity. Accordingly, a fairly widespread family planning campaign would be initiated in 1965 at a cost of approximately \$60 million. He did not believe it would be helpful to argue from the experience of developed countries that as standards of living rose the birth rate would fall by itself; Pakistan could not afford to wait and see whether that experience would be repeated.

44. Pakistan would need all the external assistance it could obtain for its campaign, and his delegation was interested to note that the Executive Board was considering whether UNICEF should extend its activities to the field of family planning. He hoped that the Board would reach a favourable conclusion and that Pakistan would be able to enlist the co-operation of UNICEF in that important sphere.

45. Mr. TAYLOR (United Kingdom) said that, under the late Mr. Maurice Pate, UNICEF had for fifteen years made a vital contribution to the developing world, and had demonstrated that despite international friction United Nations work could be carried out efficiently and with fruitful results. He felt confident that UNICEF would continue along the same path under the leadership of its new Executive Director.

46. His delegation welcomed UNICEF's efforts to combat neglect of children throughout the world. In particular, he wished to endorse the successful methods which had been devised for carrying out UNICEF activities through the medium of the specialized agencies. An excellent example of those commendable procedures was provided by the co-operation of FAO, WHO and UNICEF in applied nutrition projects and nutrition education and training.

47. The United Kingdom recognized the need to increase the income of UNICEF to meet the many calls being made upon it, and had therefore joined in sponsoring the draft resolution before the Council. It would be noted from paragraph 14 of the report that only a few Governments had recently increased their contributions; there was therefore a strong case for appealing for such an increase.

48. Many ingenious methods had been devised for obtaining income for UNICEF from private sources. One method which had been successfully adopted in the United Kingdom and in a few other countries was the private sponsorship of specific projects in developing countries; that technique increased the popular appeal

of UNICEF to the subscriber and should be used as widely as possible.

49. With regard to the problem of increasing population, he fully endorsed the remarks of the Pakistani representative. Development plans were being jeopardized by population growth, and standards of living in the countries concerned, which were low enough already, were being adversely affected. His delegation therefore agreed that UNICEF, which was responsible for the welfare of mothers and children, should concern itself with the problem of population growth, and endorsed the Executive Board's decision to face that problem squarely and to consider how UNICEF could assist the developing countries in the matter.

50. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that for the last few years there had been tendency to divert UNICEF resources into a wide range of activities relating to problems of a general nature. The resulting change in the character of the UNICEF work might well lead to a loss of interest in donor countries—which might in turn result in reduced contributions. She stressed the need to maintain the character of UNICEF, which should concentrate on promoting the welfare of children in the developing countries. UNICEF funds should not be used for any other purposes; and activities in Europe should be reduced rather than extended, so that UNICEF could give more effective help to the developing countries.

51. With a view to clarifying and defining the functions of UNICEF, periodic reviews should be made of its work and its needs. The fact that UNICEF was at present helping more than 120 countries and assisting in over 500 projects showed that it was engaged in a truly colossal undertaking. Accordingly, it was essential to devise criteria for the granting of UNICEF assistance and to avoid the hasty adoption of new programmes which called for additional allocations of funds. Her delegation therefore welcomed those passages in the Executive Board's report which stressed the need for concentration of UNICEF activities, and hoped that the Board would take effective steps in that direction.

52. Particular attention needed to be devoted to the relations of UNICEF with WHO. The USSR delegation saw no reason why UNICEF funds should be used for projects relating to public health and disease prevention—matters which were the specific responsibility of WHO. UNICEF funds should be used for such purposes as children's clinics and milk distribution services, which were directly related to the welfare of children. There was no justification for financing by UNICEF of the work of specialized agencies, to the detriment of its own specific tasks. The proceedings of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, in which the Soviet Union participated, had revealed that 70 per cent of the resources of UNICEF were being applied to health schemes. The need for concentrating the work of UNICEF in its proper field of activities was thus clear.

53. Much had been said on population growth. In the Soviet delegation's view family planning was a matter for each individual State. Her delegation therefore did not favour the inclusion of the question of family plan-

ning, which was not connected with the aims and objectives of UNICEF, in the UNICEF programme of work.

54. The Soviet Government made a substantial contribution to UNICEF in the form of goods. In addition, funds were raised in the USSR by the sale of UNICEF greeting cards. In 1966 a seminar on the needs of children of pre-school age in the developing countries was being organized in one of the Central Asian Republics of the USSR. Her delegation believed that small seminars dealing with specific aspects of the upbringing of children in certain areas would be more useful than large meetings of world-wide scope on general problems of youth. The larger meetings would be more costly and achieve less in the way of practical results.

55. The USSR was willing to contribute to the work of UNICEF in every possible way. It was prepared to place its experts, consultants, planners and other specialists at the disposal of UNICEF. The Soviet Union was also prepared to grant fellowships for the study of maternal and child care methods in the Soviet Union, as part of the USSR contribution to UNICEF. Unfortunately, her country's offers in that respect had virtually never been utilized.

56. In the Soviet Union, a protection of the child day was held annually. The 1965 celebration had received wide newspaper coverage, and various activities connected with it had received the support and active co-operation of doctors, teachers and others concerned with the welfare of children. The USSR had built up extensive services and facilities for children. It had over 67,000 pediatricians, no less than 60,000 hospitals specializing in children's diseases, and day-nurseries accommodating over 10 million children. There were 300,000 children's palaces and pioneer camps. In addition, there existed several thousand special libraries, theatres and cinemas for children. Every year some 200,000 copies of children's books were printed in the sixty-seven languages of the Soviet Union.

57. Lastly, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child proclaimed that every child, without any exception whatsoever, was entitled to the rights set forth in the Declaration without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex or any other grounds. The Declaration set forth the right of the child to be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. Since the protection of children was the primary duty of UNICEF, she expressed the hope that its Executive Board and administration would at all times bear in mind the need to give effect to that Declaration, the provisions of which were unfortunately not being carried out everywhere.

58. Mr. COTE (Canada) associated himself with the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Pate and with the good wishes conveyed to the new Executive Director of UNICEF.

59. It was regrettable that the rate of contributions to UNICEF had decreased at a time when the wants of children were increasing and the need for greater emphasis on children and youth in development programmes was recognized. The results of the study being undertaken by the Executive Director to determine the priority

needs of children which UNICEF should help to meet would be awaited with interest. Canada had recently increased its contribution to UNICEF, and would continue to support its work. But the activities of UNICEF were of interest to individuals also, and his delegation felt that the effective use of the private sector as a source of funds might partly solve the financing problem.

60. His delegation supported the well-balanced programme proposed for 1966. It had noted with satisfaction the improvement achieved in co-ordinating the activities of UNICEF with those of the specialized agencies and other bodies; such co-ordination was essential to success.

61. He hoped that the draft resolution before the Council, of which Canada was a co-sponsor, would be unanimously adopted.

62. Mr. de SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) associated himself with the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Pate.

63. UNESCO was very satisfied with the development of its co-operation with UNICEF since 1961. It had noted with great interest the suggestion made that the time was approaching when the possibility of establishing a joint UNICEF/UNESCO policy committee might be considered (E/4083, para. 87), and would be happy to co-operate if such a body were established.

64. Mr. COMBAL (France) said that, in her clear and useful introductory statement, the Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board had shown the Council what could be achieved by co-operative action, in particular in the social field.

65. The Executive Board's report mentioned very few new problems, which showed that the general and financial policies of UNICEF were those best suited to it. His delegation approved of the way in which UNICEF was allocating its assistance by continents, giving increasing attention to Africa while maintaining programmes in Europe. It also approved of the emphasis being given to the different types of projects assisted. The increase in expenditure on health and education was to be welcomed.

66. It would be exaggerating to say UNICEF was facing a financial crisis. Its income was, of course, inadequate in view of the volume of needs to be met, but every effort would be made to increase its resources from both the public and the private sectors. In that connexion, his delegation supported the draft resolution before the Council. It hoped, however, that in seeking sources of funds UNICEF would respect traditional budgetary practices and would not contemplate the establishment of a multiplicity of special accounts.

67. UNICEF had developed very quickly once it had been realized that the philanthropic approach of the first post-war years was inadequate to meet the needs of children throughout the world. After a stage of concentrating on health and education, it had now passed on to a new stage, aiming to improve the welfare of children as an investment in economic and social development. During the past two years it had done effective

work on the training of planners. New means of helping children were being sought. It might well be that those methods would be more indirect than the ones used up to the present; he hoped, however, that whatever new methods it decided to adopt, UNICEF would continue to respect its main aim, i.e. to assist children.

68. He recalled, the Executive Board's decision to ask the Executive Director to prepare a report on the role of UNICEF in family planning. It was obvious that the Council could not deal with such a complex matter at the present stage. France had supported the proposal made in the Executive Board, and was looking forward to receiving the report, and also the results of a similar study being undertaken by WHO. He hoped that at its next session the Council would be able to study the matter from the technical and legal point of view; the French delegation was not sure that assistance with family planning was a task for UNICEF.

69. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) associated herself with the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Pate and joined in the expressions of good wishes to the new Executive Director and of hope for the continued success of UNICEF.

70. She agreed in general with the programme proposed for 1966 and welcomed the progress made towards integrated action to promote child welfare. The emergency feeding programme in Jordan covered 50,000 Palestine refugee children. The allocation for the project was \$275,000, or around \$5 per head per annum, which meant very little assistance for the individual child. She noted that the decision to continue to provide dried milk to the milk centres operated or directly supervised by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees was subject to the availability of surpluses in donor countries. It was to be hoped that that singular qualification would be removed; for the primary function of UNICEF was to assist children in need and the Palestine refugee children concerned were unquestionably in great need. The International Christian Committee and the other charitable institutions helping to operate the feeding programme were deserving of great praise.

71. Mr. VANDERPUYE (Ghana) also associated himself with the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Pate and with the good wishes conveyed to his successor. His delegation was disturbed by the fact that the expenditure of UNICEF was exceeding its income and hoped that a solution would be found to the problem. The developing countries would need UNICEF help for some time to come in many fields, and that help would not be possible unless the funds at its disposal were substantially increased. He supported the draft resolution before the Council.

72. Mrs. HARMAN (Chairman, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund), replying to some of the points raised, said that the present shortage of funds was not due to lack of interest, but to an increase in interest in the work of UNICEF that made the present level of income insufficient; requests for assistance were not being matched by an equal increase in resources.

73. The Executive Board believed that the relationships between UNICEF and the specialized agencies were extremely good, and it hoped that the co-operation between them would continue in the same spirit as hitherto. So far as concerned criteria, the Executive Board tried at each of its sessions to establish clear criteria for the provisions of aid; but it should be borne in mind that it was not UNICEF that determined what programmes should be drawn up and what supplies should be granted; it was governments that decided those matters by the requests they made. She agreed entirely with the USSR representative that small seminars were much more valuable than large conferences, particularly if the participants were all experts who could make a useful contribution.

74. She thanked members of the Council for the tributes they had paid to the memory of Mr. Pate, and for their confidence in and support for the work of UNICEF.

75. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the joint draft resolution (E/L.1090).

The joint draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4024)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4100 and Add.1) JOINT DRAFT RESOLUTION (E/L.1088)

76. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 25 (E/4100 and Add.1). The report contained seven draft resolutions in paragraph 27 and a recommendation in paragraph 28. The Council also had before it a draft resolution submitted jointly by the delegations of Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/L.1088).

77. He suggested that the Council should take formal action on the draft resolutions and recommendation submitted by the Social Committee and should then proceed to consider the joint draft resolution.

It was so decided.

78. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that the subject of human rights deserved special consideration. Over the years, the social aspects of the Council's activities had been down-graded, or had been given merely superficial consideration; but, unless concern for social justice and human rights was moved to the very centre of the United Nations stage, it would not be possible to build a better future.

79. While education, health and social welfare were essential factors in ensuring higher productivity and higher levels of income, a firmly established system of human rights was equally essential; it was only when a human being achieved a true sense of his own worth that he became what the economists called a productive farmer or a motivated hard-working worker. Behind the statistics of production there were people with a sense of their own

worth and their own reasons for contributing to their own and to the greater good.

80. One of the major differences between the United Nations Charter and the Covenant of the League of Nations was that the Charter made the promotion of human rights the main purpose of the international organization. That concern for the individual human being held out the greatest promise of the United Nations. As the Secretary-General had recently said, the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family were the foundation of peace in the world.

81. The efforts of the United Nations and several of the specialized agencies in the field of human rights made a very impressive record; they were not ends in themselves, however, but rather the means to ensure to every human being a meaningful life in peace and in dignity.

82. In seeking to determine to what extent the Charter principle of international concern with human rights stimulated United Nations policies and actions, it was vain to look for an answer in the many resolutions, declarations and conventions relating to human rights. The word was no substitute for the deed; all appeals for human rights were meaningless if they did not contribute directly to their fulfilment.

83. He wished to comment on the proposal to convene in 1968 an international conference on human rights, contained in draft resolution E submitted by the Social Committee. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was, for the organized international community, a standard by which it should weigh its activities against its responsibility to advance human rights and fundamental freedoms. The conference should therefore inquire into the manner in which that responsibility was being exercised, and examine the potentialities of the Charter's concern with human rights as perhaps the greatest force for international peace and progress.

84. The protection of human rights required an executive capacity on the part of the United Nations which it did not at present possess. Accordingly, the idea of a High Commissioner for Human Rights was worthy of consideration. However, there were other methods and techniques, tried and untried, which should be examined separately and in relation to each other.

85. A study of the methods used by the United Nations and an evaluation of their effectiveness was essential to the preparation of a programme of further measures to be taken in connexion with the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights. In the past, the absence of a clear notion of the immediate and long-range objectives, or of a clear picture of a means of achieving them, had prevented the planning of activities.

86. There was great need to examine the inter-relationship between the various programmes of human rights in the United Nations family and to consider ways of co-ordinating them. That task could well begin immediately, and accordingly his delegation, together with a number of others, had submitted a simple draft resolution

(E/L.1088), requesting the Secretary-General and the Directors-General of ILO and UNESCO to submit to the Council at its fortieth session a report on their respective machinery for, and experience in, the protection of human rights.

87. The International Year for Human Rights should provide an opportunity for rationalizing and strengthening the human rights programme of the United Nations so that it could make its full contribution to world peace and progress. As the Committee on the International Year for Human Rights had said, it was necessary to mobilize the energies and resources of educational institutions to produce new thinking in regard to human rights on the part of many people. Perhaps the Secretary-General should be requested to keep in contact with the academic world, so as to facilitate close co-operation between academic institutions in all parts of the world and the United Nations in the cause of human rights. Perhaps also the new United Nations Institute for Training and Research might provide a vehicle for the stimulation of bold new thinking in the area of human rights.

88. The people of the United States knew the evils of discrimination; their economy had been damaged by discriminatory practices; their political structure had suffered because of the violation of the basic constitutional safeguards of a large segment of the population; staggeringly complex and difficult social problems had been created by the destructive evil of racism. But the conscience of the people had finally been awakened and as President Johnson had recently said, a decade of unparalleled progress had finally overturned the barrier of race and colour. The President had pointed out that the 1965 Voting Rights Bill had been supported by three times as many Southern Congressmen as had voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

89. The Negro American was finally at the starting line, ready to pursue first-class citizenship in his own country. The battle for complete respect of his rights within the United States society had been joined, testifying to the validity of the democratic system. It was not enough, however, for a deprived minority to be brought to the starting line and be told to grasp the opportunity thus given to it. That fact was recognized by the Constitution of India, which stated in effect in its section 15 (4) that nothing in the article should prevent the State from making special provision for the advancement of any socially or educationally backward classes of citizens.

90. The necessity for some form of preferential treatment was accepted in the United States; policies had been adopted and programmes initiated to enable the previously deprived to run the race of opportunity with the skill and experience of those who had never been crippled by segregation or discrimination. The Federal Economic Opportunity Act and a variety of public and private programmes were directed towards overcoming the handicaps inherited from the past.

91. In conclusion, he wished to quote from a statement made on 2 May 1965 by Justice Arthur Goldberg, the new Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations: "In my opinion, there can be

no more worth-while task for the United Nations, or for us, its supporters, than to work for an end to discrimination of all sorts and complete security for all minorities in all parts of the world. Only by providing a world environment in which differences are tolerated and such security is guaranteed can we hope to provide the world with a foundation for a lasting peace.”

92. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it was not clear why the joint draft resolution had been introduced at all, since its substance was entirely covered by the Social Committee's draft resolution C. For instance, the last preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs I and II of draft resolution C were in effect repeated in the joint draft resolution. There seemed to be no reason to single out those few points in a separate text, and the joint draft resolution might therefore be amalgamated with draft resolution C.

93. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) said that as a co-sponsor of the joint draft resolution her delegation could not agree that it should become part of the Social Committee's draft resolution C, on which she intended to abstain.

She did not agree that the Social Committee's draft resolution C covered the substance of the joint draft resolution, which dealt only with internal procedure. Her delegation objected to the idea contained in the Social Committee's draft resolution C that non-governmental organizations should submit reports which would be examined in conjunction with reports submitted by governments. Her Government accepted responsibility for implementing any conventions it ratified. It would be useful if a report on the procedure used by the ILO and UNESCO in connexion with the conventions they sponsored could be obtained before the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights and before the proposed conference on human rights was held.

After some discussion on procedure, Mr. NAIK (Pakistan) moved the adjournment of the meeting.

The motion was adopted by 12 votes to none, with five abstentions.

The meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.