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UNICEF and the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize

Request to the President To Designate October 31 as National UNICEF Day

SPEECH
OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, last October, UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. We rejoice in the accomplishments of this fine organization which the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has recognized in this dramatic way. According to the Nobel Committee the purpose of this coveted award is to honor the individual or institution "who has worked most or best for brotherhood amongst the nations, to the abolishment or reduction of standing armies and for the furtherance of peace congresses." Thus the award to UNICEF acclaims the contributions to the advancement of world peace which this small, but vital, agency within the family of United Nations organizations has made during the past 19 years by its programs benefiting children in over 100 countries. In our customary focus on the political differences among nations, we tend to lose sight of the solid, substantial progress that is going forward under United Nations leadership. By learning to cooperate with each other for the welfare of children, however, the nations of the world have been gaining a valuable lesson in mutual understanding and good neighborliness. We know that peoples everywhere share a concern for the needs of helpless little children who, through no fault of their own, are the victims of illness, hunger, and ignorance.

It seems fitting, therefore, that we in this Congress take cognizance of this distinguished award to an international agency in which the United States has played a vital role ever since UNICEF was established in December 1946. We are proud of our share in the success of UNICEF, not only through our financial contributions over the years, not only through our continuing membership on the 30-member Executive Board which guides the policies of UNICEF, but also because UNICEF's Executive Director has always been an American: first the distinguished Maurice Pate who directed its operations from the beginning until his death a year ago, and now our former Ambassador to Greece, Henry R. Labouisse, his successor, who has only recently assumed the position of Executive Director.

In his congratulatory letter to Mr. Labouisse, President Johnson said:

> UNICEF is giving new hope for a better life to the generations in whose hands the security of the world soon will rest. There is no nobler work for peace. Your UNICEF Trick or Treat Day has helped turn a holiday too often marred by youthful vandalism into a program of basic training in world citizenship.

It seems appropriate also that, at this time, this Congress pay tribute to the millions of our own young people, the boys and girls who have shared their Halloween fun with less fortunate children around the world. We commend their deep concern for other children who suffer severe handicaps through chronic illness and malnutrition, or who have no opportunity to escape the vicious cycle of poverty and ignorance.

In October of 1964 the "trick or treat" for UNICEF program was 15 years old. By coincidence the cumulative total collected by American children at Halloween was just over $15 million at that time. The final figures for the 1965 trick or treat campaign by American children have not yet been made available but we know that collections have already passed $2 million and the final report will show an impressive increase over all preceding years. In addition to raising funds to further the work of UNICEF I should like to add my personal view that the trick or treat campaign for UNICEF offers a significant enrichment to the school curriculum of these youngsters when their teachers relate it to their lessons in world geography.

Started by a small Sunday school class in the Philadelphia area in 1949, trick or treat for UNICEF has inspired millions of children all over the United States—and, I may say, in Canada as well. I think that we can fairly say that trick or treat for UNICEF on Halloween has become a tradition among our boys and girls in every State of the Union. Sixteen years of continued suppport certainly qualifies for the establishment of a new tradition in our society. It adds a new, broader dimension to our children's Halloween celebrations without subtracting any of the age-old fun. Appreciating its constructive value, each year more and more children and adults participate joyfully in the trick or treat for UNICEF campaign.

To add further recognition to this new tradition, to pay tribute to our own boys and girls who have given such practical demonstration of their good will toward their less fortunate contemporaries, and to urge all Americans in our unfailing spirit and generosity and good will to continue and to increase our efforts for UNICEF in the years ahead, I now introduce a resolution to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue annually a proclamation designating October 31 as National UNICEF Day. I invite my colleagues to join with me in supporting this resolution. What greater promise of world peace can we in this Congress encourage than to give our blessing to this constructive program of children-to-children cooperation? May I say also that I agree wholeheartedly with our President when he says that there is no nobler work for peace.

Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD at this point an article from the February 21, 1966, Department of State Bulletin. It was prepared by Blanche Bernstein, officer in charge of international educational and social affairs in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, and describes in detail the evolution of UNICEF's policies and programs and the role the United States has played in helping to shape them. UNICEF and American support of its activities is a great credit to the United States.

UNICEF—THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

(By Blanche Bernstein)

"Today UNICEF is possibly the best known, probably the most successful, and certainly the least controversial operation carried on by the United Nations." This quote from the New Yorker profile on Maurice Pate, the late Executive Director of UNICEF, is as accurate today as when it was published in December 1961. In fact, the news last year that UNICEF had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 was applauded throughout the world. The citation read, in part:

"UNICEF has realized that children provide the key to the future: the children of today are the history of the future. UNICEF

is now forging a link of solidarity between the rich and the poor countries. In an age when so many people are terrified of the destructive effects of the forces that science has placed in our hands, UNICEF offers young people in all countries an alternative which it is worth living and working for—a world with freedom for all people, equality between all races, brotherhood among all men."

UNICEF has been enthusiastically endorsed by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. It receives widespread bipartisan support in the Congress—some Members occasionally suggest a substantial increase in the U.S. contribution. And with the exception of a small but vocal minority, it is widely supported by the public at large through the "trick or treat" Halloween campaign and the purchase of UNICEF greeting cards and calendars.

Other governments and peoples are equally enthusiastic. Though contributions are voluntary, no less than 121 governments contribute to UNICEF, a larger number than to any other voluntary U.N. program. Its greeting cards are sold in many U.N. member states, and many countries have the equivalent of the U.S. trick-or-treat campaign.

The goal of the United Nations Children's Fund is to encourage by means of international assistance to governments the efforts of those governments to improve the lot of children and youth. In pursuing this goal, UNICEF has granted funds for programs of disease control, maternal and child health, nutrition, including child feeding programs, milk conservation projects and nutrition education and related activities, family and child welfare services, training of personnel needed for services to children, and more recently for education and vocational training.

Its work has been carried on in close cooperation with the specialized agencies—the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Labor Organization (ILO) —and with the U.N. Bureau of Social Affairs.

Within the United Nations, UNICEF has a semiautonomous status and operates in the framework of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and in accordance with such principles as the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council may lay down. Governing UNICEF is a 30-nation Executive Board which meets annually to set policy, consider requests from governments for assistance, allocate aid, review program developments, and establish the administrative budget of the agency. The United States has always been represented on the Board.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Executive Board, appoints an Executive Director who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of UNICEF. One man, Maurice Pate, held the post of Executive Director from UNICEF's inception in 1946 until his death in February 1965. In June 1965 Henry R. Labouisse, former U.S. Ambassador to Greece, was appointed Executive Director.

Most of UNICEF's income comes from voluntary contributions of governments. Out of a total income of approximately $32.9 million in 1964, $25.6 million, or 77.8 percent, came from governments, including $12 million from the United States.

Income from private sources was $4.1 million, or 12.6 percent of the total, a substantial increase from the 7.4 percent in 1960. The largest single contribution came from the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, which raised $2.2 million, mainly from its trick-or-treat project; $1.2 million was realized from freedom-from-hunger campaigns in Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, and additional sums came from "Shell-out" in Canada and various other campaigns. Other income of $3.1 million (9.6 percent of the total) consisted of net profits from the UNICEF greeting card fund and income from miscellaneous sources.

RECURRING DEBATE OVER UNICEF'S MISSION

UNICEF has not always rested on universal consensus. Indeed its historical evolution has been accompanied by periodic disagreement over the scope of its mission in the United Nations family and in the early days over the question of whether it should be continued as a separate organization within the U.N.

The reason for the recurring ambivalence about UNICEF is that it does not appear to fit logically into the pattern of U.N. bodies designed to promote social progress. Others, such as WHO, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, and the U.N. Bureau of Social Affairs, cover certain functional areas—health, education, vocational training, agriculture and nutrition, and social welfare. UNICEF's concern is an age group, specifically children and youth, and, as necessary, their mothers.

Clearly, however, if one wants to help children and youth one does something about their health, education, nutrition, training, and welfare. In a sense, therefore, UNICEF can be said to duplicate the responsibilities of other U.N. agencies, and it could be argued on strictly logical grounds that there is no need for such an organization. This kind of duplication is, of course, not unique to the U.N. It is found in our own Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which is partly organized on functional lines and partly, as in the Children's Bureau, on an age basis. Similar duplication can be found in any welfare and health council in any city in the United States.

In a world which is not altogether logical, however, the justification is easy and can be made on practical grounds. In the first place UNICEF, in view of its special responsibilities, insures that attention will be paid to the problems of children and youth and that their needs will not be overlooked in the fierce competition for limited resources. In view of the close connection between an improvement in the health and educational and vocational skill levels of children and the objective of social progress in the developing countries, it is essential that adequate provision be made for the young, who today comprise roughly half the population of these countries.

The second practical reason for the continued existence of UNICEF is the emotional appeal of an organization which works in behalf of children and youth. UNICEF has been very successful in raising funds from both governmental and private sources, funds which might not otherwise be made available for social programs of the developing countries.

Finally, a division of responsibilities between UNICEF on the one hand and the specialized agencies and the U.N. Bureau of Social Affairs on the other has been worked out so that duplication of activities is minimized.

In establishing UNICEF in 1946 the General Assembly provided:

"To the maximum extent feasible, the utilization of the staff and technical assistance of specialized agencies * * * shall be requested, with a view to reducing to a minimum the separate personnel requirements of the fund."

The above directive was confirmed when UNICEF was made a permanent agency in 1953. In implementing this directive it was agreed that, with respect to specific projects, UNICEF would provide the essential supplies and equipment, financial aid (including stipends for training), and engineering assistance for milk and other food conservation programs. The specialized agencies, each within its own area of competence, review and advise on the technical aspects of the projects, and, where necessary, provide experts to the governments for limited periods to help with the administration of the projects in the field.

On the whole the arrangements between UNICEF and the specialized agencies have worked reasonably well. Disagreements which do arise from time to time about the importance of a particular project requested by some government, the details of how it should be set up, or the sharing of the direct and overhead costs of the technical personnel provided by the specialized agencies have not prejudiced the development of close and cooperative relations between UNICEF and the specialized agencies.

Questions about the scope of UNICEF programs have also been raised from another angle. A substantial part of its funds have gone into disease-control campaigns, particularly malaria eradication and yaws, and in more recent years to rural water and sanitation control. These campaigns, of course, benefit adults and children alike.

In the monumental study, "The United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare," by Robert Asher, Walter Kotschnig, and others, published in 1957 by the Brookings Institution, the question was raised whether the terms of reference of UNICEF "should be clarified to make it evident that in much of its work it acts as a supply organization in the execution of highly important functions serving the population as a whole and not just children." The authors felt that if public opinion were properly educated the explicit recognition of the broad scope of UNICEF's program would not weaken the emotional appeal based on its association in the public mind with children.

In recent years, however, the United States has pressed for a sharper UNICEF focus on programs for children and youth. Ambassador Jonathan B. Bingham, former U.S. representative on the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), stated the problem at the 1963 spring session of the Council as follows:

"There are many who believe that the best way of assuring the welfare of children is to improve the general level of economic and social development. We have no basic quarrel with this view. Indeed, many programs—such as the improvement of child health—require action which reaches all members of the community such as environmental sanitation or increased agricultural production. We believe, however, that UNICEF fulfills a different purpose from other international agencies which are concerned with economic and social development in general. Children have special needs; they are more vulnerable to the effects of such new and developing factors as rapid increases in population, the ever-increasing migration of people from rural to urban areas and the frequently accompanying breakdown of family traditions and solidarity."

At the June 1963 UNICEF Executive Board meeting, the U.S. representative, Dean Frederick Delli@uadri, stated that the United States was satisfied with the major policy decisions which governed the scope of UNICEF programs but expressed concern about certain types of projects in nutrition and training. He illustrated the dilemma in the field of nutrition by describing UNICEF projects that would be of special benefit to children. These included, he said, "nutrition education for mothers and children, training in nutrition of personnel who serve mothers and children, provision of food supplies for school or other feeding programs for children, assistance in the production of milk or other protective foods for children and research to develop such foods, and assistance to improve the quality and quantity of noncommercial locally produced foods for home or school consumption.

"We believe, however, that the general—and acute—problem of increasing the com-

mercial production of foodstuffs is not the concern of UNICEF. Our objection would extend to UNICEF assistance to research projects designed to increase food production for commercial sale and to the training of agronomists or other personnel whose work will be related largely to improvement in general food production."

The United States has also had some questions concerning UNICEF assistance to rural sanitation and water-supply programs, but it recognized that contaminated water constituted one of the greatest health hazards to children, particularly the very young, and that, until other international or bilateral aid agencies were ready to undertake such programs, UNICEF could not ignore appeals for assistance in a matter so critical for child health.

Although a variety of points of view were expressed at the 1963 meeting by representatives of other governments, some of which were more restrictive than the U.S. view and some of which would have permitted very wide flexibility, there was general agreement that UNICEF should not spread itself too thin and that its programs should be focused through a good standard lens and not a wide-angle lens on the major problems of children. Beyond this, it is unlikely that there will ever be unanimous agreement on any restatement of the proper scope of UNICEF programs.

THE ORIGIN OF UNICEF

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly (Resolution 57(I)) in December 1946 to aid children and youth in countries which had been the victims of aggression in World War II. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was coming to an end, but the feeling was strong that the task of emergency feeding programs and the distribution of clothing and blankets should be continued for the young. The Fund was to give emergency relief "for child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries victims of aggression."

In its first years, UNICEF concentrated on distributing food, clothing, and blankets to the children of 14 European countries and China. But by the end of 1949 the Fund had expanded to 13 European countries, 14 countries and territories in the Far East, 6 countries in the Middle East, and 11 Latin American countries. Its program had increased too: construction of and equipping milk conservation plants; training for doctors and nurses; provision of raw materials for shoes and jackets.

It was at this juncture that concerned people began to think in terms of a permanent international body to meet the needs of children. There were differing views, however, on the appropriate organizational arrangements.

In June 1949 the United States began discussions with other major donors to UNICEF looking toward the discontinuance of UNICEF as a separate organization. It was the U.S. view that for the long run children should be a part of the regular U.N. structure. It proposed, therefore, that a modest amount should be added to the regular U.N. budget for this purpose, in addition to the voluntary contributions from governments. Main emphasis of the new program, it suggested, should be on training services, advisory assistance, and demonstration projects.

These elements of the U.S. position, which in effect constituted an effort to reduce drastically the scope and operations of the agency, became the principal issues debated by governments in 1950 at the Social Commission, at ECOSOC, and at the General Assembly. The U.S. position was defeated at the Social Commission, but a compromise was reached at ECOSOC. When the matter reached the General Assembly, strong opposition to the ECOSOC resolution developed among the delegations from Asia and the Middle East, who felt that there was no reason for the termination of the present emergency organization simply because the emergency was over in Europe. They argued that their children had been in a state of emergency for centuries.

As the debate progressed, most of the donor countries switched positions and supported a new resolution sponsored by Australia which extended UNICEF's life for 3 years, endorsed the recent trend in policy, and specified that greater emphasis should be given to long-term aid directed particularly to children in the less developed countries. On the final vote only the U.S. delegate abstained. (Actually, new instructions to support the resolution were enroute. They arrived too late, however, simply because the resolution came up for a vote earlier than anticipated.) The U.S. representative, in explaining his abstention, stated that although the United States preferred other organizational arrangements, his Government and the American people were sympathetically aware of the plight of children in many parts of the world; further, the United States was second to none, as shown by the record, in its willingness to help those children.

The U.S. record of generosity was maintained. In 1951 and 1952 the United States continued as it had in earlier years to contribute almost 72 percent of the funds UNICEF received from governments. Further, throughout the fifties the U.S. Government's contribution was gradually increased in absolute terms even while as a proportion of the total it was reduced to 50 percent. At present, the U.S. annual contribution of $12 million constitutes 40 percent of UNICEF's income from voluntary government contributions.

THE QUESTION OF LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE

In 1950 General Assembly Resolution 417 (V) directed UNICEF to meet "through the provision of supplies, training, and advice, emergency and long-range needs of children and their continuing needs particularly in underdeveloped countries, with a view to strengthening, wherever this may be appropriate, the permanent child health and child welfare programs of the countries receiving assistance."

From 1950 to 1953 UNICEF policy, with regard to long-term assistance, gradually took shape. The Executive Board decided that the agency would favor action projects over research projects and that, in its review of project proposals, it would consider the capacity of a given country to meet its own needs and/or to secure international assistance from other sources. Furthermore, a government had to be prepared to meet local costs and match UNICEF aid with its own funds before a proposal could be considered. (At present the contribution of governments is equal, on an average, to about 2½ times the UNICEF contribution to assisted projects.)

The Board looked with favor upon those projects which had the greatest direct impact on a large number of children, which represented an attack on serious problems assuring long-range benefits, and which were strategic in dealing with basic lacks in adequate child care. Finally, UNICEF wanted projects which would give results on the basis of low per capita costs, which were within the capabilities of the country to continue after an initial period of international aid, and which set organizational patterns capable of being duplicated elsewhere in the country.

During this period UNICEF resources were devoted mainly to three basic types of programs:

1. Basic maternal and child welfare services: Efforts to establish basic permanent health and welfare services for children, especially networks of health centers, and aid to national programs for training personnel to plan and operate these services.

2. Disease control: Campaigns to control or eradicate diseases affecting large numbers of children such as malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, trachoma, and leprosy.

3. Nutrition: Mainly supplementary child feeding projects and milk conservation. Some funds were also devoted to the development of other protein-rich foods and to the education of families in better nutrition practices.

In addition, UNICEF continued grants for emergency aid for the relief of children and mothers in times of disaster due to earthquakes, floods, droughts, etc.

In 1953 the General Assembly reviewed the work of the Fund. The result of the review was an unqualified endorsement of UNICEF's work; a unanimous resolution (802 (VIII)) continued the Fund without a termination date. In recognition of the new long-range aspect of the UNICEF program, the words "International" and "Emergency" were dropped from the Fund's title. The acronym "UNICEF" had become so familiar throughout the world, however, that the Assembly decided to leave it unaltered.

EVOLUTION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Beginning in 1954 evolving UNICEF policy moved ever closer toward the two most significant aspects of the new look which the agency would formally adopt in 1961: (1) attention to the needs of children within the framework of a national plan and (2) a flexible policy allowing UNICEF to expand its assistance beyond the boundaries of its traditional fields of operation.

Early in 1954 the Executive Board established the practice of approval of projects in principle. The Board decided that where a request for a UNICEF allocation was for only one stage of a government project, the Board should have an opportunity to consider the whole project. The 1954 report of the Executive Board advised:

"If the Board approves the project in principle, future requests for continued aid would be given the priority, which under existing Board policy is accorded to help complete or perfect work already undertaken."

This was the first time UNICEF had given a direct endorsement to the planning process. Obviously, the applying country would have to assemble some sort of plan—however narrow in scope—if the Board were going to be able to make commitments of continued assistance to a project years in advance of its completion.

In 1957 the Board took a second step in this direction. It formally recognized that the needs of children must be viewed within the context of their family and community environment. The following year the Board approved the proposition that provision for the welfare of the child should be one facet of a broad national plan for raising family and community levels of living, and the U.S. proposal that UNICEF assist social service programs was accepted.

Finally, during the Executive Board meeting of 1960 several representatives advanced the view that UNICEF should be prepared to help a country set up a broad child welfare program within the general framework of a national development plan, even if this should require some redistribution of UNICEF's financial and administrative resources.

Even as it began to accept the concept of the national plans, UNICEF policy also began to move toward a more flexible position regarding the types of assistance which the agency might render. This trend was especially obvious with respect to the question of UNICEF aid for training national personnel.

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Until 1959 the agency had generally limited this type of assistance to the provision of supplies and equipment required by government training programs bearing upon maternal and child welfare services, disease control, and child nutrition. UNICEF looked upon the expenses incurred for administration and scholarships or stipends for the trainees as local costs which were properly the responsibility of local governments. Only when governments for some reason needed to educate nationals in other countries was UNICEF willing to bear the financial burden.

In 1959, however, the Executive Director of UNICEF recommended to the Board that the agency give increased emphasis to the training of national personnel within the country. One result was that the Board at last agreed to let UNICEF provide local stipends for training programs. Even more significant was the fact that the presentation of the proposal set the stage for a lively Board debate over UNICEF assistance policy. Some representatives, including the U.S. representative, urged caution in adding new categories of aid, fearing that UNICEF's modest resources might be spread too thin over too many types of projects. Others held the opposite viewpoint that UNICEF should endeavor to assist whatever projects governments themselves believe of highest priority, providing only that the projects are related in some way to the needs of children.

With the liberal proposals with respect to planning and matching before it in 1960, the Board decided that it would consider the future orientation and scope of UNICEF activities at its June 1961 session and called upon the Executive Director for two studies for consideration at that time: a broad survey of children's needs, and an examination of training in health, nutrition, and social services.

THE NEW LOOK, 1961–65

The Executive Board in June 1961 made a number of decisions which together constitute the new look in UNICEF program policy. As previously mentioned, the most significant aspects of the new look are two:

1. UNICEF may now help governments, upon their request, to draft national plans for meeting the needs of children and youth. The Board expressed the hope that these plans would be an integrated part of, or related to, overall economic and social development. UNICEF now gives priority to those projects which fall within the framework of a national development plan.

2. UNICEF can aid whatever programs countries themselves feel are of highest priority. This means that UNICEF is no longer limited to programs designed to meet only the physical requirements of children but can also serve other needs—for example, education, vocational training and guidance, and expanded social services.

UNICEF's new look embodies two other important shifts in policy:

UNICEF now meets local costs of projects where this is essential for their success and funds are not available from other sources (a situation most likely to occur with respect to training projects and experimental programs).

UNICEF now assumes the expenses of hiring specially qualified national or other consultants to help governments prepare project requests where sufficient assistance is not available from UNICEF field staff and the technical personnel of other agencies in the United Nations family.

The implementation of the new look is reflected in table I showing the distribution of UNICEF assistance by type of program.

Table II shows UNICEF's dramatically increased involvement in Africa and Asia—particularly Africa—and a concomitant reduction in aid to Europe.

TABLE I.—*Allocations by program*
[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

	1960		1965	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Basic maternal and child health	4,314	20	6,824	29
Disease control	11,105	50	7,893	34
Nutrition	4,602	21	2,691	12
Family and child welfare services	385	2	576	2
Education	143	(1)	4,041	17
Vocational training			399	2
Other	43	(1)	694	3
Total long-range aid	20,592	93	23,118	99
Emergency aid	1,538	7	345	1
Total program aid	22,130	100	23,463	100

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE II.—*Allocations of long-term aid by area*
[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

	1960		1965	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Africa	2,073	9	4,548	20
Asia	6,663	27	9,070	39
Eastern Mediterranean	3,682	15	2,718	12
Europe	1,385	6	505	2
The Americas	7,399	30	5,379	23
Interregional	3,115	13	898	4
Total	[1] 24,317	100	[2] 23,118	100

[1] Includes freight.
[2] Excludes freight.

The United States on numerous occasions since 1961 has expressed its strong support for the expansion of UNICEF programs in education and vocational training and has urged that special attention be given to the problems of children of families recently migrated to urban areas. Furthermore, at the most recent meeting of the UNICEF Executive Board, in June 1965, the U.S. delegation proposed that the Board at its next meeting, which is scheduled to be held at Addis Ababa in May 1966, consider what role UNICEF should play in family planning as part of its maternal and child health program. The United States also proposed that the Secretariat present to the Board a few requests for assistance in family planning programs which may be made to it by member governments giving high priority to such programs. These proposals had strong support from many of the developing countries, as well as from Sweden and the United Kingdom, and the Board accepted them after extended debate.

UNICEF'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

UNICEF is currently assisting more than 500 projects in 118 countries. Since 1950 UNICEF has equipped more than 30,000 health centers, ranging from simple village dispensaries to modern pediatric wards. These facilities have provided services to over 70 million mothers and children. About 100 million persons around the world have been examined for yaws, and 41 million have been treated. About 200 million persons have been protected against tuberculosis through the use of BCG vaccine, and 145 million persons have been protected from malaria through insecticide spraying and other measures.

More than 200 milk processing plants in 38 countries have been or are presently being equipped by UNICEF. These include Asia's largest dairy installation, which handles 500,000 quarts of milk a day—the Worli plant in Bombay, India. UNICEF is concentrating on applied nutrition projects in 57 countries to stimulate greater production and the use of nutritious foods. It has provided equipment for more than 4,000 nutrition centers.

Since the inauguration of UNICEF aid to education and vocational training in 1962, UNICEF has helped equip more than 2,000 primary schools, 34 secondary schools, 231 teacher training centers, and 372 vocational and prevocational training centers, and it has earmarked funds sufficient to equip as many again in the immediate future. About one-third of UNICEF's program expenditures are now devoted to the training of local personnel to staff vital programs for children. To date UNICEF stipends and fellowships have been used to train more than 100,000 persons in the developing countries for child services. UNICEF projects are currently assisting in the training of an additional 96,000 persons.

This is an impressive record of accomplishment. Yet, although UNICEF projects are directed toward meeting basic needs, the individual projects are not to any great extent related to an overall plan which takes account of the wide range of child needs and the limited resources available to meet them, nor are they integrated into overall country development plans.

At the Executive Board meeting in June 1961 the importance of integrating UNICEF programs into overall plans for children was recognized and provision was made in the budget for the sum of $100,000 to assist countries, at their request, in assessing children's needs and preparing plans to meet them. So far, however, no country has asked for this type of assistance.

In an effort to promote the idea of planning for children and youth and to promote the interests of children within national development plans, the Executive Board, on the recommendation of the Executive Director, approved allocations for a roundtable conference on planning for the needs of children in developing countries, held at Bellagio, Italy, in 1964, and for two regional conferences, one in Latin America, the other in the ECAFE region. The first of these regional conferences was held at Santiago, Chile, in December 1965; the other is scheduled for March 1966 at Bangkok. The Board will have to evaluate the results of these meetings at its next session, and the United States will have to formulate its own position on the usefulness of this technique for promoting planning for children.

THE FUTURE OF UNICEF

At present, despite differences in the past, the U.S. Government warmly supports UNICEF policies and programs and recognizes that UNICEF is making a substantial contribution to the objectives of the U.N. decade of development. The United States has announced on several occasions—at UNICEF Board meetings and most recently at the 20th General Assembly—that it would be prepared to consider an increase in its present contribution of $12 million to UNICEF if other governments would increase their contributions to maintain a ratio of 40 (United States) to 60 (other governments). Current limitations on its income have forced UNICEF to limit severely the number of new projects it can assist in order to complete programs already underway. Additional funds would enable it to accelerate its assistance in the newer areas of its activity—education and vocational training and, if the Board approves, family planning programs.

About 2 years ago Harlan Cleveland, meeting with several people interested in UNICEF, asked them to consider and advise him on what UNICEF should be doing 20 years hence. It was a good question but a hard one. None of those asked has yet come forward with an answer.

Perhaps the answer lies in recognition of the fact that this is not just the decade of development but the generation of development. If so, UNICEF's role will continue to be to help meet the priority needs of children and youth in the developing countries in each succeeding decade.

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