

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO U.N. FUNDS

As at 15 September 1956

(Figures in United States dollars)

	<u>U.N. Technical Assistance</u>	<u>U.N. Children's Fund</u>	<u>U.N. Refugee Fund</u>	<u>U.N. Agency for Palestine Refugees</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955-1956</u>
MEMBER STATES				
Afghanistan	10,000	6,000	-	-
Albania	2,500	-	-	-
Argentina	100,000	-	-	-
Australia	312,520	-	-	112,500
Austria	38,462	30,769	3,000	700
Belgium	437,500	160,000	200,000	30,000
Bolivia	10,000	15,000	-	-
Brazil	751,351	324,910	15,000	-
Bulgaria	14,706	-	-	-
Burma	18,000	56,000	-	3,528
Byelorussian SSR	50,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	-	-
Canada	1,800,000	662,072	125,000	500,000
Ceylon	13,000	14,726	-	-
Chile	110,000	55,000	-	-
China	20,000	-	-	-
Colombia	140,000	284,333	-	-
Costa Rica	8,400	-	-	-
Cuba	25,000	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	69,444	34,722	-	-
Denmark	579,123	72,400	72,390	43,478
Dominican Republic	24,000	20,000	5,000	-
Ecuador	10,000	1,000	-	-
Egypt	100,517	-	-	224,924
El Salvador	7,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,000	8,000	-	-
Finland	15,000	21,739	-	-
France	1,448,571	785,714	274,120	599,133
Greece	5,000	12,000	10,000	11,000
Guatemala	7,500	20,000	-	-
Haiti	14,400	10,000	-	-
Honduras	-	20,000	-	-
Hungary	12,875	-	-	-
Iceland	3,359	-	-	-
India	450,000	335,781	-	31,499
Indonesia	65,790	100,000	-	30,000
Iran	50,000	200,000	-	3,350

Iraq	28,003	56,000	-	-
Ireland	14,002	-	-	-
Israel	50,000	27,773	-	-
Italy	112,000	-	-	-
Jordan	5,601	1,401	-	-
Laos	1,420	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,846	4,615	-	12,164
Liberia	20,000	-	-	-
Libya	5,000	2,000	-	-
Luxembourg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Mexico	33,600	300,000	-	-
Nepal	*	-	-	-
Netherlands	760,000	78,947	96,000	32,895
New Zealand	168,020	210,000	28,000	140,000
Nicaragua	6,500	-	-	-
Norway	380,792	67,200	84,000	42,135
Pakistan	166,213	75,600	-	21,000
Panama	3,600	-	-	-
Paraguay	12,000	5,000	-	-
Peru	-	82,051	-	-
Philippines	66,000	90,000	-	-
Poland	75,000	40,000	-	-
Portugal	*	-	-	-
Romania	16,667	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	25,000	-	-	115,000
Spain	10,000	33,376	-	-
Sweden	695,921	193,050	115,987	57,915
Syria	11,367	7,000	-	74,900
Thailand	64,000	200,000	-	-
Turkey	201,495	107,143	-	10,357
Ukrainian SSR	125,000	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	*	-	-	-
USSR	1,000,000	500,000	-	-
United Kingdom	2,240,000	560,000	280,000	4,500,000
United States	15,500,000	9,700,000	1,494,000	16,700,000
Uruguay	120,000	-	-	-
Venezuela	66,000	-	-	-
Yemen	*	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	110,000	200,000	-	40,000

NON-MEMBER STATES

Germany, Federal Republic of	297,619	285,714	23,806	16,603
Japan	90,000	100,000	-	10,000
Korea, Republic of	3,500	2,000	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	467	-
Monaco	1,429	857	-	286
Switzerland	233,645	234,000	116,822	-
Vatican City	2,000	1,000	-	-
Viet-Nam	10,000	1,000	-	-

	1956	1956	1956	1955-1956
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OTHER CONTRIBUTORS				
Antigua	-	117	-	-
Bahrein	-	-	-	980
Brunei	-	1,625	-	-
Grenada	-	583	-	-
Hong Kong	-	3,500	-	-
Malayan Federation	-	24,500	-	-
Morocco	-	2,429	-	-
North Borneo	-	655	-	-
Saar	-	28,571	-	-
Singapore	-	3,267	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	7,000	-	-
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TOTALS	29,493,258	16,491,145	2,946,592	23,366,347
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

ST/DPI/SER.C/15/Rev.1
30 April 1956

UN FACT SERIES

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1. The General Assembly established the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a period of three years from 1 January 1951, and subsequently renewed the mandate until the end of 1958.
2. The Office has two main functions: (1) to provide international protection for refugees; (2) to promote activities designed to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees or their assimilation within new national communities.
3. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is Dr. G.J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands). The Deputy High Commissioner is James Morgan Read (United States).
4. UNHCR is not a specialized agency but is part of the United Nations and its administrative expenditure is financed under the budget of the United Nations.
5. UNHCR Headquarters are at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Branch Offices have been established in Europe (Athens, Bonn, Brussels, The Hague, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna), in the Middle East (Cairo), in Latin America (Bogota) and in North America (New York). There is in Hong Kong a joint representative of UNHCR and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.
6. The High Commissioner's competence extends to refugees who were protected by previous international refugee agencies and any person "who is outside the country of his nationality, or if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has or had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence."
7. A Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted at the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons held in Geneva in July 1951, came into force on 22 April 1954 following ratification or accession by six States - Australia, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and Norway.

8. Eleven additional States, Austria, Ecuador, France, the Holy See, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, had ratified or acceded to the Convention by 31 March 1956.
9. The Convention codifies minimum rights for refugees under the mandate of the High Commissioner. These include access to courts, the right to work, to education, to public relief and to freedom of religion. A procedure for the issue of travel documents to refugees is also provided.
10. On 1 January 1956 there were estimated to be 2,000,000 refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate. Approximately 250,000 of these were refugees who were still unsettled, including some 70,000 living in camps in Europe. And new refugees are requesting asylum every day.
11. The General Assembly in February 1952 authorized the High Commissioner to appeal for funds to enable emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups of refugees coming within his mandate. An appeal was accordingly launched under the name of the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund.
12. In September 1952 the Ford Foundation placed \$2.9 million under the administration of the High Commissioner, for aid to refugees. The grant was designed to facilitate, on a pilot scale, the social and economic assimilation of refugees within European communities and the promotion of emigration. The Ford Foundation in April 1954 granted an additional \$200,000 to enable the High Commissioner to continue certain programmes begun under its first donation.
13. The General Assembly on 21 October 1954 approved the establishment of a new voluntary fund to promote permanent solutions for the problem of the unsettled refugees under the mandate of the High Commissioner. Some of the money, the Assembly decided, could be used for emergency assistance to the most needy cases among them.
14. The High Commissioner's Advisory Committee at its fifth session, held in Geneva in December 1954, set a target figure of \$16 million as the amount needed from governments during the next four years (until the expiry of the mandate) to promote the permanent settlement of a large majority of the unassimilated refugees, and to provide emergency assistance to the most needy groups. There was no limit set to the amount that could be raised from private sources.
15. The new fund is known as the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) and its first priority is the dissolution of the 200 refugee camps in Europe.
16. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, at its nineteenth session and on the request of the Assembly, reconstituted the High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees, which had been set up in September 1951. The new Committee became the UNREF Executive Committee, with a membership of twenty, including the original fifteen members of the Advisory Committee. The States represented are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, the Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela.

17. Of the \$16 million governmental target figure, a figure of \$4.2 million was recommended for 1955. During 1955, twenty governments contributed a total of \$2,653,696.91. The income from private sources during the same period was \$958,944.49, most of which came from a Netherlands public campaign on behalf of refugees. Up to 31 March 1956, official notification had been received from a number of governments of their intention to contribute a total of \$1,883,000 to UNREF in 1956.
18. Contributions towards the target figure are sought through the General Assembly's Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds and by the High Commissioner through direct approaches to governments.
19. The UNREF programme promotes primarily intra-European migration, local integration and the settlement of aged and sick refugees, and provides emergency aid. Local integration is carried out by means of housing construction, land settlement schemes, vocational training and re-training, the provision of loans to craftsmen and professionally qualified refugees, and supplementary allowances to refugee students.
20. In all the countries where UNREF integration schemes are in operation, the governments are making substantial contributions to each project in addition to their regular expenditure on behalf of their refugee populations.
21. Voluntary agencies participate directly in UNREF projects, both financially in some cases and by providing experienced field organizations to complement the work of the non-operational staff of the High Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

has issued a statement to the effect that the UN has planned to assist countries in their efforts to combat malnutrition among children under five years of age.

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UN FACT SERIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1. Two-thirds of the world's 900,000,000 children today lack adequate food, clothing, shelter and protection against disease. In many areas, infant and maternal mortality rates are high, and medical care is virtually non-existent. Those who survive childhood often fail to achieve their full vigor.
2. The United Nations General Assembly in December 1946 established the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on a temporary basis to assist needy children, primarily in war-devastated countries.
3. During its first years, UNICEF's resources were devoted largely to meeting the emergency needs of children in Europe for food and clothing. In 1948, UNICEF also began providing emergency relief for Palestine refugee mothers and children.
4. The General Assembly in December 1950 directed UNICEF to shift its emphasis from stop-gap emergency aid to assistance for developing programs of long-range benefit for children, mostly in economically under-developed areas.
5. In recognition of its work, the Assembly in October 1953 continued UNICEF as a permanent United Nations activity and changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, but retained the symbol UNICEF. It is the world's largest international agency devoted exclusively to the welfare of children.
6. UNICEF aid mainly takes the form of supplies not available within the assisted countries. It supplies basic medical equipment for rural health centers and training schools; insecticides, vaccines and antibiotics to initiate campaigns against disease; powdered milk to combat malnutrition and equipment to improve local dairy industries.
7. UNICEF's aid is completely outside the realm of politics; it is given without regard to race, nationality, creed or political belief.

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8. UNICEF operates under the direction of a 26-nation Executive Board which meets regularly twice a year to establish policies, as well as to approve government plans of operation for projects which are to receive UNICEF support, the amount of aid to be given to each project and the budget for operating the Fund.
 9. The Executive Board is composed of the eighteen countries represented on the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council and eight other countries, not necessarily members of the United Nations, elected by the Council.
 10. The daily business of UNICEF is administered by an Executive Director, a New York headquarters staff and a small staff of representatives in country and regional offices in many parts of the world.
 11. In assisting projects, UNICEF co-operates closely with other United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) of the United Nations, which offer technical advice and personnel for projects which UNICEF is supplying.
 12. UNICEF is also supported by voluntary agencies and national committees in various parts of the world. The voluntary agencies, members of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, and the National Committees for UNICEF, now functioning or in the process of organization in more than two dozen countries, help inform the public of UNICEF's work for children everywhere. In some cases these groups assist in fund-raising activities and help governments in the carrying out of UNICEF-aided projects.
 13. UNICEF aid, provided only when requested by a government, is a co-operative venture. Administration of the UNICEF-assisted program is the responsibility of the government which must provide personnel, materials and facilities at least equal in value to the contribution of UNICEF. In practice in recent years, governments receiving aid from UNICEF have provided almost two dollars in internal matching expenditures for every dollar spent by UNICEF.
 14. UNICEF's primary emphasis is on aid which has a mass impact of far-reaching effect. At the same time, UNICEF aid is designed to act as a catalytic agent giving hard-pressed governments the incentive to undertake health, nutrition and welfare programs for children. It is expected that assisted governments eventually will carry on these programs entirely by themselves as part of permanent maternal and child health and welfare services.
 15. About 90 per cent of UNICEF's aid is for long-range programs, chiefly for disease control campaigns, rural maternal and child welfare programs and child nutrition. The remainder is to meet emergency needs in cases of disaster.
 16. In 1956 it is expected that more than 39,500,000 children and pregnant and nursing mothers will benefit directly from UNICEF-aided disease

control and feeding programs in 94 countries and territories. If the 1956 target is achieved, it will represent an increase of 7,500,000 beneficiaries over the 1955 total.

17. Goals for UNICEF aid to major disease control campaigns in 1956 include: more than 15,000,000 children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis; some 11,000,000 children and mothers to be protected with UNICEF DDT against malaria; some 3,000,000 children and mothers to be treated for yaws, bejel, or syphilis, and 625,000 children to be treated for trachoma.
18. It is estimated that in 1956 some 4,000,000 children will receive UNICEF milk and other daily rations through school-feeding and other long-range nutrition programs.
19. In addition, UNICEF has allocated funds to equip 169 plants in 27 countries for pasteurizing or drying milk, or processing other protein rich foods, such as soybean extract in Indonesia. When all these plants are in operation, they will supply free or low-cost milk to more than 4,000,000 children.
20. According to estimates, some 1,860,000 children and mothers will receive emergency rations supplied by UNICEF in 1956. These rations go to victims of war, famine, floods and other disasters.
21. UNICEF is placing increasing emphasis each year upon the development of maternal and child welfare clinics in the rural areas and upon the training of workers for these centers. Currently it is providing basic equipment and drug and diet supplements for more than 10,000 centers, which in addition to providing pre-natal, post-natal and "well-baby" services, will provide the means for permanent follow-up work after the initial phases of the mass disease campaigns are over.
22. A little UNICEF aid goes a long way, in terms of mass impact and long-term effect. For example, it costs the United Nations no more than five cents to protect a child from tuberculosis, and an eight-cent shot of penicillin will cure a child of yaws.
23. Unlike some United Nations agencies which are financed by assessment of member governments, UNICEF depends entirely upon voluntary contributions from governments and private groups and individuals. The income of the Fund in 1955 was \$17.5 million of which almost 90 per cent was contributed by governments.
24. As realization of the urgent need for UNICEF assistance has grown, the number of governments contributing to UNICEF has steadily increased. In 1950, governmental contributions totalled almost \$8 million from thirty governments. In 1955, seventy-two governments contributed \$15.6 million.

United Nations Nations Unies

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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1 June 1956

UN FACT SERIES Palestine Refugees

1. Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine, reported to the General Assembly in 1948 that as a result of the conflict in Palestine there were about half a million Arab and Jewish refugees requiring aid in that country and adjacent States.
2. Acting on the Mediator's recommendations, the General Assembly on 11 December 1948 resolved "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date," and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return. In subsequent resolutions the Assembly reaffirmed this principle.
3. The Assembly established a Conciliation Commission for Palestine consisting of three members — France, Turkey and the United States — and instructed it to take steps to assist the Governments and authorities concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them. The Commission, among other things, was to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation to them.
4. On 19 November 1948 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to extend aid to the Palestine refugees. He was authorized to establish a special fund into which contributions from Member and non-Member States should be paid, and to appoint a Director of United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR) to plan and put into effect a relief program. This was done on 1 December 1948.
5. The Assembly urged all countries to contribute to the special fund and authorized an advance of \$5 million from the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations toward the estimated \$32 million needed to provide relief for the refugees from 1 December 1948 to 31 August 1949. It appealed to WHO, FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO to cooperate fully in the field of relief.
6. UNRPR received voluntary contributions of \$36 million from 32 Governments and concluded agreements with the International Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Friends Service Committee by which those organizations took over the responsibility for the actual distribution of relief under their own organizational and administrative arrangements.

7. The Assembly had envisaged a program of direct relief lasting until the end of August 1949, but in the absence of any permanent solution in Palestine, the Secretary-General authorized an extension pending a new decision by the Assembly.
8. The General Assembly on 8 December 1949 established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA/PRNE or UNRWA) to carry out relief and works projects in collaboration with local Governments. Direct relief, the Assembly decided, should cease by the end of 1950 unless the Assembly should subsequently decide otherwise. The assets and liabilities of UNRPR were transferred on 1 May 1950 to the new Agency, which established its headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon. To advise and assist the Director of the Agency, the Assembly established an Advisory Commission composed of representatives of France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, with power to coopt not more than three additional members from contributing Governments. Egypt, Jordan and Syria later became members, and when the Assembly authorized a further increase of two members in 1953, Belgium and Lebanon were added.
9. The new relief program involved in the main the free provision of food for about 950,000 persons and of shelter, at first mostly in tents, for about a third of them. The works projects were based on recommendations by the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East in the autumn of 1949 and consisted mainly of road-building, afforestation and miscellaneous small constructional works.
10. The Assembly on 2 December 1950 placed more emphasis on works leading to rehabilitation rather than on temporary employment. The Agency was asked to establish a reintegration fund for projects, requested by host countries, approved by the Agency and aimed at the permanent reestablishment of refugees. At the same time it was authorized to continue direct relief until the end of June 1952. The cost for direct relief was estimated at \$20 million and for reintegration at \$30 million and was to be met by governmental contributions channeled through a Negotiating Committee set up for that purpose. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General was authorized to advance funds not exceeding \$5 million from the Working Capital Fund.
11. The emphasis on rehabilitation rather than on temporary employment was further endorsed by the General Assembly on 26 January 1952, when it approved a new program to guide the work of the Agency over a period of some two and a half years ending 30 June 1954. This period was extended for one more year by the General Assembly in November 1953, and for five more years (ending 30 June 1960) by the Assembly in December 1954.
12. The general objective of that program was to move refugees from ration lines to self-supporting employment. Refugees were to be helped to find such employment; they were to receive loans and training; houses were to be built; education was to be provided; and agricultural lands developed. A date was to be set for the end of relief operations and the program was to be kept clear of political issues between the Arab States and Israel or between the refugees and Israel; in particular,

it was to be without prejudice to the repatriation and compensation referred to in previous Assembly resolutions. To support the program, a rehabilitation fund of \$200 million was established as at 1 July 1951, but budgetary provision was also made for a continuation of relief.

13. On 15 June 1954 Henry R. Labouisse (United States) was appointed Director of the Agency, in succession to John B. Blandford, Jr. (United States) who resigned on 7 March 1953. (The first Director was Howard Kennedy (Canada) who was appointed on 1 April 1950.) In addition to Agency headquarters at Beirut, there are country offices in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, and at Gaza. There are liaison offices in Iraq and at United Nations Headquarters, New York. Until June 1952 there was also a regional office in Israel.
14. The report of the Director to the tenth session of the Assembly in 1955 recalled that the Assembly had assigned the Agency the tasks of both relief and rehabilitation. The latter, a controversial task, had been rendered difficult by human, political and economic factors deriving basically from the unhealthy situation prevailing in the Near East since the conflict of 1948. Although the relations between the Agency, on the one hand, and the host Governments and the refugees, on the other hand, had improved somewhat, the Director stated, new difficulties had arisen which might seriously hamper the Agency in its relief work. Indeed, unless the refugees were given the opportunity to make the choice between repatriation and compensation, or some other political solution to the Palestine problem were found, it would not prove feasible to carry out fully the resolutions concerning the reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East. UNRWA would be unable to complete its task of reintegration until the consent and cooperation of the refugees and the host Governments were fully forthcoming.
15. On 3 December 1955 the General Assembly directed the Agency to pursue its programs for relief and rehabilitation within the limits of the contributions, appealed to Member and non-Member States to make the necessary contributions, and requested the Governments of the area, without prejudice to previous provisions regarding repatriation and compensation, to facilitate the work of the Agency and to ensure the protection of its personnel and property.
16. The Agency at present provides rations, education, health care and certain welfare and supplementary services for more than 905,000 Palestine refugees, more than half of whom are under 15 years of age. The refugees are located as follows: Jordan, 499,000; Gaza, 214,600; Lebanon, 103,000; Syria, 88,000. Shelter is provided for some 37 per cent of the refugees.
17. The Agency's basic food ration provides about 1,600 calories in winter and 1,500 in summer. The number of full rations distributed in June 1955, for example, was about 836,000, and an average of about 50,000 refugees benefited from the daily supplementary meals. In addition, milk was distributed daily to children up to 15 years of age and to pregnant and nursing mothers.

18. Elementary and secondary education for about 161,000 refugee boys and girls is provided in the 304 schools operated by the Agency in cooperation with UNESCO and in government and private schools subsidized by UNRWA. UNRWA scholarships provide full assistance for 300 refugee students in universities in the area, and vocational training is available to vast numbers of young refugees in two UNRWA vocational education centres and in government and private institutions. In addition, 39 fundamental education centres are operated by the Agency.
19. Medical services provided during the year which ended in June 1955 included 90 clinics and out-patient departments to which more than 7 million visits were paid. In addition, there were 424,242 attendances at infant health centres, and nearly 104,000 attendances at maternity centres. During the period 2,302 hospital beds were maintained by or reserved for the Agency.
20. The average cost for the relief of each refugee in 1955 was approximately \$27 per annum.
21. Agreements for settlement projects have been completed with Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Surveys for two new projects, which would provide settlement possibilities for thousands of refugees, are in hand — one for the development of the Jordan Valley and the other for the irrigation of the Sinai desert east of the Suez Canal.
22. During the period from December 1948 to 30 June 1955, UNRWA and its predecessor, UNRPR, expended approximately \$185 million on their various programs; substantial additional expenditures were made by UNICEF, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and voluntary organizations. From 1 January 1951 to 30 June 1955, total expenditures from the \$200 million rehabilitation fund for projects, special activities and education and vocational training amounted to approximately \$18.7 million, and approximately 10,000 permanent ration cuts had thereby been effected.
23. On 1 April 1956 contributions of \$23.2 million to the Agency's program for the current fiscal period (1 July 1955 - 30 June 1956) had been pledged by 27 Governments against an estimated budget of \$26.8 million.
24. The Conciliation Commission for Palestine is presently engaged in the identification of Arab holdings in Israel for which compensation may be claimed. Under an agreement reached the Commission and Israel, a scheme for instalment payments to Arab refugees of accounts blocked in banks in Israel came into effect at the beginning of March 1953.

United Nations



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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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4 June 1956

UN FACT SERIES Technical Assistance for Economic Development

1. Under the United Nations Charter, Members have promised to work separately and together to bring about higher standards of living and have agreed to use international machinery to promote the economic and social progress of all people.
2. Both the United Nations and the specialized agencies have given practical help to this end. Technical assistance programs were set up through which the expert advice and technical skills of all their Member countries are made available to less developed countries to help them help themselves in improving living conditions. Through these programs, the less developed countries benefit not only from the experience of more highly developed countries, but also from the similar experiences of each other.
3. To increase and to coordinate this help and to pool the skills of as many countries as possible, with different traditions and at different stages of development, the United Nations in 1949 established an expanded program in which the United Nations and several of the specialized agencies act together.
4. This program is known as the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-Developed Areas. It began operations in July 1950.
5. Unlike the regular programs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, which are paid for from their regular budgets, the Expanded Program, in which eight organizations take part, is financed from a Special Account to which governments contribute voluntarily on a yearly basis.
6. The participating organizations, each of which receives a share of these contributions, are: the United Nations; the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
7. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund also cooperate in the Expanded Program, as do the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency aiding the Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), but they do not obtain funds from the Special Account.
8. Activities under the Expanded Program are coordinated through a Technical Assistance Board (TAB) made up of representatives of the participating organizations. It is responsible for the central administration and guidance of the Program as a whole. To help coordinate the work in the field, TAB is assisted by 25 Resident Representatives or liaison officers who cover some 45 countries.

9. Through a Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), composed of the members of the Economic and Social Council, governments have the opportunity to review the Program regularly and to make recommendations on it to the Council, which, in turn, reports on the Program to the General Assembly.
10. The voluntary contributions which pay for the Expanded Program are pledged at yearly Technical Assistance Conferences held for this purpose. All in all, since 1950, some \$140,000,000 has been pledged by 79 governments at six Conferences, the amount for 1956 being nearly \$28,000,000. The amount spent yearly on the Program operations has averaged about \$25,000,000.
11. The type of technical assistance provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies under their regular programs and under the Expanded Program is based on what countries ask for and is given only at their request. The receiving countries pay most of the local costs of the services provided.
12. The United Nations, through the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAAC), provides assistance in a variety of fields relating to economic development and planning, social welfare and public administration.
13. The specialized agencies give advice and assistance in their own particular fields. Thus, ILO has been advising governments on labor and social problems, and, in particular emphasizes vocational training and how to produce more and better goods. FAO advises on means to increase the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries and on ways of improving nutrition. UNESCO aids countries in building and improving educational systems, introducing science teaching and in setting up science services. ICAO assists in training local personnel in basic techniques and skills relating to civil aviation. WHO helps governments to strengthen their public health services, sponsors training courses for doctors and nurses and demonstrates methods of controlling communicable diseases. For instance, it has helped in mass vaccination campaigns undertaken to prevent tuberculosis and has assisted countries in developing DDT spraying programs which have been effective in wiping out malaria in many areas. WMO assists in the development of national weather services and in the application of meteorology to such fields as agriculture, health and transportation. ITU helps governments develop or modernize their telephone, telegraph and radio communications. The Bank advises countries on economic development programs, while the Fund advises them on monetary policies.
14. Technical assistance takes several forms. One of the most important types is providing the services of experts to help the governments of less developed countries carry out their own plans for building up technical skills and resources. These experts, who are sent out singly or as a group, are recruited from all over the world on the basis of their special abilities. For example, a team of three experts sent to Ethiopia to help fight rinderpest - a disease causing great losses of cattle - was made up of a Chilean, a Korean and an Australian. Another team which went to the Gold Coast to advise on housing problems was made up of an American, a Frenchman and an Indian.
15. Another form of aid is the award of fellowships and scholarships to nationals of less developed countries to make it possible for them to obtain wider training abroad which they can put to use in their own countries. Two Israeli fellows, for example, were sent to Indonesia to study Indonesian methods of fish farming. In another instance, a team of eight specialists from Yugoslavia went to the United States to study the latest methods of helping an amputee or other disabled person live a normal, independent life. Yet another case is that of the several hundred Turkish fellows trained in the factories of various European countries during 1955.
16. Seminars, training centres, demonstration projects and pilot schemes are also conducted in the underdeveloped countries themselves, usually on a

regional basis. One example is the seminar held by FAO in Ceylon during 1955 on the use and repair of agricultural machinery. Another example is the seminar on hurricanes held in the Dominican Republic in February 1956 under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization. A number of the world's leading weather authorities on hurricanes were thereby brought together to exchange views and experiences on forecasting hurricanes and on devising warning and other systems to limit the damage to life and property caused by hurricanes.

17. Some equipment is also supplied as a form of technical assistance but in very small amounts and only in connection with the work of the experts. For instance, a fishing boat or laboratory apparatus might be needed for demonstration purposes.
18. In addition to the technical aid and advice provided under their own regular programs, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, during the first six years of the Expanded Program, jointly sent out over 5,000 experts of 77 different nationalities to some 90 countries and territories. During the same period, almost 10,000 scholarships and fellowships were awarded to nationals of more than 100 countries and territories for study in 105 countries.
19. Some other examples of technical assistance given by the United Nations and the specialized agencies are described below.
20. In southern Morocco the climate, living standards, and traditional habits have combined to create conditions extremely favorable to conjunctivitis and trachoma. In this area, more than 25,000 people have been blinded by trachoma, and countless others have had their sight affected. Since June 1953, seventeen mobile teams, in which the World Health Organization, government authorities and UNICEF cooperated have treated 340,000 people in the three main areas of southern Morocco with aureomycin. The large-scale treatment was undertaken after results in an experimental area showed that of some 10,000 people treated, nearly all were either cured or on their way to recovery from the disease which has plagued the land for centuries.
21. A team of educational experts was sent out to Bolivia by UNESCO to help the Government set up a model school in which new methods were demonstrated. The experts worked out new techniques with their Bolivian colleagues on the teaching of reading and writing-getting away from traditional routines, and placing emphasis on arousing the interest and initiative of the children. They were able to reduce the length of the learning period to 48 days, and to increase the number of pupils who passed the examinations. More than 2,000 Bolivian teachers have attended special courses organized by the team, where they learned how the new educational approach could be applied in their own schools and improve their own work.
22. In Pakistan, a United Nations hydrologist was able to locate a new untapped subterranean water reserve in the immediate vicinity of Karachi. The wells now being drilled will provide immediate relief of the critical water shortage in the crowded capital, incidentally saving the Government the sum of approximately \$1.5 million which it would have spent on an alternative plan.
23. In 1951, FAO started a program in Ceylon to put motors in fishing boats. Without motors, the boats move slowly with oars or sails, and their range of operations is limited. FAO experts demonstrated the use of motors to the fishermen, and helped them to install the engines supplied by Canada under the Colombo Plan. The motorized boats are now able to take advantage of fishing grounds that were formerly out of reach, and to increase the fishermen's catch several times over. The demonstration project has convinced the fishing community of the value of motorized shipping, and created a demand for engines, which will now be met by normal commercial methods.

24. A Civil Aviation Centre originally established in Mexico City by ICAO and the Government of Mexico in 1953 is now being transformed into a Regional Centre for Latin America. More than 200 mechanics, wireless operators, air traffic controllers, aeronautical inspectors and other technicians required to operate and maintain safe aeronautical services have already graduated from the Centre. Estimates show that the Centre will be able to supply about one-half of Latin America's needs for newly-trained staff during the next two years.
25. For the first time, certain Burmese workers will have social security benefits, covering sickness, maternity, employment injury and death under a scheme which went into effect at the end of 1955 and was drawn up with the aid of experts of the International Labour Organisation. It will be limited at first to some 55,000 industrial and public transport workers in and around Rangoon and the railway centre of Insein. Later it will be extended to other areas.
26. A thorough survey of the mineral deposits in Jordan and the possibility of their practical exploitation has been made in the past few years by a United Nations expert. Improved mining methods were introduced upon his advice which in turn led to a ten-fold increase in production at the Ruseifa phosphate mines in just over a year. Meanwhile, a UNTAA expert had been advising the Government of Jordan on the Port of Aqaba, its administration, construction and installation. Now the port is capable of handling increased cargo traffic and has become a regular port of call for steamship lines. While the mining expert assisted in the increased production of phosphate, the port and shipping expert advised on the site for the establishment of new docks and sheds fully equipped for handling and shipping the increased amount of phosphate now being produced in Jordan.
27. With the help and advice of United Nations experts, Ceylon has succeeded in increasing its salt production by some 50 per cent, at the same time cutting production costs and improving quality. The country now produces sufficient salt, not only to meet its own needs, but also to have a surplus for export.

J.W.
MS/SA

2nd October, 1957.

Mrs. J.K. Robertson,
Hon. Secretary,
United Nations Association of
Southern Africa,
23, 5th Avenue,
PARKTOWN NORTH.

Dear Mrs. Robertson,

Thank you very much for your letter of 21st September, 1957. I suggest that you send some of the leaflets you mention to Miss Tren of the Institute. We have meetings convened by the Southern Transvaal Regional Committee of the Institute and Miss Tren could make these available on such occasions. You could also send some to our regional offices -

203-205, Bree Street, . . . CAPE TOWN.

11-12 Colonization Chambers,
355 West Street, . . . DURBAN.

106-108 Mutual Arcade,
Main Street, . . . PORT ELIZABETH,

with the suggestion that they make use of them as occasion serves.

Perhaps too, you might send a short note on United Nations Day for inclusion in our News. This would have to come at once as we go to press shortly.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,
DIRECTOR.

Q.W. B. J. W.
Verenigde Volkere-Vereniging van
Suidelike Afrika (V.V.V.S.A.)

United Nations Association of
Southern Africa (U.N.A.S.A.)

TELEPHONE/TELEFOON
42-1017

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ERE-PENNINGMEESTERES:
MEV./MRS. I. A. GEFFIN.
407. ENFIELD COURT,
KAPTEIJN STR.,
HOSPITAL HILL,
JOHANNESBURG.

Tak Johannesburg Branch

The Director,
S.A. Institute of
Race Relations,
P.O Box 97,
Johannesburg

Dear Mr. Whyte,

Observance of United Nations Day, 24th October, 1957

Through Mr. van Wyk, I have been in touch with you already about United Nations Day, and regret that it seems impossible to have a meeting of different sections.

I have however, had notice from the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, New York, that a quantity of material is being sent for distribution for U.N. Day, and I should be pleased if you would accept some and distribute it as you think fit.

I have a set of pictures on the work of the United Nations for display. It was used last year, but is still up-to-date, and I shall be getting some new posters, Flags and Chart of the United Nations.

There are also small leaflets, entitled "In the Common Interest", the Theme for 1957, and school leaflets, which I have not yet seen. If you could distribute these, I should be pleased, or if you could let me have some addresses, I could post them.

We already send to the Non-European High Schools in Johannesburg as well as the European.

We should pleased to have your advice.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

Jenny K. Robertson

Mrs. J.K. Robertson,
Hon. Secretary,
Johannesburg U.N.A.

SEP 24 1957

21st September, 1957

HON. SECRETARY: / ERE-SEKRETARESSE:

MEV.: MRS. J. K. ROBERTSON.
23, 5TH AVENUE.
PARKTOWN NORTH.
JOHANNESBURG.

*Ed
AB/BS*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNATIONS NEWYORK • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

28 JUL 1959

FILE NO.:

AD 311/1 BSA

15 July 1959

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND
OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

Dear Sirs,

We are happy to announce the forthcoming publication of the above Report, which was an important item on the agenda of the Twelfth session of the Social Commission (27 April - 15 May 1959). We hope to have advance review copies in mid-August. The English edition will be the first to appear, followed by French and Spanish editions.

This Report is primarily based on the policy and principles embodied in the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others. It covers two studies related respectively to a programme of action to combat the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and to measures prerequisite to and in conjunction with the suppression of the regulation of prostitution. Particular attention is given to changes which have taken place in recent years in norms of sexual behaviour, patterns of prostitution and traffic in persons, and the implications of such changes for the prevention of prostitution and of venereal diseases.

You will no doubt wish to review this important United Nations publication, and if you would like to receive a copy for this purpose we should gladly send you one upon hearing from you.

We look forward to the favour of your reply.

Very truly yours,

Basil Larthe

Basil Larthe
Sales Promotion Officer
Office of Public Information

Ziv
AB/ST

14th September, 1959.

The Chief, Exchange of Persons Service,
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization,
Place de Fontenoy,
Paris 7e,
FRANCE.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your circular letter EXP/738.160 of 8
September 1959.

Our Institute does not itself conduct any regular
courses, schools, tours, camps, etc. for visitors from abroad.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Muriel Horrell, (Miss)
Research Officer.

M.H.
14 SEP 1959



PLACE DE FONTENOY - PARIS 7^e
Tél. : SUFren 86-00 ; SUFren 98-70 ; SOLferino 99-48 - Télégr. UNESCO PARIS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

In your reply, please refer to :

En répondant, veuillez rappeler :

N° EXP/738.160

8 SEP. 1959

Subject: Twelfth Edition of "Vacations Abroad", 1960

Dear Sir,

As in previous years, Unesco is now conducting its annual inquiry on international study and travel projects for inclusion in the twelfth edition of "Vacations Abroad", which will be published early in 1960.

I should be grateful to receive information concerning any vacation courses, summer schools and seminars, study tours, international voluntary work camps, youth camps and centres your organization may be planning in 1960, for publication in the coming edition of the handbook.

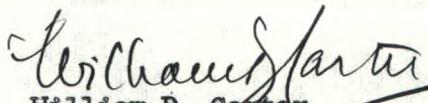
The activities reported should be open to a wide range of participants and should be organized specifically for persons from abroad visiting your country, or for nationals of your country who travel abroad. However, projects arranged in your country for your own nationals may be included in "Vacations Abroad" if the subjects are likely to be of special interest to foreign visitors and if you are anxious to encourage foreign participation.

... Please find enclosed a questionnaire showing the information required. I should be grateful if you would complete and return the form to this office by 20 October 1959.

I should be interested to receive the information requested under point 2 on the enclosed questionnaire concerning any other international educational programmes arranged during the year by your organization, such as visits abroad for nationals of your country, or visits to your country by persons from abroad, au pair and other types of exchanges, etc. It would also be appreciated if copies of any printed material you may have available regarding your activities (i.e. annual reports, news bulletins, information and orientation handbooks and pamphlets, etc.) could be forwarded to this office, in order to complete the documentation at present on file in the Exchange of Persons Clearing House.

1 enclosure

Yours truly,


William D. Carter
Chief, Exchange of Persons Service

EXP/738.162
September 1959.

Inquiry for
the Twelfth Edition of "Vacations Abroad", 1960

Name and address of organization:.....
.....

1. If you are planning to arrange any vacation activities open to persons from abroad in 1960, please supply the following information (using a separate sheet for each activity):
 - (a) Type of activity (vacation courses, summer or winter schools, seminars, study tours, international voluntary work camps, youth camps or centres, regular summer sessions):
.....
.....
 - (b) Location:.....
.....
 - (c) Dates:.....
.....
 - (d) Subjects:.....
.....
 - (e) Cost (indicating what is included in the price):
.....
.....
 - (f) Scholarships available to participants:
.....
.....
 - (g) Address for applications:
.....

.../...

2. In addition to the above, please describe briefly, on a separate sheet, any other international educational programmes arranged throughout the year for young people, students, teachers, schoolchildren, workers, etc. (in groups or individually), together with information on facilities offered to visitors from abroad, such as assistance in finding accommodation with families or in hostels, guidance services, etc.

NOTE: If you have printed material describing the programmes under 1 and 2 above, it would be appreciated if copies could be forwarded to this office, marking the passages relevant to this inquiry if convenient.

Please return to:

Exchange of Persons Service
Unesco,
Place de Fontenoy, Paris VII.

place de Fontenoy, Paris-7^e



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

téléphone : SUFFren 86-00,
SUFFren 98-70, SOLferino 99-48
télégraphe : UnescoParis

24 JUN 1960

in your reply, please refer to :
en répondant, veuillez rappeler :

n° SS/43/1

20 June 1960

Dear Mr. Whyte,

Many thanks for your letter of 6 June 1960 in connexion with the proposed issue of the International Social Science Journal on race relations. Your suggestions are most helpful and I am writing today to Professor Monica Wilson who I hope will be in a position to accept the invitation.

I know how busy you are and I should not like to add to your numerous commitments, but perhaps it would not be devoid of interest if a forthcoming issue of the International Social Science Journal could publish a short statement on the South African Institute of Race Relations describing in approximately 2000 words the organization, programme of research and publications carried out by this Institute. I should be very pleased to publish such a text but I naturally feel that I should leave it entirely up to you as far as time limits are concerned.

Thanking you again for your cooperation, and with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A Friedman
S. Friedman
Department of Social Sciences

Mr. Quintin Whyte,
Director,
South African Institute of Race Relations,
P.O. Box 97,
Johannesburg (South Africa)

6th June, 1960.

S. Friedman Esq.,
Department of Social Sciences,
UNESCO,
place de Fontenoy,
PARIS - 7e,
FRANCE.

Dear Mr. Friedman,

I have received your letter of 19 May 1960, no. SS/924.416 together with the copy of the International Social Science Bulletin. You ask me who would be the best person to contact for a study on research in the field of race relations in South Africa.

I think it will be difficult to find someone to do it in the time required but I suggest that the person best equipped is Professor Monica Wilson, Department of Anthropology, University of Cape Town. I think you will know of Professor Wilson's writings and interests. While she is a social anthropologist she has a good knowledge, I believe, of economics and is not unaware of the work which has been done in psychology in South Africa. She probably has the most comprehensive intellectual and academic grasp of the South African situation and the academic work which has been done in this field.

Failing her you could approach Dr. H. Hollemans, Director of the Institute of Social Research, Natal University. Dr. Hollemans is an anthropologist, worked in Northern Rhodesia and is now directing studies in a variety of fields through his Institute.

Both of these persons, I am sure, will be happy to do this if they have the time at their disposal and I do not think that you need fear to approach either of them.

Other names which occur to me are Dr. S. Biesheuvel of the Institute of Personnel Research, University of the Witwatersrand, whose field is, of course, psychology. He is, however, enormously busy and may be away for the beginning of the next academic year.

S. Friedman Esq.

6th June, 1960.

Mr. Julius Lewin is another possibility. He is Lecturer in Native Administration and Law, does not have a heavy academic programme and has been interested for at least 20 years in this field of race relations in South Africa.

Dr. Ellen Hellmann I would suggest if she had not recently had a bad accident from which she is still recovering. I do not know what her plans for the future are - at present she is just able to walk. She was the Editor of our Institute Handbook on Race Relations, is a social anthropologist with a wide-ranging knowledge of the racial situation. Her address would be c/o P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg.

Any survey of this nature will require an enormous amount of "devilling" and it may be best to choose someone who has students who could be directed to do this. As you may understand my own Institute personnel is working to capacity and we have to deal constantly with the immediate situation.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,
Director.

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

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