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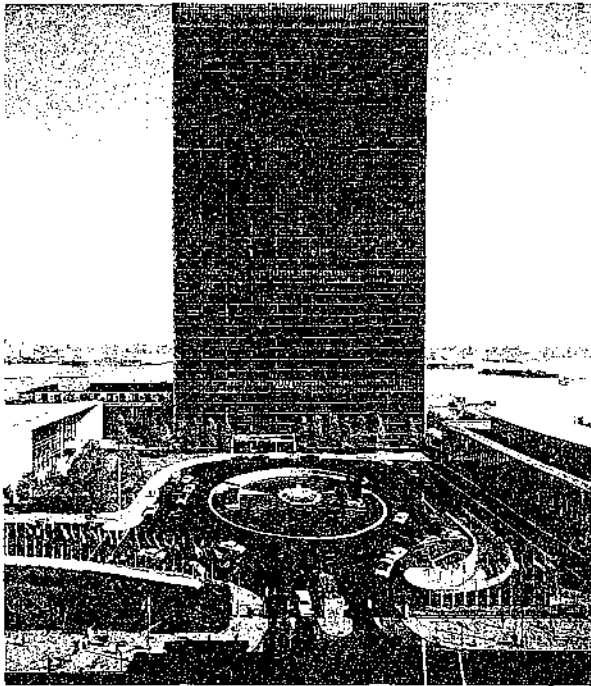
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In Commemoration
of the
Opening of the 30th Session
of the
United Nations General Assembly

* * *

Friday, 12 September, 1975
12 noon



In 1914, there was no international organisation for settlement – there was war.

In 1939, the hope for the League of Nations was smashed by yet another world war.

In 1945, the emergence of the United Nations provided the world with a means of international development.

"The League of Nations did not fail because of its principles and conceptions. It failed because these principles were deserted by those States which had brought it into being ... This disaster must not be repeated.
— *Winston Churchill, 1946*

It is with this responsibility in mind that now, with the opening of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, we meet to reaffirm those aims and goals of the United Nations – those principles by which we can guide ourselves to "The Quintessence of Divinity in Humanity: International Cooperation for Peace."

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts

to accomplish these aims

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organisation to be known as the United Nations.

INTRODUCTION

In observance of that invitation to silent prayer and meditation which follows each Opening of the United Nations General Assembly, we requested the Director of the United Nations Meditation Group, Sri Chinmoy, to lead us in offering our commemorative ceremony to the success of the United Nations and the progress of humanity.

* * *

PROGRAMME

Opening of Silent Meditation and Song by Sri Chinmoy,
Director, United Nations Meditation Group



THE GOLDEN FLUTE

A sea of peace and joy and light
Beyond my reach I know.
In me the storm-tossed weeping night
Finds room to rage and flow.

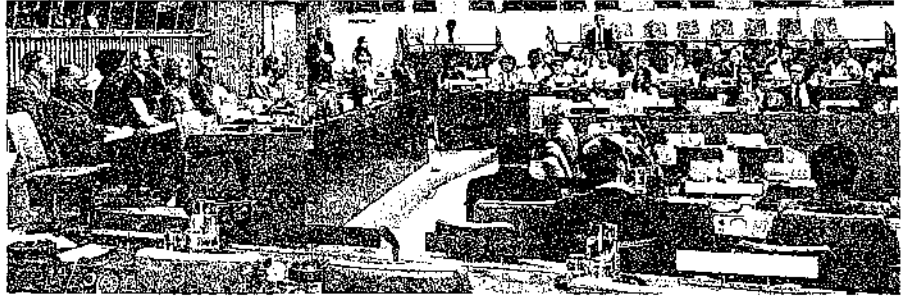
I cry aloud, but all in vain—
I helpless, the earth unkind!
What soul of might can share my pain?
Death-dart alone I find.

A raft am I on the sea of Time,
My oars are washed away.
How can I hope to reach the Clime
Of God's eternal Day?

But hark! I hear Thy golden Flute,
Its notes bring the Summit down.
Now safe am I, O Absolute!
Gone death! gone night's stark frown!

— Song by Sri Chinmoy

EXCERPTS FROM THE PRAYERFUL CONTRIBUTIONS BY
RELIGIOUS LEADERS



NORMA LEVITT
*Co-Chairperson, World Union for
Progressive Judaism*

"... In these days of contemplation, we render an account of our lives and actions before the Supreme Judge. We yearn for sustained hope, unyielding faith and spiritual regeneration, as we look not only inward at ourselves, but also outward at the world in which we live.

We pray that all nations and all peoples shall strive together, shall sacrifice if necessary, for a world community of justice, development, harmony and peace"

Amen



REVEREND JIH TSANG
*Assistant Abbot, Temple of
Enlightenment*

"... Buddha, the Enlightened, in His Light, let us spread and plant the seeds of harmony, happiness and peace...."



MUDDASSIR ALI SHAMSEE
*Leader, Muslim Prayer Group,
United Nations*

"...I believe in what God has revealed in all the scriptures ... that mankind can unite best in faith in one Creator, one Master, God Almighty; that there must be justice, without which no peace can be created or can be lost; that there must be respect for others and tolerance; that there must always be the hope that in spite of differences, eventually mankind will unite...Competition is recognised but not in making others subservient,...but in doing good to others and being virtuous.

"... I thank God for all the goods things that He has given to mankind, may He give us the wisdom and breadth of heart that these we may share..."



REVEREND DR. DAN POTTER
*Executive Director, Council of
Churches, City of New York*

"Almighty and gracious God, ...We pause humbly at the celebration of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to acknowledge You as the Source of all creation, all that we are, all that we have, and especially today to acknowledge You as the Source of the inspiration that brought forth the United Nations Charter. We thank You and praise You for the high and lofty principles that have brought the differing nations of the world together...Bless, we pray You, every nation in the United Nations, the delegates and their families from all over the world, the staff and the volunteers, the leaders and the helpers, the powerful and the weak, the great and the small..."

Amen



Guest speakers on the topic "*The Quintessence of Divinity in Humanity: International Cooperation for Peace.*"

—EXCERPTS



MR. DAVID S. BURGESS

Senior Officer, United Nations Children's International Fund

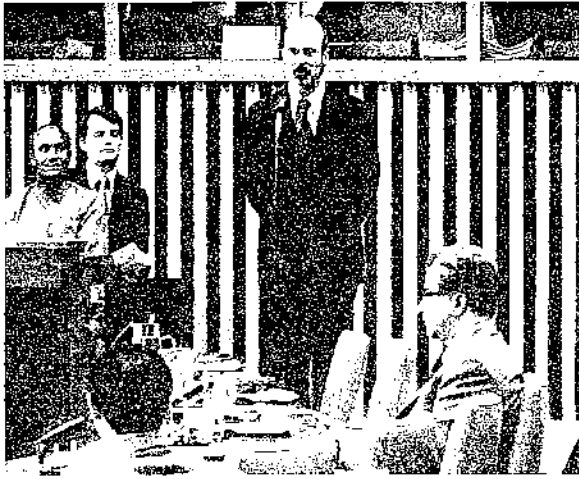
"...For those of us participating in the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations, those of you who will participate in the 30th Session of the General Assembly, for those of us who work in the Secretariat and in various agencies of the United Nations, key words of the past few years have taken on new meaning—*détente, pollution, national identity, determination, apartheid, multinational corporations, hunger, disaster, human rights, liberation, imperialism, confrontation*—

Those of us working in this great metal structure on the East River...we who are emersed in papers, in our duties, in making speeches...we feel lost. We feel lost because these words confront the ultimate questions of life on earth, the quality of life, the very fragile future of humanity itself....

Unless we consider our ways, there is no future for any of us. We need the sharing of knowledge, the exploration for new sources of energy, a willingness to consider limits to the high standards of living so that others may have...a decent future. Whether we are nations that deal with the secular fate, or nations of the church state, it matters not. The ultimate questions are before us all...Those nations who are powerful today may be lost kingdoms of tomorrow, unless we recognise our human interdependence... unless we consider our ways.

The greatness of the United Nations is that we, in our human and failing ways, are attempting to deal with the ultimate questions of survival...the final Armageddon.

...There is hope, there is hope no matter from which nation we come, but only if we come to realise our interdependence, our mutual closeness...our rights to the basic principles of distributive justice...."



MR. DONALD KEYS

United Nations Representative of the World Association of World Federalists

"Mankind is on the verge of taking its next big step...a step in awareness, a step in consciousness, a step in perspective, a step in relationships.

There was a time when mankind thought the world was flat.

There was a time when mankind felt the earth was the centre of the solar system.

There was a time when man believed that the clan was the ultimate social organisation.

There was a time when the problems of the city-state were the ultimate in social organisation.

We have been living in a time when man has regarded as the ultimate social institution, the nation-state. That time is now rapidly passing, and we are in the throes of a new Copernican revolution in which man will come to regard, naturally and normally, that the planet is the basis of social organisation and inter-relationship... This is the new pragmatic reality.

In the Sixth Special Session, that reality was glimpsed close up from the framework of *confrontation*. In the Seventh Special Session that reality began to emerge as *confluence, cooperation and convergence*. The road from here to there, the road to the unification of the human species, will be a long road. But the 30th Assembly Session of the United Nations will, without doubt, see a substantial acceleration in that convergent process. Nations will find a new relationship in a common organism...that organism will be the united body of mankind...And it is the spirit of the United Nations which stands for that unification process...that will make possible what men have so long desired.

We are part witnesses, part authors, part participants, part instruments in this process. We hope that we may play those parts with increased understanding and increased effectiveness."

Message from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim — written for the occasion of the General Assembly Commemoration Programme presented by the International Cooperation for Peace Committee — 12 September 1975.

At the beginning of the 30th Session of the General Assembly, we are given the opportunity to look back upon the achievements of the world Organization over the past thirty years. In spite of many difficulties and some disappointments, we have created a unique human institution, which is now approaching full universality of membership, and which has proved capable of change as well as of expansion. Today, it is more relevant than it has ever been to the challenges and opportunities of the world.

The potentiality of the United Nations is immense. What is required is a renewal of our common faith and determination that the advances of the past thirty years will be maintained and that we will, together, meet the challenges of our times. In this vital work, I ask for your support, encouragement and assistance.

But this occasion also provides us with the opportunity of looking forward. We know that mankind faces many grave and complex problems. The issues of peace and war, of plenty and of poverty, of justice and injustice, still confront us and must be resolved.



United Nations Meditation Group singing "O United Nations"

"O United Nations" - Song in dedication to the United Nations

O United Nations, O U.N.
You are the world-body
Crying for the world-soul.
And you are the earth-life
Longing for oneness-goal.

In the heart of your glowing dream,
Big brothers and brothers small
Shall smile, sing and dance -
O Vision-Perfection in all.

- Sri Chinmoy

EXCERPTS FROM

Choral readings from the writings of the Secretary-Generals of the United Nations—*Trygve Lie, Dag Hammarskjold, U Thant, Kurt Waldheim.*

“...The one common undertaking and universal instrument of the great majority of the human race is the United Nations. A patient, constructive, long-term use of its potentialities can bring a real and secure peace to the world...”

— *Trygve Lie*



“...But common to us all, and above all other convictions stands the truth, once expressed by a Swedish poet when he said that the greatest prayer of man does not ask for victory but for peace.”

— *Dag Hammarskjold*



“...To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours is in conformity with the teachings of all great religions...This is the language of the Charter...”

— *U Thant*



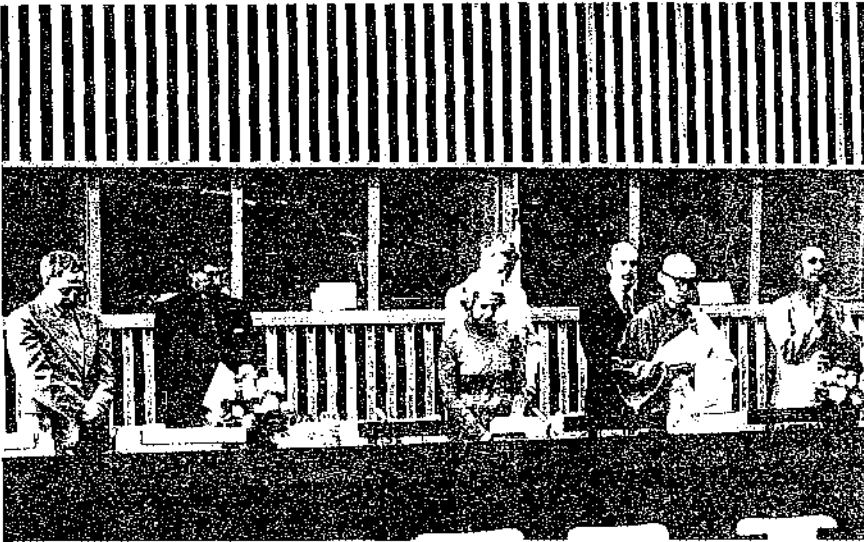
“...There have been some very remarkable changes in the world...which have demonstrated the fact of our total interdependence on this planet. No doubt we are only in the first stages of meeting an enormous challenge. Nonetheless, there is a new spirit and a new determination to face collectively the global problems....”

— *Kurt Waldheim*



In conclusion...

Silent rededication to the highest goals of the United Nations



Religious representatives and guest speakers joining in silent rededication.

We would like to express our gratitude to the representatives of the various missions of the United Nations who participated in our programme. These individuals—being directly responsible for the deliberations of the coming Assembly—enhanced our meeting with their very presence.

The International Cooperation for Peace Committee is a non-formal organisation dedicated to the processes of reflection and cooperative action for world peace. Members include staff and representatives of the Secretariat, Missions and Non-Governmental Organisations of the United Nations.

Co-sponsored by the United Nations Meditation Group



WE BELIEVE

... and we hold that each man has the potentiality of reaching the Ultimate Truth. We also believe that man cannot and will not remain imperfect forever. Each man is an instrument of God. When the hour strikes, each individual soul listens to the inner dictates of God. When man listens to God, his imperfections are turned into perfections, his ignorance into knowledge, his searching mind into revealing light and his uncertain reality into all-fulfilling Divinity.

*IL/sq bf. ~~RMEX~~ RA/ FMG/ MP/ TR

RA

15 September 1975

Dear Mr. Keefe,

On behalf of Secretary-General Waldheim I wish to thank you for the beautiful floral arrangement which you were kind enough to send to the Secretary-General on September 12.

I wish to assure you that this kind and thoughtful gesture is warmly appreciated.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Georg Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant

Mr. Kevin Keefe
Co-Chairman
International Co-operation for Peace Meeting
UNICEF
Room A-6334

Hand by hand.
12-18-75

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE, UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE, UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

The International Cooperation for Peace wishes to express its gratitude to His Excellency the Secretary-General, for his message to the International Cooperation for Peace Meeting 12 September 1975, read today to the gathering by Mr. Kevin Keefe, Co-Chairman, International Co-operation for Peace Meeting.

12 September 1975

N.B. Also received - one floral arrangement for the Secretary-General.

Also speaking on the topic - "The Quintessence of Divinity in Humanity:
International Cooperation for Peace"

- Mr. David S. Burgess
Senior Officer
United Nations Children's International Fund

In Commemoration
of the
Opening of the 30th Session
of the
United Nations General Assembly

* * *

Friday, 12 September, 1975
12 noon

Message from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to the
International Cooperation for Peace Meeting, 12 September 1975

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PROGRAMME

Opening of Silent Meditation and short talk by Sri Chinmoy,
Director, United Nations Meditation Group

Prayerful Contributions by religious leaders:

Norma Levitt, *Co-Chairperson, World Union for
Progressive Judaism*

Reverend Dr. Dan M. Potter, *Executive Director, Council
of Churches, City of New York*

Muddassir Ali Shamssee, *Leader, Muslim Prayer Group, U.N.*

Reverend Jih Tsang, *Assistant Abbot, Temple of
Enlightenment*

Guest speaker on the topic "*The Quintessence of Divinity in
Humanity: International Cooperation for Peace,*"

Donald Keys, *United Nations Representative of the World
Association of the World Federalists*

"O United Nations" — Song in dedication to the United Nations

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Choral readings from the writings of the Secretary-Generals of
the U.N. ... *Trygve Lie, Dag Hammarskjold, U Thant, Kurt
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Silent rededication to the highest goals of the United Nations

Co-sponsored by the United Nations Meditation Group



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UNITED NATIONS

Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release ICEF/1274
14 October 1975

DANNY KAYE FLYING TO 65 CITIES IN FIVE DAYS
FOR 25TH UNICEF HALLOWEEN DRIVE

(The following is reproduced as received from UNICEF, New York)

Piloting a special "UNICEF One" jet, Danny Kaye will pay flying visits to 65 cities in five days to publicize the twenty-fifth anniversary of Trick or Treat for the United Nations Children's Fund.

The flying marathon is being announced today, Tuesday, 14 October, at United Nations Headquarters where Kaye will meet the press at the regular noon briefing. He will also call on Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the Executive Director of UNICEF, Henry R. Labouisse, to inform them of his tour plan.

Beginning from New York City on Monday, 27 October, Kaye plans to travel more than 17,000 miles in five days, covering 40 states and three Canadian provinces.

The children who meet Kaye -- UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassador -- will be turned into "ambassadors" themselves. Kaye will ask them to help the Trick or Treat campaign by speaking to others about the needs of the developing world's children.

The trip will end in Seattle, Washington, on Halloween (Sunday, 31 October) which has been designated National UNICEF Day by Presidential Proclamation.

Mrs. Gerald R. Ford and Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller are serving as Honorary Chairwoman and Vice-Chairwoman of UNICEF Day, for which Kaye is Chairman.

The Danny Kaye "Flyathon" will highlight a week-long anniversary observance of the unique children-to-children campaign which has raised over \$46 million for UNICEF's health, nutrition and education assistance programs for children in developing countries over the past quarter century. It will also focus attention on the special urgency for UNICEF assistance to children in those Asian, African and Latin American countries most severely affected by the world's economic and food crisis.

Now firmly established as a national tradition, Trick or Treat for UNICEF began when a Philadelphia Sunday School class collected \$17 for the United Nations Children's Fund in 1950. More than 3 1/2 million American children in thousands of communities throughout the 50 states participate each year in the door-to-door collections, "starvation" banquets, clyclathons, bazaars and other

fund-raising activities for UNICEF. High school and college students now initiate their own campus programmes around UNICEF Day. This year, the United States Committee for UNICEF, which sponsors the programme, is asking all those adults who ever Trick or Treated for UNICEF to organize similar efforts as part of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration.

Internationally recognized for his 22 years of service in support of the United Nations Children's Fund, Danny Kaye has travelled to Europe, Asia and Africa to encourage wider understanding of UNICEF's work and to meet children the organization is helping.

This year's "Flyathon" is the most intensive of its type he has ever undertaken, almost doubling the number of stops included on the itineraries of his previous three, the last of which was made in 1968.

* *** *

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. G. Hennig

A:

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	X	POUR INFORMATION

Date:

29/9/75

FROM:

DE:

Jack C.S. Ling

UNICEF



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Mr. Hans Quast
2 West 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

29 September 1975

Dear Mr. Quast,

Thank you very much for your letter of 23 September, which was referred to me by Mr. Labouisse.

As you know, UNICEF is always happy to receive funds for the benefit of children, especially at a time when the already deplorable state of tens of millions of children is further aggravated by the world-wide economic crisis.

We are glad to note that the project proposal and action guidelines outlined in your letter of 23 September include all essential terms and conditions and we will be ready to co-operate with you on this basis.

As promised, we will inform the Secretary-General's office of our agreement and are ready to contact YMCA as well if you wish. Accordingly, we will instruct our Geneva office to get in touch with the European committees and will contact the Canadian, Australian and Japanese committees about this project.

On behalf of UNICEF I should like to thank you for your initiative. We do hope that the efforts will generate substantial funds for UNICEF.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jack C.S. Ling
Director
Information Division

HANS W. QUAST
2 West 45th St.
New York, N.Y. 10036

September 23, 1975

Mr.
HENRY R. LABOUISSSE,
Executive Director,
UNICEF,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1975 I had the opportunity to meet with Messrs. Matheson, Dich, Bailey and Miss Lunkenheimer to further discuss steps and procedures to implement the marketing of the UN cantata record for the benefit of UNICEF.

Main subject of the discussion was the reservation of some staff members regarding the participation of the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation (AICF) in the project. I had in a letter to the Secretary General explained in brief the history of this recording project, with AICF's participation from the beginning, and am enclosing a copy to save further explanation in this letter.

I have, as project co-ordinator, taken notice of the wishes expressed by UNICEF regarding the participating role of AICF and accordingly notified the Foundation. (See attached copy of my letter to AICF, dated Sept. 18, 1975). I have received a telexed reply from AICF accepting the points and conditions as outlined in my letter (copy of telex attached). To further clarify point 3 - c) of my letter to AICF, it is understood that the term "promote" includes any subsequent distribution as well.

I was further asked to outline again the promotion-, marketing-, distribution and accounting procedures in connection with this project.

At the beginning of my negotiations with UNICEF, I was informed that distribution facilities would be rather limited and that arrangements would have to be made with the local committees direct. I suggested therefore the participation of other Service Organizations, such as UNA or YMCA in order to assure at least a distribution rate of the record to warrant the production and produce some benefit for UNICEF supported children. Both UNA and YMCA were approached and indicated the support of the project.

The record is supposed to be offered to the public at \$ 7.99, of which 25 %, or \$ 2.-- should be used exclusively for charitable purposes and that distribution or administrative expenses should not be paid or deducted from the donated amounts. It was further agreed that the supporting Service Organizations would receive \$ 1.-- for each record distributed or sold through them, leaving still \$ 1.-- for UNICEF.

Any extra donations received with the order form should go to the Service Organization that initiated the sale. These amounts can be used at the discretion of each Service Organization.

It was further agreed that the record should not be offered to the public through commercial channels, and that the record also should not be discounted or offered free, or with a free-will donation.

I have discussed with Mr. Bailey, US Committee, the following procedure:

1. An order form letter has been designed and approved. It will be printed in 2 colors and inserted in all greeting card mailings (approx. 125 000).

2. Approx. 200 local UNICEF Committees, stores or other outlets will be informed about the project by a special letter and supplied with a copy of the record sleeve together with a sufficient number of orderforms.

The Post Office Box # 1920, Grand Central Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 has been rented for receiving the orders.

Orders will be turned over to

Worldwide Mail Service, Inc.

121 Varik St, New York, N.Y. 10013

(Mr. Mel Silverman) Phone: 255 4450

for processing and mailing of the record.

3. Accounting and Banking will be handled and supervised by:

Nadel & Nadel, CPAs

342 Madison Ave,

New York, N.Y. 10017

(Mr. Irwin H. Nadel) Phone 687 5130

This firm has been retained by me to set up proper accounting procedures for the receipts of money, the distribution of donations, at least once a week, and the payment of bills and expenses. I will also instruct Nadel & Nadel to allow UNICEF auditors to inspect the accounting, and will request Polydor to inform UNICEF about number of records pressed and delivered to me.

Mr. I.H. Nadel, as attorney, has also been retained by me to represent my firm:

The Quast Company,

2 West 45th St.

New York, N.Y. 10036

Phone: 682 2010

A similar distribution approach will be discussed with UNA and YMCA after UNICEF has approved the above outlined method.

YMCA officials have suggested to recommend this project to their local committees, and especially the so-called Y's men worldwide, and we will follow again a similar distribution system

as outlined above.

Regarding foreign markets I have contacted UNICEF, Geneva, Germany and service Organizations in Austria, but rather suggest the following approach:

It is planned to mail an informative letter and the record sleeve to all foreign missions accredited at the UN, with a request to consider recommending the distribution of this record in their respective countries, and, if approved, suggesting a suitable service organization.

A further plan is to contact the American Motel and Hotel Association (AHMA) requesting the recommendation of this project in a circular letter to their members, suggesting to display a record sleeve with orderforms at the cashier's counter in larger hotels. Thereafter, permission of Hotel managers or Hotel Chain Headquarters would have to be obtained.

Any other ideas or plans for distribution, as well as other promotion approaches shall be presented and discussed with UNICEF before implementation.

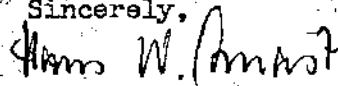
It is anticipated that Radiostations may request further informations about the record and a uniform information sheet should be prepared in co-operation with the recording company.

Also T.V. interviews with the composer and the performing artists can be expected and shall be arranged after consulting UNICEF and the recording company.

In my opinion, Sir, it should be the aim of all participants to promote this record in a dignified manner and in agreement with UN and UNICEF standards, without otherwise restricting the distribution rate, because each record sold means a child in need supported and helped.

I wish to express my gratitude and personal satisfaction to be able to help implement a project of a charitable nature and would be thankful for any advise or support.

Sincerely,



Hans W. Quast
Project Coordinator.

P.S. Enclosures, including a calculation outline based on an anticipated distribution of 50 000 records.

HANS W. QUAST

September 8, 1975

To the
Secretary General
of the United Nations,
Dr. Kurt Waldheim,
United Nations Headquarters,
New York, N. Y.

Re: Production and distribution of a recording of the
v. Einem cantata commissioned for a concert commemorating
the 30th anniversary of the United Nations.

Dear Sir:

Last week, after my return from Europe, I was informed by Mr. Movshon in a telephone conversation that the production and further implementation of the above mentioned project was to be suspended and that UNICEF had withdrawn from the project. A subsequent telephone call to Mr. Rothermel confirmed that "some United States Members of the Secretary General's staff had voiced objections to the participation of the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation (AICF) and Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong in this recording project."

Since I have not received a written explanation but was informed by Mr. Rothermel that this matter will be submitted to you, Sir, for consideration, I hope you will allow me to state briefly my position:

I am surprised to find - after over 6 months of intensive work and considerable expenses - that sudden drastic objections against AICF's participation are being voiced, when in fact from the beginning of negotiations regarding the project, the participation of AICF was clearly stated, to wit:

1. Mr. Gottfried von Einem wrote on Febr. 3, 1975 a letter to Dr. Hennig, introducing me as a representative of Mr. Armstrong.
(copy of letter attached).

- 2 -

2. On May 2, 1975 during my personal meeting with Dr. Hennig, I presented the concepts of the project and left a written proposal which clearly states on Page 1 the participation of AICF.
(copy of proposal attached).
3. The same proposal was also submitted to UNICEF, (Miss Lunkenheimer) together with a copy of a letter of intent from Polydor International, dated April 24, 1975 (in German language) outlining the production term of the project, again clearly stating AICF, represented by me.
(copy attached).
4. A special record cover with a 12 page insert depicting in brief all participants, dignitaries and organizations was designed and a paste-up cover presented to all participants for approval and/or corrections before the final printing order was given. This paste-up cover was left on July 24, 1975 with Dr. Hennig's office for approval and returned to me the following day by his secretary with the remark that everything was fine.

After this the printing of 10,000 copies of the cover were ordered, shipped per air freight to New York and are now available for distribution mainly to YMCA offices, which had agreed to help in selling the record.
(attached copy).

Furthermore, I would like to emphasize that AICF's participation in this record project derives from Mr. Armstrong's meeting with President Kirchsclaeger of Austria, and several meetings with Mrs. Froehlich-Sandner, Vice-Mayor of Vienna and Mr. v. Einem where a cultural "bridge building" exchange program was discussed. This is now being implemented by bookings of Austrian artists and musicians for the AICF sponsored concert series 1975-76 for the benefit of many charitable organizations in Pasadena and the Los Angeles area, as documented in the enclosed brochure, in which UNICEF, Pasadena is also prominently displayed.

HANS W. QUAST

- 3 -

The same brochure also shows the various charitable and cultural activities which AICF generated or actively participates in, such as:

AICF, Bombay, India, with Dr. Nagendra Singh, International Court Justice, serving as member of the Board of Directors.

AICF, Japan, Israel, Egypt, Netherlands, Jordan, Philippines, etc. (See marked pages).

The enclosed Artur Rubinstein brochure may also be of interest.

I regret and apologize very much, Sir, to have to occupy your most valuable time with this letter, but the timely distribution of this record - a rather historical document - before the Christmas season can at least assure a small contribution to help some children in need somewhere to look towards a better future, which is the sole purpose of my personal involvement in this project.

I am available to discuss the matter further with anyone you choose to designate.

Respectfully,

Hans W. Quast
Project Co-ordinator.

HWQ:vs
encl.

HANS W. QUAST
2 W 45th St.
New York, N.Y. 10036

September 18, 1975

Ambassador International
Cultural Foundation,
300 West Green Sreet,
Pasadena, California 91129

Confidential!

Gentlemen,

In my previous telephone conversations and in a subsequent telex to you repeating my letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations, I outlined the reservations of some staff members at the United Nations and UNICEF about the participation of your foundation in the distribution of the planned recording of the von Einem cantata for the benefit of UNICEF. I further informed you that I had a meeting with Dr. Hennig and Mr. Rothermel at UN Headquarters and was later informed by Mr. Rothermel that the Secretary General had referred the matter to UNICEF with his recommendation to continue the project.

On Wednesday, September 17, I had a further meeting with UNICEF representatives Messrs. Matheson, Dick, Bailey and Miss Lunkenheimer and was again informed about the reservations voiced regarding the indirect participation of the World Wide Church of God, through AICF, in this project. I was informed that UN and UNICEF policies would have to be sensitively guarded and protected to minimize anticipated controversial press- and public responses to the project. It is therefore the wish of UNICEF to have assurances that:-

1. The record should not be offered to the public through commercial channels.
2. The record should not be discounted or offered free, or with a free-will donation.
3. AICF's participation should be voluntarily limited to:
 - a) Finance advance expenses up to the amount of \$ 25 000 only. This amount should be repaid from first proceeds to AICF without interest.
 - b) AICF should not become a beneficiary of any kind from the proceeds of the record.
 - c) AICF should not promote this record in any present or future AICF, Ambassador College or WorldWide Church of God publication, including Radio and Television programs produced by Garner Ted Armstrong, and funded directly or indirectly by Ambassador Colleges or the World Wide Church of God.

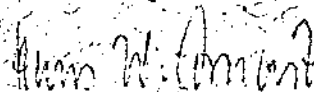
HANS W. QUAST

Page 2.

If the above mentioned points are being accepted, the present form of the record sleeve - as already produced - will be acceptable to the UN and UNICEF and can be used as advance sales instrument and as final record sleeve.

I wish to emphasize that a speedy reply to this letter would help to implement the final distribution preparations for the project, already delayed by this late development.

Sincerely



Hans Quast
Project Co-ordinator.

N Y OFFICE

WU INFOMASTER 1-018928A267 09/24/75
TLX AMBASCOLEX PSD
001 PASADENA CA SEPT 24
TWX 7105813754 N Y OFFICE
ATT HANS W. QUAST

MR. HANS QUAST 24 SEPT 75

DEAR HANS,

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR TELEX OF 9-19, I MUST EXPRESS ON BEHALF OF MR. RADER, MYSELF AND THE ENTIRE AICF STAFF SURPRISE AND CHAGRIN AT THE RECENTLY EMERGING RESERVATIONS EXPRESSED BY UNICEF TO THE FOUNDATION'S PARTICIPATION IN THIS IMPORTANT PROJECT COMBINING CULTURE AND HUMANITARIANISM.

HOWEVER, IN ORDER TO ASSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT FOR ALL CONCERNED, ESPECIALLY UNICEF, THE CONDITIONS ARE ACCEPTABLE TO AICF AS OUTLINED IN YOUR TELEX. WE ARE ALL LOOKING FORWARD TO THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THIS INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT PROJECT.

ROBERT KUHN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AICF 67-5452

1345 EST

N Y OFFICE

COSTS CALCULATION

UN - RECORD

		<u>FIRST 25000</u>	<u>SECOND 25000</u>	OR:	<u>50000 COMBINED:</u>
POLYBOR CHARGES:					
RECORD	DM	12. --	9.45		10.73
EXTRA SLEEVE	"	-.80	-.80		-.80
TEXT INSERT	"	-.22	-.22		-.22
	DM	<u>13.02</u>	<u>10.47</u>		<u>11.75</u>
EXCHANGE RATE: 1:2.5	#	5.21	4.19		4.70
AIRFREIGHT TO U.S. per record	#	.38	.38		-.38
CUSTOMS ETC.	#	.13	.13		-.13
SUB-TOTAL	#	5.72	4.70		5.21
ADVANCES RE-EMB.	#	.68	-.68		-.68
# 34,000 ₁ - TOTAL	#	6.40	5.38		5.89
INCOME: (7.99 less 2.-)		<u>5.99</u>	<u>5.99</u>		<u>5.99</u>
	LOSS	-.41			
			GAIN -.61		
			<u>- .41</u>		
DEDUCT LOSS					
TOTAL GAIN PER RECORD:	NONE		-.20		-.10

GAINS BASED ON 50000 RECORDS:

UNICEF / YMCA	=	#	100 000. -	}	# 399,500. --
RECORDING CO:	=	#	235 000. -		
EXPENSES: FREIGHT ETC	=	#	25 500. -		
EXPENSES: PRE-RECORDING + MARKETING	=	#	34 000. -		
QUAST CO: (OFFICE EXP.)	=	#	5 000. -		

Invitations Accepted

TR/mk bf. IK/AP/MP
cc. SG's Office

W

PH

14 April 1975

Dear Mrs. Pantaleoni,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to acknowledge your letter of 25 March inviting the Secretary-General to join you at the luncheon following the Annual Meeting of the United States Committee for UNICEF.

The Secretary-General very gladly accepts this kind invitation, and he is looking forward to being with you on 12 May.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Georg Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.
President
United States Committee
for UNICEF

Room A-6528

United States Committee for

UNICEF

United Nations, New York
Office of The President

Rec'd by hand

28. III. 75

cc: au

TR
/

Yes
A.

March 25, 1975

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

For the last few years, the luncheon following the Annual Meeting of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF has been highlighted by your presence. We left word in your office that this year the Annual Meeting would take place on Monday, 12 May, and the luncheon, as usual, at 1 o'clock in the West Terrace.

All of us greatly hope that you will be in town on that day and that you can join us.

With deepest appreciation always for your unfailing support of our work,

Most sincerely yours,



Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.
President

H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Timothy Rothermel
A:

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	X	POUR INFORMATION

L

Date:
27 June 1975

CR. 13 (7-73)

FROM:
DE: Elfi Lunkenheimer
on behalf of Mr. Jack Ling
UNICEF - Information Division

INFORMATION

UNICEF



PARIS, 28 JUIN 1975

GALA UNICEF A L'OLYMPIA A L'OCCASION
DE L'ANNEE INTERNATIONALE DE LA FEMME

Genève, le 20 juin - Un gala en l'honneur de l'Année internationale de la femme, organisé par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (UNICEF), se déroulera à l'Olympia, à Paris, le samedi 28 juin 1975 à 21 heures.

Participeront à ce gala, présenté par Peter Ustinov, des personnalités du monde du spectacle de renom international, parmi lesquelles Maria Bieshu, Lana Cantrell, Carolyn Carlson, Maria Rosa Cruz, Nathalie Delon, Buffy Sainte-Marie, Hephzibah Menuhin, Melba Moore, les Soeurs Poliakoff, Amalia Rodrigues, Graziella Sciutti, Mary Travers et l'Orchestre de la Télévision de Belgrade.

Tous les artistes prêteront gracieusement leur concours à cette soirée dont le bénéfice sera entièrement versé à l'UNICEF pour ses programmes d'aide en faveur des enfants et des mères des pays en voie de développement.

Ce spectacle sera enregistré et retransmis en différé par Antenne 2, et repris par la plupart des télévisions étrangères.

PALAIS
DES NATIONS
1211 GENÈVE

Tél.
(022) 34 60 11

Télégrammes :
UNICEF-GENÈVE

Télex : 27 908

(FIN)

Ramstein NCO Club, Biggest In Europe, Crossed \$2½-Mil In '74

By HAZEL GUILD

Ramstein, W. Germany, June 24. "It costs us \$3,000 every day just to open the doors of our club," notes Master Sergeant Jimmie L. Combs, the boss of the largest military club complex in Europe.

Ramstein NCO club, at the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, grossed a hefty \$2,500,000 last year, with an entertainment budget of around \$100,000 for bands, floor shows and discotheque.

It offers its 3,000-plus customers the chance to dance at just about the loudest and liveliest discotheque in Europe, the Cosmic World; to dine at the quiet and elegant Ambassador room, at the International Grill, or at the Main Ballroom which seats 400 and provides lots of lusty entertainment ranging all the way from celebrity performances to boxing championships.

Catering Service Too

In addition, the club runs a neat little catering service, staging up to 3,000 extra parties a year. It offers a "doughnut run" through the nearby Air Force housing area which brings in about \$12,000 a year, and even provides a "burrito wagon" selling spicy Mexican snacks to employees at the U.S. Air Force base.

When the slot machines were pulled out of the military clubs in Europe by Government order two years ago, the club lost an extra income of several million dollars a year and headed into the red. Last bad month was January, 1974, when the losses stood at \$6,000.

That thanks to some very astute

Summer Jazz Fest Bows At Top Of The Gate, N.Y.

A summer jazz festival is underway at the Village Gate's Top of the Gate, N.Y., which is run by Art D'Lugoff. Opener is the Ahmad Jamal Quintet, which is there through Sunday (29).

Other bills are Lonnie Liston Smith and The Cosmic Echoes, July 1-13; Charles Earland Quintet, July 15-27; Norman Connors Band featuring Jean Carn, July 29-Aug. 10; and Charles Mingus Quintet, Aug. 12-Sept. 14.

Bid Court To Free Two Suspects In Murder Of L.V. Hotel Exec's Wife

Las Vegas, June 24.

Rosalie Maxwell and Frank Lapena, accused of capital murder of Hilda Krause, wife of a Caesars Palace exec, should be freed on writ the Nevada Supreme Court was told last week. Defense attorneys Oscar Goodman and Douglas Crosby argued that not enough independent evidence existed to hold the two for trial.

Case involves Mrs. Krause, whose throat was slit after two men forced their way into the Krause home on Jan. 14, 1974. Her husband, Marvin Krause, was just leaving for his job at the hotel when he was accosted by two men and ordered back into the house. Later, Gerald Weakland confessed he was the

Columbus Burlesque Testing Zoning Law

Columbus, O., June 24.

City officials filed suit against Charles and Donald Simon, owners of the Garden Theatre, in an effort to shut down the latest effort at nude burlesque. Named as a co-defendant was Garden Enterprises Inc., the company that leases the near Northside house, which previously showed films.

The city filed charges on grounds that a burlesque show violates city zoning ordinances. Defense Attorney Larry Sturtz's lone contention was that the zoning ordinance is unconstitutional and therefore unenforceable.

Vice squad officer Thomas Williams testified he paid \$6 admission and saw three strippers ending their acts wearing nothing more than their shoes. Judge Tommy Thompson dismissed the Simons as defendants, ruling that they merely own the building and do not control the conduct of lessees.

Those arrested included manager Gerald Gifford, ticket seller Patty Kegwood and strippers Dianne Croft, Victoria Banks and Maya Cherokee.

Fight Over Surprise Auditing May Cost Sahara Tahoe 50G

Reno, June 24.

The Nevada Gaming Control Board has filed a complaint against the Sahara Tahoe Hotel charging that two state agents were kicked out of the casino counting room during a surprise audit last month

Vegas Hotel-Motel Occupancy Soared To Record Level In '74

By BILL WILLARD

Las Vegas, June 24.

More than 9,000,000 hotel and motel rooms were occupied during 1974, a record number, states the Marketing Study on Occupancy Trends compiled by Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Authority.

The statistic booklet containing hotel-motel occupancy figures in Las Vegas during 1973-74. Strip and downtown, heaviest weekends and local computations alongside national averages has been mailed to 700 tourist biz leaders in southern Nevada.

Although a record number of rooms was occupied last year, occupancy percentages were down 5%, but 3,628 more rooms kept the percentage down. Of interest is the fact that occupancy level of the Strip is only 2% above downtown occupancy. Altogether the occupancy level has been nearly 20% above the rest of the country.

Rossi Ralenkotter, marketing research manager of LVCVA and editor of the summary, says in the foreword that this is the first time that the occupancy percentages of the Las Vegas hotel-motel industry have been categorized and analyzed.

One of the interesting bits of info is that Las Vegas is still a weekend spa, but the gap is narrowing between weekend and weekday visitors. Also, earlier reports stated that hotels experienced more occupancy biz, but the booklet confirms that hotels in 1974 ran up an 86% occupancy level while motels averaged 68.7%. A graphical

8 Femme Singers To Aid UNICEF At Paris Concert

Eight femme singers are scheduled to perform Saturday (28) at the Paris Olympia for UNICEF, honoring 1975 as International Women's Year. Event is designed to raise both public awareness and funds for women in developing countries.

Hosted by Peter Ustinov, who serves as "Europe's Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF," the concert features Buffy Sainte-Marie, Lana Cantrell, Melba Moore, Mary Travers, Anna Moffo, Petula Clark, Caroline Carlson and Mireille Mathieu.

Iowa Nitery Ops Test Constitutionality Of Anti-Nudity Ordinance

Des Moines, June 24.

Charles J. Brooks and Larry Sewald, operators of Whistler's Go-Go Parlor here, have filed suits in the Polk County District Court challenging the constitutionality of two ordinances banning nudity and nude dancing in taverns.

Suit contends that the ordinances, passed June 2, deprive them of the economic benefits of a valid business. They also claim they are being denied their right of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

The new ordinances ban public exposure of the aureola of a woman's breast. Suit says that this

FmG/AZ
cc-SG

9 juin 1975 F.Mayrhofer/az 3802-A 5418

EOSG

SEÑOR ERNESTO GARRIGO JIMENEZ
PRESIDENTE ASOCIACION UNICEF ESPAÑA
CALLE JOAQUIN COSTA 61
MADRID 6
ESPAÑA

IMMEDIATE

AGRADEZCO SU CABLE SOLICITANDO ENTREVISTA CON SECRETARIO GENERAL EN MADRID. SUGIERO SE PONGA EN CONTACTO CON MINISTERIO ASUNTOS EXTERIORES MADRID QUE ESTA ORGANIZANDO LA VISITA. SI LO PERMITE EL PROGRAMA, EL SECRETARIO GENERAL, QUIEN NO SE ENCUENTRA EN NUEVA YORK EN ESTE MOMENTO, TENDRA MUCHO GUSTO EN RECIBIR A LOS REPRESENTANTES DE LA ASOCIACION UNICEF ESPAÑA.

MAYRHOFER-GRUNBUHEL
AUXILIAR ESPECIAL DEL
SECRETARIO GENERAL

F.Mayrhofer Grunbuhel Special Assistant

WUI NYK

2020 COM122 MAY268

MADRID TLRN 83 4 1300 VIA WUI

INCOMING
INFO COPY

EXCMO DE KURT WALDHEIN SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
EDIFICIO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

NEWYORK

Handwritten notes:
The
It is better that they
should get in contact
with Frank Phillips
which is impossible
proceeding
4 of program
Action
Kotter
attending
to work on this

ENTERADO DE VUESTRA PERMANENCIA EN MADRID DURANTE TRES DIAS
SOLICITO RECIBA JUNTA DE GOBIERNO ASOCIACION UNICEF ESPAÑA PARA
COMPLIMENTARLE XXXXX Y DARLE CUENTA PERSONALMENTE DE NUESTRAS
ACTIVIDADES CADA VEZ MAS IMPORTANTES
EN FAVOR DE UNICEF ORGANISMO DEPENDIENTE DE VUESTRA STOP
AGRADECERIAMOS CONTESTACION A ASOCIACION UNICEF ESPAÑA CALLE
JOAQUIN COSTA 61 MADRID 6 STOP RECIBA MIS SALUDOS Y MI
MAS RESPETUOSA CONSIDERACION

ERNESTO GARRIGO JIMINEZ PRESIDENTE ASOCIACION UNICEF ESPAÑA

TIME SENT 244PM

LJM

UNATION62450

file - UNICEF

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. Labouisse's office contacted me this morning with the following two requests:

1. At an appropriate point in the Secretary-General's speech to the U.S. Committee for UNICEF today, could a warm reference be made to the fact that the Secretary-General has asked Mr. Labouisse, and he has agreed, to remain as Executive Director of UNICEF through 1976?

2. Since the UNICEF Executive Board begins its meetings on Wednesday, 14 May, could there be a press release issued tomorrow announcing that Mr. Labouisse has agreed to continue to serve as Executive Director through 1976?

T. Rothermel
12 May 1975

15 April 1975

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse
Executive Director
UNICEF

The Secretary-General

Post of Assistant Secretary-General in UNICEF

In view of the arguments mentioned in your memo of 27 March 1975, I agree with your proposal to up-grade the post of Deputy Executive Director (Programmes) presently occupied by Dr. Charles Egger, to Assistant Secretary-General

United States Committee for

UNICEF



A future for every child.

April 18, 1975

Dear Mr. Badura-Skoda:

Secretary - General Waldheim's office has generously shared with UNICEF and our Committee your gracious offer of a benefit concert, during your February 1976 tour of the United States.

We would be pleased and proud if it were possible to make this event a benefit for UNICEF and the world's children - especially if arrangements could be made for such a gala to precede and, in fact, launch your tour. Hopefully, it could be held in the General Assembly Hall of the United Nations.

We would assume that the date and other details might best be worked out with your U.S. management, but we have been unable to find out who that is (not even Irving Kolodin - who was interested to learn that you are returning - was able to give us that information).

May we, therefore, ask that you write us this information and, at the same time, notify the representative that our Committee will be in contact with him or her shortly.

Sincerely,

C. Lloyd Bailey
C. Lloyd Bailey
Executive Director

CIB/kk

cc: Mr. G. Hennig
Mr. H.R. Labouisse
Mr. J. Ling

Mr. M. Paul Badura-Skoda
Zuckerhandlgasse 14
A-1190 Vienna, Austria

FILE w/prev. corr.
under UNICEF

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4-1234



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

cc: (for info)
Ryan, Akatani, Morse,
Sipilä, Lewandowski,
Sg's ofc.,
CABLE ADDRESS UNICEF

14 February 1975

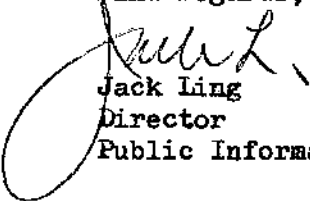
Dear Tim:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation that we plan to have the International Women's Year Concert in May. The March 8th date has proved to be unrealistic in terms of securing top artists, television arrangements, and the sale of tickets.

We are delighted to have received Mr. Hennig's letter confirming the Secretary General's agreement in principle to use the hall for a concert honoring the International Women's Year as well as raising funds for UNICEF.

We will be in touch with the various departments concerned about the cost and physical arrangements for the use of the General Assembly Hall. The exact date will be decided within the next two or three weeks to accommodate the top artists and the scheduled use of the hall.

Kind regards,


Jack Ling
Director
Public Information

Mr. Timothy Rothermel
Executive Office
of the Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

UNICEF

Kudo S.I.K.



FNS CHARITY CAMPAIGN

file

Secretariat, c/o Fuji Telecasting Co., Ltd. 7 Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, Japan. Phone: (03)353-1111 *M*

29th January, 1975

Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Waldheim,

I should like to express my heartfelt thanks for your donation of the goods to the FNS Charity Campaign, which we could put up to the auction in our year-end show on 31st December, 1974 for the purpose of supporting UNICEF's activities; the relief of poor children throughout the world.

Encouraged with the success in the Campaign in last year, we are going to keep up a similar scheme also in this year. I do hope that you would favor us with your continued sympathy.

Thanking you once more for your warm contribution and cooperation, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Toshikane Bojo
Secretary-General
FNS Charity Campaign

GH/TR/mk bf. ~~MF~~
ccs. SG

Mr. Ryan
Mr. Lewandowski
Mr. Morse
Mr. Akatani
Mrs. Sipila

12 February 1975

Dear Mr. Heyward,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, who is at present away from New York on an official trip in Europe and the Gulf States, I wish to acknowledge your letter of 29 January regarding the use of the General Assembly Hall on Saturday, 8 March, for a special concert sponsored by the United States Committee for UNICEF.

The Secretary-General agrees to the use of the General Assembly Hall for the purposes outlined in your letter on the understanding that any costs incurred by the use of the Hall would be reimbursed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Georg Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant

Mr. E. J. R. Heyward
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund
Room A-6008

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Anton Prohaska
A: Head of the Secretariat
of the Executive Office

DATE: 4 February 1975

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: _____

FROM: C. C. Timbrell
DE: Officer-in-Charge
Office of General Services

cc Timbrell

SUBJECT: Use of General Assembly Hall on 8 March
OBJET: Use of General Assembly Hall on 8 March

Please refer to your memorandum of 3 February addressed to Mr. Ryan on the above subject. The Office of General Services considers that the use of the General Assembly Hall by UNICEF for the purpose described would not be inappropriate. We will be happy to provide whatever services are required. It is understood, of course, that the United Nations will be reimbursed for the costs which result from the use of the Hall.



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

29 January 1975

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

.....

To celebrate the International Women's Year and to raise funds for the United Nations Children's Fund, the United States Committee for UNICEF is prepared to sponsor a special concert of outstanding women performers from the world of music. Several of the artists on the attached list have already expressed interest in taking part in the concert.

The U.S. Committee for UNICEF has agreed to cover the costs of the concert, to work with designated United Nations officials on all arrangements, and to sell tickets to the general public. Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Secretary-General of the International Women's Year, as well as members of the International Women's Year Arts Festival Committee, have assured us of their support for the concert.

Since Saturday, 8 March 1975, will be International Women's Day, we believe that this would be a most appropriate date for the concert. We also believe that the United Nations General Assembly Hall would be the most suitable place for the concert to mark the Year, which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly.

Furthermore, UNICEF is planning to video-tape the concert for fund-raising and information purposes in various parts of the world. A number of TV organizations have indicated interest in this.

/...

Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017



- 2 -

Under these circumstances, I am writing to seek your approval for the use of the United Nations General Assembly Hall on the evening of 8 March 1975 for this concert. Upon hearing from you, we shall work with the relevant departments on the basic cost of using the Hall.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "E.J.R. Heyward".

E.J.R. Heyward
Acting Executive Director

Joan Baez (212) 451-0767
c/o Manny Greenhill
Folklore Productions
1671 Appian Way
Santa Monica, California 90401

Cher (212) 275-4531
c/o Dick Grant
141 South Carowood Drive
Los Angeles, California 90024

Judy Collins (212) 489-0310
Rocky Mountain Productions
1775 Broadway
New York, New York 10019

Ella Fitzgerald (213) CR1-1186
Norman Grantz (Mrs. Atwater)
718 North Sierra Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Olivia Newton John (213) 278-8899
6 Viga Street OR: c/o ICM
London, W1 England Dan Cleary
8399 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

Carole King (212) 826-0477
Ode Records A&M Records
c/o Lou Adler OR: (Pat Luce or
1416 North La Brea Sue Falot)
Hollywood, Calif.
90028

Shirley MacLaine (212) 759-6272
100 East 52nd Street OR: Jonas Halperin
New York, N.Y. Rodgers & Cowan
10022 598 Malison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Bette Midler
36 Barrow Street
New York, N.Y. 10014 OR: c/o Arron Russo
(Pat Murlow) 24th Floor
International Business Mgt.
641 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021

Liza Minnelli (212) 889-6443
1443 Devlin Drive OR: c/o Lois Weber Smith
Los Angeles, Calif. Pickwick Public Relations
90069 370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Maria Muldaur
c/o Mace Neufeld (Elliot Abbott)
BNE Associates Ltd.
9454 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite 309
Beverly Hills, California 90212

(213) 273-7020

Anne Murray
c/o Ren Grevatt Associates
200 West 57th Street
Suite 907
New York, New York 10020

(212) 582-0252

Dory Previn
(Howard Portugais)
2533 Zorada Drive
Los Angeles, California 90046

(213) 278-0733
(213) 273-7020

Diana Ross
c/o Lee Solomon
William Morris Agency OR:
1350 Ave. of the Amer.
New York, N.Y. 10019

c/o Jonas Halperin
Rogers & Cowan
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

(212) 759-6272 Jonas
(212) JU6-5100 Lee

Buffy St. Marie
c/o Rudy Altobelli
10050 Cielo Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210

(213) 274-4510

Carly Simon
c/o Arlene Rothberg
166 East 75th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Lily Tomlin
c/o Stu Langer (Irene Pinn)
Omnipotent, Inc.
8899 Beverly Blvd.
Suite 612
Los Angeles, California 90048

Mary Travers and Friend
635 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

(212) 683-4070

~~TR/mk bE. MP~~
cc. SG

KEEP
PENDING

3 February 1975

Mr. Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Anton Prohaska
Head of the Secretariat
of the Executive Office

Use of General Assembly Hall on 8 March

Before his departure the Secretary-General agreed, in principle and subject to any comments you may have, to the request of UNICEF to use the General Assembly Hall on 8 March, which is contained in the attached letter.

Before replying to UNICEF's request, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have about this request by the end of the week.

TR/mlk bf. MP
cc. SG

Mr. Bradford Morse
Under-Secretary-General
for Political and General
Assembly Affairs

3 February 1975

Anton Prohaska
Head of the Secretariat
of the Executive Office

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3 February 1975

Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Conference Services

Anton Prohaska
Head of the Secretariat
of the Executive Office

Use of General Assembly Hall on 8 March

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Before replying to UNICEF's request, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have about this request by the end of the week.

TR/mk bf. MP
cc. SG

Mr. Robert J. Ryan
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of General Services

3 February 1975

Anton Prohaska
Head of the Secretariat
of the Executive Office

Use of General Assembly Hall on 8 March

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Before replying to UNICEF's request, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have about this request by the end of the week.

NOTE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached letter, received today from the Acting Executive Director of UNICEF, requests the use of the General Assembly Hall on the evening of Saturday, 8 March 1975 for a concert of famous women performers from the world of music. The event would serve the twofold purpose of raising funds for UNICEF and drawing attention to International Women's Day, 8 March.

The United States Committee for UNICEF is prepared to cover any costs which may be incurred for such a concert, to handle the sale of tickets and to work closely with the concerned Secretariat officials in preparation for this performance. The concert also has the full support of Mrs. Sipila.

UNICEF officials had informally spoken with me about this matter earlier this week, and I suggested that they put this request to you in writing. I have also received assurances from UNICEF that such a concert will not have any of the repercussions that followed the last concert held in the General Assembly Hall (The Little Angels of Korea).

Should you agree, in principle, to UNICEF's request, comments on this matter will be sought from the concerned Secretariat officials including Mr. Lewandowski, Mr. Morse, Mr. Akatani and Mr. Ryan, and a response to UNICEF will be prepared on the basis of these comments.

T. Rothermel
30 January 1975

NYT - 29 Jan

Top Women Performers Plan Gala Benefit at U.N.

By JOHN ROCKWELL

A gala benefit concert with some of the best-known women performers in pop music, is being planned for the United Nations General Assembly on the evening of March 8.

The concert will take place on International Women's Day as the formal opening for several months of concerts and events organized by the International Women's Year.

Income derived from the sale of tickets (at benefit prices) in the 2,050-seat General Assembly and from commercial time on television specials projected for later dates in both this country and in Europe will go to UNICEF, which is organizing the concert along with the arts festival executive board. Tickets for the event are not yet on sale.

According to a spokesman for the United Nations Children's Fund, the following performers have "expressed an interest in participating" without fees (no written contracts have yet been signed): Cher, Ella Fitzgerald, Olivia Newton-John, Carole King, Gladys Knight, Shirley MacLaine, Bette Midler, Liza Minnelli, Anne Murray, Dory Previn, Diana Ross, Buffy Sainte-Marie and Mary Travers. Glenda Jackson has been approached to be master of ceremonies.

Joan Baez and Bonnie Raitt, the spokesman said, are more doubtful. Judy Collins, Roberta Flack, Aretha Franklin, Joni Mitchell, Marta Muldaur, Helen Reddy, Linda Ronstadt, Carly Simon and Barbra Streisand have declined invitations.

A Literary Reading

The concert March 8 will be preceded by a literary reading March 7 at Town Hall, with such women writers as Nikki Giovanni, Sue Merriam, Marian Seides and Alice Walker, ac-

ording to Marilyn Boll, the director of the executive board of the International Women's Arts Festival. On March 9, there will be a concert of non-Western music by women performers.

Miss Boll said yesterday that the arts festival would concentrate primarily on events in the New York area, but would encourage other cities and countries to observe the role of women in the arts—particularly Mexico City, which may be the site of a women's arts festival concurrent with the major conference there of the International Women's Year, from June 23 to July 4.

Miss Boll said that the New York arts events would stress women as creators, rather than as performers.

Other events under consideration include a film retrospective in the week following March 9 and several visual arts shows opening March 8. In May, for three days, the festival will present an exhibition of women's books on a Staten Island ferry making regular runs.

The summer months will see a variety of art walks through SoHo galleries, dance programs (including one at Alice Tully Hall on Sept. 16 called "Isadora Lives," with talks, dance and film clips about Isadora Duncan), poetry workshops, a classical music concert Sept. 17 at Tully Hall, a crafts show in store windows and stores along Fifth Avenue, arts events in city parks and various symposiums.

The women who are organizing the arts festival are volunteering their services, Miss Boll said, and are raising money privately for the activities, mostly from corporations; the festival has no direct budget connection with the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS



CHILDREN'S FUND

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Note from:
Jack C.S. Ling
Director, Public Information

*Tim, as
attached -
Thanks -*

29/1/11 *Jack C.S. Ling*

Pledging Conference

(The idea of a Special Pledging Conference for UNICEF was first broached by Ambassador Reyes of the Philippines, Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board, during the 1973 annual board meeting. Earlier the United National General Assembly (Res. 3015 (XXVII)) had set a target of \$100 million for UNICEF regular income from all sources (Governments, UNICEF Committees, Greeting Card sales) for 1975. This was UNICEF's first special pledging conference, but it is hoped that the GA will authorize the event every year).

It should be noted that there are three types of income: Government regular (annual) contributions, NGO regular (annual, including greeting cards) and contributions for special purposes (Indochina, Sahel, Liberation Movements, etc. from both Governments and NGOs).

At the conference, of the 149 Governments invited to attend, 94 announced contributions for UNICEF's general resources in 1975 totalling \$61.7 million in regular (annual) contributions. UNICEF estimates at least \$2.5 million will come from Governments that did not announce, raising the 1975 income from this source of contributions to \$64.2 million or 10.5% over 1974.

Also at the conference, 7 Governments announced contributions for special purposes amounting to \$5.4 million. So in fact a total of \$67.1 million was actually pledged.

Other income

Expected regular income from non-governmental sources should be about \$ 22 million in 1975 if the trends of the last few years continue. This would bring the total contributions for regular assistance to \$ 89 million or \$11 million short of the \$100 million target.

If contributions for special purposes, which fluctuate according to the disasters in any given year, reach the same level in 1975 as in 1974, namely \$ 15 million then the total income for UNICEF in 1975 will be \$ 104 million, an increase of 9.5% over the total of \$95 million for 1974.

VB
AD

UNITED NATIONS
Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Pledging Conference
on UNICEF
2nd Meeting (PM)

Press Release ICEF/1226
7 November 1974

TOTAL OF \$61,674,577 PLEDGED BY 94 GOVERNMENTS
AT FIRST PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received pledges totalling \$61,674,577 from 94 Governments today in the first Pledging Conference ever called to obtain contributions for the Fund.

Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director of UNICEF, told the Conference that, with another \$2.5 million expected in contributions from Governments unable to announce their pledges now, total contributions towards UNICEF's general resources in 1975 were tentatively estimated at \$64,174,000, or 10.5 per cent above the total of governmental contributions expected for 1974.

Fifty Governments had announced larger pledges for next year than for 1974, he noted. He added that, in addition to the money pledged for UNICEF general resources, seven Governments had announced contributions totalling \$5,429,563 for specific purposes.

Mr. Labouisse expressed hope that future contributors would bear in mind the great need for resources, even beyond the \$100 million target for 1975 set by the General Assembly. He noted that UNICEF also received sizable contributions from non-governmental sources. (These amounted in 1973, the latest year for which complete figures are available, to \$10.6 million from private individuals and organizations, \$7 million from sales of UNICEF Greeting Cards, and \$7.8 million in other income such as interest, staff assessments and commissions.)

The President of the one-day Conference, Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines), expressed gratitude to all those who had made the event "a modest success". The meeting was formally known as the 1974 United Nations Special Pledging Conference on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The 149 States which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies were invited to send representatives to the Conference. It was convened as authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 3124 (XXVIII) of December 1973.

(more)

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Pledging Conference
on UNICEF
1st Meeting (AM)

Press Release ICEF/1225
7 November 1974

SPECIAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR UNICEF OPENS

Sixty-five States announced pledges as the 1974 United Nations Special Pledging Conference on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) -- the first formal pledging conference ever held by the organization -- began this morning.

The Pledging Conference will continue this afternoon, with the Final Act to be signed when all the pledges have been made. In some cases, the speakers this morning said that the exact amount of their contributions would be announced later.

Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines) was elected President of the Pledging Conference, which was opened by Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

Henry Labouisse, Executive Director of UNICEF, addressing the Pledging Conference, said UNICEF was seeking, in addition to funds for its regular programmes, special contributions to help carry forward existing relief and rehabilitation programmes in Indo-China, the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Funds were also needed to meet some of the new and increasing needs of children resulting from the current economic crisis, he said.

Last year, in resolution 3124 (XXVIII) adopted on 13 December 1973, the General Assembly:

-- Reaffirmed its support for the policies of UNICEF and commended it for its invaluable service to children in need over the past 21 years;

-- Requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Executive Director of UNICEF, to convene during the General Assembly's twenty-ninth session, in 1974, a special Pledging Conference for voluntary contributions to be made to the Fund to facilitate the attainment of the target figure of \$100 million in the Fund's resources by 1975; and

-- Appealed to Governments to extend their full co-operation in helping to make the special Pledging Conference of UNICEF a success.

(more)

Opening of Pledging Conference

The 1974 United Nations Special Pledging Conference on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was opened this morning by PHILIPPE DE SEYNES Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

He spoke of the work done by UNICEF in meeting the needs of children and mothers and in helping States in their development. Youth was the most important resource Governments had, he said. An adult who had been poorly fed all his life would never be a productive adult, able to contribute to his country's development, and would probably be a burden on society, he said.

For more than a quarter of a century, UNICEF had been carrying out programmes in nutrition, mother and child care, and other fields, which were integrated into national development plans, to help Governments develop the human potential in their youth, Mr. de Seynes went on. UNICEF could also broaden its services to meet emergency situations, he said. The success of this Pledging Conference was important not only for UNICEF but for the United Nations as a whole and for mankind, he said.

Elections

Following adoption of the agenda, the officers of the Pledging Conference were elected.

NARCISO G. REYES (Philippines) was elected President of the Pledging Conference by acclamation.

The President, addressing the Pledging Conference, said he had long been associated with UNICEF.

UNICEF, he said, had provided help to hundreds of millions of children over the years. Today, this unique organization, for the first time in its more than quarter-century of existence was appealing to the generosity of participating nations at a formal Pledging Conference. The financial goal set by the General Assembly for UNICEF was \$100 million in regular contributions by the year 1975. The opportunity of helping to attain this goal invested this Conference with a special significance.

The Conference also marked another important step in the growing recognition of UNICEF not only for the humanitarian aspects of its work but also for its vital role as a United Nations operational agency for development, he remarked.

"A test of conscience, our response to the plight of the world's poor children is also a measure of our fidelity to the Charter and of our concern for the future", the President stated.

(more)

A sense of urgency should inform this Conference, he said. A state of emergency for children existed. "A great human tragedy is unfolding before our eyes," he said, referring to the situation of the 500 million chronically hungry and malnourished children in the poverty-stricken countries of the "third world".

The President then said he understood that there was general agreement on the election of Ole Algard (Norway) and Jose Fernando Botero (Colombia) as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

They were declared elected by acclamation.

Statement by UNICEF Executive Director

HENRY LABOUISSSE, Executive Director of UNICEF, said that this Special Pledging Conference was proposed to help UNICEF reach by 1975 a target of \$100 million in regular annual contributions for long-term programmes. This target, proposed in 1970, no longer seemed ambitious because of the eroding effects of inflation; but to reach it, \$16 million more was needed in annual contributions than was expected in 1974.

In addition, the world had experienced and millions of children had suffered from a series of emergencies, he went on. Accordingly, UNICEF now sought about \$40 million in special contributions to help carry forward existing relief and rehabilitation programmes in Indo-China, the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In addition, very substantial further funds were needed to meet some of the new and increasing requirements of children, resulting from the current economic crises, he said.

For this reason, he urged that this Conference be regarded as an occasion not only to announce support for UNICEF's regular programmes, but also for special contributions for relief and rehabilitation, as well as for the new requirements of children's programmes stemming from the current economic and food crises. He said that there did appear to be a growing awareness that an emergency situation faced hundreds of millions of children in many developing countries. The type of assistance provided by UNICEF -- supplies, equipment, training grants -- was precisely what the most seriously affected countries appeared to need.

He wished to draw attention to the paradox that, while the world was beginning to think in terms of new levels of external aid in billions, it might overlook programmes such as UNICEF's, costing only millions. He hoped this would not happen. He assured Governments that UNICEF's programmes were fully co-ordinated at the country level with other sources of aid and that they benefitted from the technical advice of the specialized agencies concerned in the United Nations system.

(more)

In conclusion, he expressed UNICEF's profound appreciation to the Governments concerned for agreeing to hold this Pledging Conference. Governments had established a wonderful record of participation, he said --- 124 of them had contributed in 1973.

Pledges Made

The rules of procedure for the Pledging Conference were adopted, and the President drew attention to the pledging forms distributed to delegations. He then called upon delegations to announce their pledges, and said the Final Act would be signed after all speakers had made their pledges.

HISHAM AL-KHUDHAIRY (Iraq) said that no effective progress could be reached if children grew up malnourished and weak. He pledged \$121,000 to UNICEF for 1975.

EAMONN KENNEDY (Ireland) said this first Pledging Conference was milestone in the history of UNICEF. This year, Ireland had contributed an extra \$58,000 for special programmes in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and the Sahelian region, in addition to its regular contribution. For 1975, he said, he was instructed to pledge 75,000 pounds, equivalent to \$174,000, for the regular budget of UNICEF.

ALBERTO CAVAGLIERI (Italy) said that his Government's contribution to UNICEF would be 400 million liras, equivalent to \$600,000, subject to parliamentary approval. This represented an increase of 33 per cent over the previous contribution.

RICHARD PIERCE (Jamaica) pledged 12,000 Jamaican dollars.

MASAO KANAZAWA (Japan) said his delegation was not yet able to announce Japan's pledge for 1975, because the budgetary proposals were still in preparation. It would be at least as much as the current year's contribution, however.

SHEHAB EL DIN MADI (Jordan) said that his country's contribution to UNICEF would be 5,000 Jordanian dinars, which was a little more than \$15,000.

YUSUF ABDUL BHAGHA (Kenya) pledged 140,000 Kenyan shillings, or about \$21,000, as a token contribution to UNICEF, as well as 120,000 Kenyan shillings for maintenance of the UNICEF Office in Nairobi.

FAKHRI SAGHIYYAH (Lebanon) said his Government pledged 85,000 Lebanese pounds, equivalent to \$35,000 and hoped to increase it.

CHRISTOPHER MINIKON (Liberia) pledged \$20,000 to UNICEF for 1975.

R. M. K. MCALE (Malawi) pledged \$2,000 to UNICEF for 1975.

(more)

TAN SRI J. SARDON (Malaysia) said he, as former Minister of Health in his country, had seen the outstanding work done by UNICEF. He would make a special pledge of 5,000 Malaysian dollars, equivalent to \$2,000, in addition to the regular contribution of 195,625 Malaysian dollars.

CARMEL V. VELLA (Malta) pledged 2,000 Maltese pounds, equivalent to \$5,100, to UNICEF for 1975.

T. NARIKHUU (Mongolia) pledged \$2,600, in national currency, to UNICEF for 1975.

H. GAJENPAAN (Netherlands) pledged a regular contribution of 5 million Netherlands guilders, approximately \$1.9 million, for 1975. This represented an increase of 25 per cent over last year's regular contribution.

R. J. GATES (New Zealand) said his country was one of the highest per capita contributors to UNICEF. His country had last year increased its contribution by 55 per cent and planned to do the same this year. It would contribute \$NZ700,000 and would also make special contributions of \$NZ150,000 for humanitarian relief in Zambia to liberation movements and \$NZ250,000 for relief and rehabilitations in the Indo-China peninsula. The total came to \$1,430,000, he said.

GUILLERMO LANG (Nicaragua) said that, despite the fact that his country had suffered from natural disasters in 1972 and 1973, his Government pledged to UNICEF the modest sum of 210,000 cordobas or about \$30,000.

Mrs. RUDA T. MOHAMMED (Nigeria) said that, last year, her Government had pledged the equivalent of \$91,000. Serious consideration was being given this year to increasing that amount. The exact amount would be communicated as soon as possible.

OLE ALGARD (Norway) said that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute 22 million Norwegian kroner, or about \$4 million. In addition, it pledged, subject to parliamentary approval, \$7 million Norwegian kroner or \$1.3 million for the financing of projects under Norway's bilateral agreement with UNICEF. Norway, he said, was one of the two largest per capita contributors to UNICEF. Its projected contribution in 1976 -- which was not yet approved -- was 30 million Norwegian kroner or about \$5.4 million.

AHMED HAMOUD AL-MAAMIRY (Oman) said his Government was increasing its contribution from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

ABDUL MATIN (Pakistan) said his Government was contributing 747,000 Pakistani rupees, an increase of 33 per cent.

RICARDO WALTER STUBBS (Peru) said his Government would increase its contribution by 20 per cent.

(more)

LEANDRO I. VERCELES (Philippines) said his Government pledged \$230,000 to UNICEF, subject to the normal process of budgetary approval in his country.

MACIEJ LUBIK (Poland) pledged 6,300,000 zlotys, an increase of 5 per cent over last year.

JASIM YOUSIF JAMAL (Qatar) pledged \$200,000, and asked that \$50,000 of this be used for relief and rehabilitation in the Suez Canal zone of Egypt.

SAN YONG PARK (Republic of Korea) said that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government pledged \$56,000 to UNICEF's 1975 regular programme.

GUY des CLOSIERES (San Marino) said that this was the first time a representative of his country was taking the floor. He could not provide the exact amount of his Government's contribution at this time, although UNICEF would be informed later. His was a small country and therefore the contribution would have to be a modest one.

GAAFAR M. ALLAGANY (Saudi Arabia) pledged \$500,000, and said it was a sizable increase over last year.

H. M. LYNCH-SHYLLON (Sierra Leone) said that his Government was fully aware of the disastrous situation in which many children in the developing countries found themselves today. His Government pledged \$5,000, subject to parliamentary approval.

T. T. B. KOH (Singapore) pledged \$S31,250 or \$12,500 for 1975.

FERNANDO SCHWARTZ-GIRON (Spain) pledged \$167,392.

W. S. NAMAYAKKARA (Sri Lanka) said that his Government pledged 86,250 Ceylonese rupees, equivalent to \$12,896. In addition, his Government pledged the equivalent of 70,000 rupees in pounds sterling for 1975.

AWAD MOHAMED ELHASSAN (Sudan) pledged \$30,000, which he said was in no way proportionate to the invaluable assistance UNICEF provided to the children in his country, particularly in southern Sudan.

N. H. MALINGA (Swaziland) said that his Government pledged \$2,870 to UNICEF.

STAFFAN BURENSTAM-LINDER (Sweden) said it was the special responsibility of the economically-strong countries to help the most vulnerable group of society -- children. He mentioned the work of UNICEF in Indo-China and the newly-decolonized African countries, as being of particular merit. Sweden, he said, pledged 55 million Swedish krona or \$12 million for 1975. In order to facilitate long-term planning, Sweden pledged 55 million krona also for 1976.

(more)

SIGISMOND MARCUARD (Switzerland) spoke of the outstanding work done by UNICEF in difficult circumstances and with limited resources. He pledged \$1,800,000 as his Government's contribution to the regular budget and also special contributions for projects in Bangladesh, Indo-China, Afghanistan and Mali.

ELIAS ARIS (Syria) said that his Government pledged 100,000 Syrian pounds for 1975. This represented an increase of 30,000 Syrian pounds over the previous year.

WILLIAM SCHUPPUS (Togo) said his Government pledged 3 million CFA francs.

Mrs. ANNETTE AUGUSTE (Trinidad and Tobago) pledged 30,000 Trinidad and Tobago dollars, equivalent to \$15,000.

ALI HACHANI (Tunisia) pledged \$303,724. Tunisia would also contribute \$13,000 for the North African bureau.

L. CANDAN GOKSEMIN (Turkey) said that his Government pledged 3,333,333 Turkish liras to the 1975 UNICEF budget.

Y. M. MATSEIKO (Ukraine) pledged 112,000 roubles.

EVGENY N. MAKLEYEV (Soviet Union) said that his Government attached great importance to the activities of UNICEF, especially with regard to the children in the developing countries. For 1975, it would contribute 607,500 Soviet roubles. His delegation reiterated its stand for a reduction of 10 per cent in the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council and the funds saved used for development assistance.

SAID AL-SHANSI (United Arab Emirates) pledged \$100,000 for the regular budget, and said his Government would always be ready to help UNICEF.

DAVID BROAD (United Kingdom) said his Government had increased its contribution last year and this year would give a further £100,000 in addition to its regular contribution of £1,400,000, equivalent to \$3,500,000. It would also contribute to special programmes.

S. CHALE (United Republic of Tanzania) pledged 221,500 Tanzanian shillings.

MICHAEL SCELSI (United States) commended UNICEF for its work. He said the United States placed special emphasis on reduction of malnutrition. Today, with a potential world food emergency, adequate nutrition had to be given priority attention. Secretary Kissinger, in his speech before the World Food Conference, had stressed the need to guarantee man's nutritional requirements and had pointed out that in developing countries inadequate food distribution and the cost of food dooms the most vulnerable groups -- mothers and children -- to inferior quality as well as insufficient quantity.

(more)

UNICEF had been a major force in attempting to reduce malnutrition, he said, and the United States hoped that the agency would continue and intensify its efforts in this area. It also hoped that other organizations would join UNICEF in the surveillance of this problem, reaching toward the goal of final eradication of this most devastating problem.

The United States had supported UNICEF from its founding, both with regular and special contributions, he said. He regretted that he could not announce a specific contribution at this time. The Executive Branch of the Government had requested \$15 million and he hoped this sum would be approved by Congress.

PEDRO CAMACHO (Venezuela) said that his Government pledged 500,000 bolivars. This represented an increase of 57 per cent over last year.

Miss ZAGORKA ILIC (Yugoslavia) pledged the same amount for 1975 as it did in 1974, but proposed an increase for 1976.

Z.I. CHABALA (Zambia) said that his Government pledged 36,000 kwachas, equivalent to \$56,160, for 1975. Fifty per cent of this amount was for local costs.

Y.P. MAROOFI (Afghanistan) said his Government was increasing its contribution by 25 per cent in appreciation of the UNICEF programme in Afghanistan. The exact amount would be announced later.

MOHAMED BENHOCINE (Algeria) said that his Government pledged \$85,000 to UNICEF. His country appreciated the work done by UNICEF.

Miss HAYDEE VICTORIA OSUNA (Argentina) said her Government was increasing its contribution next year to \$115,000.

A.J. DRURY (Australia) said that his Government pledged \$A875,000 to UNICEF, equivalent to about \$1,146,250. In addition, his Government pledged a special contribution of \$A400,000 to support UNICEF's relief and rehabilitation programme in Indo-China.

WOLFGANG WOLTE (Austria) pledged 4,650,000 Austrian schillings, equivalent to \$248,600. This was an increase of 16 per cent over 1974.

M. HOSSAIN ALI (Bangladesh) said his country's economic problems had been compounded by the floods and the world economic crisis. Nevertheless, his Government would contribute \$1,000 in local currency.

PATRICK NOTHOMB (Belgium) pledged 22 million Belgian francs, equivalent to \$550,000. Belgium had donated 20 million Belgian francs in 1974.

(more)

RINCHHEN TSERING (Bhutan) said that his Government attached great importance to the work of UNICEF, especially in the developing countries. His Government pledged its first contribution to UNICEF of \$1,000, payable in local currency.

ARMANDO SALGADO MASCARENHAS (Brazil) said his Government and people had given continuing support to UNICEF. He spoke of the problem of the high rates of child mortality in his own country and elsewhere. Children were dying of starvation and lack of care. In some cases the aid provided was wasted, he said. Powdered milk had been used instead of chalk to mark the lines of soccer fields. He pledged \$100,000 and said he hoped UNICEF would do its best to bring down child mortality rates.

CHRISTO KOSSEV (Bulgaria) pledged 50,000 Bulgarian leva, more than 75 per cent over what was pledged in 1974.

Col. SAN MAUNG (Burma) said that his Government pledged £2,500 and 5,000 kyats, in addition to the yearly contribution of £24,000 and 25,000 kyats. He thanked the Secretary-General of the United Nations and UNICEF for the promptness with which they had responded to the request for assistance made during the floods in Burma in July and August of this year.

GUERODOT G. TCHERNOUCHTCHENKO (Byelorussia) pledged 56,230 roubles to UNICEF for 1975.

CARLOS FRANZ (Chile) pledged \$130,000.

LUIS-FERNANDO BOTERO (Colombia) pledged \$350,000, plus \$22,000 in local currency for the maintenance of the UNICEF Office in Colombia.

BERNAL VARGAS (Costa Rica) said that his Government pledged \$30,000 to UNICEF.

MIGUEL ALFONSO MARTINEZ (Cuba) expressed his Government's full support for the work of UNICEF, especially in the developing countries. Cuba had recently been elected to the Executive Board of UNICEF, he noted. Cuba had decided to increase its contribution to \$100,000.

The Pledging Conference then adjourned at 1:03 p.m. until 3 p.m. today.

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS
Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Pledging Conference
on UNICEF
1st Meeting (AM)

Press Release ICEF/1225/Corr.1
7 November 1974

SPECIAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR UNICEF OPENS

CORRECTION

In Press Release ICEF/1225 of 7 November, the seventh paragraph on page 7 should read:

"Y. M. MATSEIKO (Ukraine) pledged 112,500 roubles."

* * * * *

WI -

Are you still
interested in them?

T. Rothman

12 Nov.

yes: thanks

Mk: please file file

UNICEF



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



PROVISIONAL

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11 November 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

1974 UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE ON THE
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 7 November 1974, at 10.50 a.m.

<u>Temporary President:</u>	Mr. de SEYNES	Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
<u>President:</u>	Mr. REYES	Philippines

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AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED ON 11 NOVEMBER 1974, THE TIME-LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 14 NOVEMBER 1974.

The co-operation of delegations in strictly observing this time-limit would be greatly appreciated.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT, speaking on behalf of the Secretary-General, declared open and welcomed members to the 1974 United Nations Special Pledging Conference on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The Fund was perhaps the most concrete example of United Nations concern for human beings. Reference was frequently made to the future of humanity, but rarely with such real significance as when speaking of the activities for which UNICEF had won the Nobel Prize. In the early years of its existence, UNICEF had earned a reputation for meeting the needs of children in emergencies, and subsequently it had gradually assumed quite different tasks. It played a vital role in the United Nations system in helping States to develop and it had been instrumental in making people aware of the true meaning of the term "human resources". UNICEF had helped Governments to understand the development potential of their youth. Member States must make every effort to try to contribute more than the modest sum fixed by UNICEF as its 1975 target. An adult who had been undernourished and sick during childhood or had lived in poverty in adolescence would not be productive. It might well be impossible to educate or even employ such a person, who could be a complete failure and a burden on society.

It was wrong to speak of the "current" crisis; the crisis was in fact chronic. Every effort should be made to deal with the situation, which threatened to get worse. Among those bodies which had already proved their worth, UNICEF was one of the most effective. Over 800 million children were benefiting from its assistance and more than half of them belonged to the countries most severely affected by recent economic events. For over 25 years, UNICEF had worked on a wide range of programmes that were essential to the proper growth of children, covering such subjects as nutrition, maternal and child health, education and training, which were increasingly incorporated in national development plans. UNICEF provided the necessary framework to help Governments realize the human resource potential of young people and that framework could be expanded rapidly. UNICEF's response to emergencies had shown that the Fund was capable of action on a much wider scale

(The Temporary President)

than its current resources allowed. Investment in the future through UNICEF was minimal compared to the benefits it would eventually bring to society. It was to be hoped that the Special Pledging Conference would be a success not only for UNICEF but for the United Nations as a whole and for humanity.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (A/CONF.64/L.1)

The provisional agenda was adopted.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The representative of SWEDEN nominated Mr. Reyes (Philippines) for the office of President.

Mr. Reyes (Philippines) was elected President by acclamation.

Mr. Reyes (Philippines) took the Chair.

The PRESIDENT expressed his gratitude for the honour conferred upon his country and himself. Over the past 21 years, he had been closely associated with UNICEF either at Headquarters or in the field. No United Nations agency was more deeply imbued with a spirit of dedication or closer to the hearts of the world's poor. Action-oriented, prompt and practical in its work, UNICEF had assisted hundreds of millions of children who would help to shape the course of history. For the first time, UNICEF was appealing to the generosity of participating nations at a formal pledging conference. The financial goal set by the General Assembly for UNICEF was \$100 million in regular contributions by 1975.

The Pledging Conference was also an important step in the growing recognition of UNICEF as a United Nations operational agency for development. Appreciation of that role had increased with realization of the value of the human factor in development. The children of today would be tomorrow's workers, planners and nation-builders. Similarly, peace could be achieved only if it was sown in the hearts of today's children in the form of compassion for the less fortunate, a sense of common humanity and the belief that all mankind belong to one family, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The international community's response to the plight of the world's poor children was a measure of its fidelity to the Charter and its concern for the future. A state of emergency for children

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(The President)

had been declared by the Executive Board of UNICEF in May 1974 and subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. He hoped that the members of the Conference would rise to the challenge and help an entire generation of suffering children in the poverty-stricken countries of the third world.

ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

The PRESIDENT said that he understood that there was general agreement on the election of Mr. Ålgård (Norway) and Mr. Botero (Colombia) as Vice-Presidents of the Conference. He asked the Conference to dispense with the procedure of formal nominations and said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that Mr. Ålgård and Mr. Botero were elected Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

Mr. Ålgård (Norway) and Mr. Botero (Colombia) were elected Vice-Presidents by acclamation.

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNICEF

Mr. LABOUISSÉ (Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund) said that the Special Pledging Conference was taking place at a time when the need for UNICEF assistance had never been greater. The Conference was being held in order to help UNICEF reach its target of \$100 million in regular annual contributions for long-term programmes by 1975. When proposed in 1970, the target had represented a doubling of the level of those contributions. With the eroding effects of inflation and the subsequent increase in needs, the target no longer seemed ambitious but some \$16 million more in annual contributions than those expected in 1974 would be needed to reach it.

In addition, the world had experienced, and many millions of children had suffered from, a series of man-made and natural disasters. UNICEF was therefore seeking some \$40 million in special contributions to carry on existing relief and rehabilitation programmes in Indo-China, the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. It would need very substantial additional funds to help meet the new and increasing needs of children resulting from the current economic crisis. He would be leaving immediately after the Conference for the World Food Conference in Rome to discuss one of the most important aspects of those additional needs.

He urged once again that the Special Pledging Conference be regarded as an

(Mr. Labouisse, UNICEF)

occasion not only to announce support for UNICEF's regular programmes but also special contributions for relief and rehabilitation and to help meet the new requirements of children's programmes stemming from the current economic and food crises.

Since he had already reported on UNICEF's work to the Second Committee, he merely wished at the present time to draw attention to a few points. Firstly, there was growing awareness that an emergency situation faced hundreds of millions of children in many developing countries. The Executive Board of UNICEF had drawn that situation to the attention of the General Assembly and of the world as a whole. Secondly, the type of assistance provided by UNICEF - supplies, equipment, training grants and some local costs - was precisely what the most seriously affected countries needed in both normal programmes and emergency programmes. UNICEF's type of work had a built-in capacity for rapid and effective response if it received the requisite financial support. Thirdly, he drew attention to the paradox that, while the world was beginning to think in terms of new levels of external aid in billions of dollars, it might well overlook programmes such as UNICEF's which cost only millions. UNICEF hoped that that would not happen. It was well aware that Governments were confronted with many appeals at the current time. However, he could assure them that UNICEF's programmes were fully co-ordinated at the country level with other sources of aid and that they benefited from the technical advice of the specialized agencies. Thus, although appeals for funds were presented separately, they formed an indispensable part of a larger whole.

In conclusion, he expressed appreciation to the Governments concerned for agreeing to hold the Special Pledging Conference. He hoped that it would mark a major advance in UNICEF's capacity to respond to children's needs. In 1973, 124 Governments had contributed to UNICEF. He requested Governments to take the necessary action immediately or in the weeks ahead to achieve a further record in enabling UNICEF to reach its 1975 target of \$100 million.

ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE (A/CONF.64/L.2)

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the rules of procedure were identical to those adopted by the Pledging Conferences on UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Conference agreed to adopt them.

The rules of procedure were adopted.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

The representative of IRAQ, speaking on behalf of all members of the Conference, congratulated the President and Vice-Presidents on their election.

The future of the developing countries was dependent upon their children. No progress could be achieved if they were weak, undernourished, crippled or mentally handicapped. UNICEF played an important role in helping children who were the foundation stones of the future. He hoped that the developed countries would make contributions that were appropriate to the enormous task facing UNICEF and that the target would be reached. His Government had pledged a voluntary contribution for 1975 of \$121,000.

The representative of IRELAND recalled that his country had always been a strong supporter of UNICEF, which it considered one of the most important bodies of the United Nations with a high standard of achievement. Subject to parliamentary approval, he had been authorized to pledge £75,000, the equivalent of \$174,000, as Ireland's contribution to the regular budget for 1975. In addition, Ireland would contribute \$358,000 to special projects in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and the Sahelian region, making a total contribution of \$532,000. He expressed appreciation for the work done by the Executive Director of UNICEF and his staff. The task facing UNICEF should unite all members of international community, because there could be nothing more deserving of support than the health and well being of the children of the developing world.

The representative of ITALY said that his country had always been a staunch supporter of and an important contributor to UNICEF. His Government's contribution for 1975 would be, subject to Parliamentary approval, Lit 400 million, equivalent to approximately \$600,000, which represented an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year's contribution.

The representative of JAMAICA said that his country continued to support the activities of UNICEF and pledged an amount of \$J 12,000 for 1975.

The representative of JAPAN said that his country attached much importance to the activities of UNICEF and had consequently made consistent efforts to increase its contribution over the past few years. In 1973, it had made a

special contribution of \$1 million for UNICEF's activities in the Indo-China peninsula. His Government was not yet in a position to pledge a specific amount for its 1975 contribution since the relevant budgetary proposals for that year were still in the process of preparation. However, the amount of his country's regular contribution would be at least the same as for the current year. His Government would make every effort to increase its contribution and would communicate its decision to the Secretary-General as soon as the budgetary allocations had been finalized.

The representative of JORDAN announced that his Government's contribution for 1975 would be JD 5,000, equivalent to approximately \$15,000.

The representative of KENYA informed the Conference that his Government would make a token contribution of KSh 140,000 for 1975. It had also allocated KSh 120,000 for the administration of the UNICEF office in Nairobi for 1974-1975.

The representative of LEBANON said that his Government's contribution to UNICEF for 1975 was equivalent to \$35,000 in local currency. Moreover, his Government was planning to increase its contribution, subject to Parliamentary approval, and would inform the Secretary-General in due course of the amount.

The representative of LIBERIA said that his Government had pledged a contribution of \$20,000 to the UNICEF regular budget. A decision had not yet been taken with regard to its special contribution for 1975. His delegation would announce its contribution as soon as the amount was determined.

The representative of MALAWI said that his country had closely followed the activities of UNICEF over the years. His Government intended to make a modest contribution of \$2,000 for 1975.

The representative of MALAYSIA recalled that there were at least 400 to 500 million children in the most seriously affected countries who faced a very bleak future. His delegation therefore welcomed and supported the declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries, and hoped that urgent action would be taken. His Government was making a special pledge of \$M 5,000, equivalent to approximately \$2,000, in addition to its normal annual contribution.

The representative of MALTA pledged £M 2,000, equivalent to approximately \$5,100 for 1975. That amount was double his Government's previous contribution to UNICEF.

The representative of MONGOLIA stressed that his country attached great importance to the activities of UNICEF and appreciated the efforts made to promote co-operation between the Fund and his country. His Government would contribute \$2,600 in national currency to UNICEF for 1975.

The representative of the NETHERLANDS recalled that his Government had increased its contribution to UNICEF over the past few years. In 1974, his Government's regular contribution had amounted to \$1.5 million. In the same year, his country's contributions for special emergency programmes in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, the Indo-China peninsula and the Sudano-Sahelian region had amounted to more than \$2.5 million. As an expression of continuing support for UNICEF's activities and subject to Parliamentary approval, his Government intended to make a regular contribution of f. 5 million, equivalent to approximately \$5.9 million, representing an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year's contribution.

The representative of NEW ZEALAND noted that his country had long been a supporter of UNICEF and was one of its largest contributors. His Government had increased its regular contribution to UNICEF by 55 per cent the previous year. Subject to Parliamentary approval, his country would contribute \$NZ 700,000 for 1975. New Zealand had also decided to support a number of special programmes. It would contribute \$NZ 150,000 for a project in Zambia and \$NZ 250,000 for UNICEF relief projects in the Indo-China peninsula. Its total contribution would be equivalent to \$US 1,430,000.

The representative of NICARAGUA announced that, although his country had been severely affected by an earthquake in 1972 and a hurricane in 1973, it would make a contribution of \$C 210,000, equivalent to approximately \$US 30,000.

The representative of NIGERIA recalled that his Government had contributed \$91,000 to UNICEF the previous year. It was considering an increase in its contribution for the current year. The exact amount would be communicated to the Executive Director as soon as it was determined.

The representative of NORWAY promised his Government's continuing support for the activities of UNICEF. Subject to Parliamentary approval, his country intended to contribute NKr 22 million in fully convertible currency, equivalent to about \$4 million. In addition to that regular contribution, his

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Government would contribute NKr 7 million, equivalent to approximately \$1.3 million, for the financing of projects under bilateral co-operation agreements with UNICEF for 1975.

His country was one of the largest per capita contributors to UNICEF. Its projected contribution for 1976 was NKr 30 million or approximately \$5.4 million. He stressed that that amount was merely a planning figure and had not yet been approved.

The representative of OMAN expressed his Government's appreciation of the various UNICEF projects. His Government had decided to increase its voluntary contribution to UNICEF from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

The representative of PAKISTAN said that his Government would contribute PRs 747,000 for 1975, which represented an increase of 53 per cent over 1974.

The representative of PERU observed that his Government's contribution for 1975 would represent an increase of 20 per cent over its previous contribution. He stressed the importance of the work done by UNICEF in increasing the standard of living of children in developing countries. His Government would contribute \$120,000 for 1975.

The representative of the PHILIPPINES said that he had been authorized by his Government to announce a contribution of \$230,000 for 1975, subject to the normal process of budgetary approval. That was evidence of his Government's continuing support for UNICEF and its concern for the welfare of children in developing countries.

The representative of POLAND emphasized that his country attached much importance to the work of UNICEF. Its contribution for 1975 would be Zl 6.3 million, which represented an increase of 5 per cent over its contribution for 1974.

The representative of QATAR announced that his Government had decided to contribute \$200,000 to UNICEF to assist it in carrying out its 1975 programme. His country was aware of the need to provide assistance to mothers and children in the Suez Canal zone whose homes had been destroyed by warfare. His Government therefore requested that \$50,000 of its total contribution should be allocated to relief and rehabilitation activities in that zone.

The representative of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA voiced full support for UNICEF activities and announced that, subject to approval by the National Assembly, his Government would contribute \$56,000 for the regular programme.

The representative of SAN MARINO pointed out that his country had a small population and a low national income. The exact amount of his country's contribution would be announced in due course. In accordance with its long democratic tradition, his country assisted UNICEF in activities designed to help children in developing countries.

The representative of SAUDI ARABIA said that his Government's contribution for 1975 would be \$500,000 in fully convertible currency, which represented a sizable increase over its contribution the previous year.

The representative of SIERRA LEONE said that his country was fully aware of the serious situation facing children in developing countries. UNICEF required the support of the entire international community to meet the immediate needs of the young and to help countries to establish long-range programmes in the field of health, education and nutrition. His Government therefore pledged a contribution of \$5,000, subject to Parliamentary approval.

The representative of SINGAPORE reaffirmed his Government's strong support for the work of UNICEF and pledged a contribution of \$S 31,250, equivalent to approximately \$US 12,500, for 1975.

The representative of SPAIN said that, in view of the current monetary situation, his Government's contribution would be \$167,392, which was the same as the previous year.

The representative of SRI LANKA endorsed the Executive Board's declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries. His Government pledged to contribute SRs 86,250 in local currency, or approximately \$12,896, and SRs 70,000 in pounds sterling, or about \$10,466, for 1975.

The representative of the SUDAN pledged \$30,000 for 1975. That was by no means proportionate to his Government's appreciation of the assistance provided by UNICEF to children in his country. His delegation supported the declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries.

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The representative of SWAZILAND said that he was pleased to announce that his Government would contribute the equivalent of \$2,870 for 1975, in appreciation of the work done by UNICEF.

The representative of SWEDEN said that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Sweden would contribute SKr 55 million (a little over \$12 million) to UNICEF for 1975, an increase of 10 per cent over its current contribution. An identical contribution was planned for 1976.

The representative of SWITZERLAND recalled that his Government had always fully supported UNICEF. The Swiss Government had decided to increase its regular contribution to SwF 5.5 million (\$1,830,000) in 1975. In addition it would make a second special contribution of SwF 650,000 (\$216,000) to the relief and rehabilitation programme for Indo-China, and a contribution of SwF 200,000 (\$66,000) for the new programme of assistance to Bangladesh. Lastly, it would provide up to SwF 120,000 (\$40,000) for a joint Swiss-UNICEF project for hydrogeological prospecting in Afghanistan, and SwF 900,000 (\$300,000) for a water supply programme in Mali.

The representative of the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC pledged his Government's contribution of LS 100,000 for 1975, an increase of LS 30,000 over the current year.

The representative of TOGO said that his Government would contribute CFAF 3 million in national currency for 1975.

The representative of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO announced a contribution of \$TT 30,000 (\$US 15,000) for 1975.

The representative of TUNISIA pledged \$33,750 for 1975, an increase over Tunisia's current contribution, which was \$27,000. In addition, it was contributing \$13,250 for the UNICEF Regional Office for North Africa and 1,000 Tunisian dinars for the UNICEF National Committee in Tunis.

The representative of TURKEY said that his Government would contribute LT 3,333,333 for 1975.

The representative of the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC announced a contribution of R 112,500 for 1975.

The representative of the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS stressed that his Government attached great importance to the work of UNICEF on behalf of the children of the developing countries. It welcomed the fact that UNICEF was providing financial support and giving direct assistance to developing countries in the fields of health and education. His Government would contribute R 607,500 for 1975. It was obvious that substantial resources were required to deal with the problems with which UNICEF was concerned. Use should be made of the resources currently being spent unproductively on technical and armaments programmes. He appealed to Member States to promote the proposed World Conference on Disarmament and to secure a 10 per cent reduction in the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council, as recommended by General Assembly resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), so that the funds thus released could be used for assistance to developing countries.

The representative of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES said that the humanitarian activities of UNICEF had the continuing support of his Government, which would contribute \$100,000 to the regular programme for 1975. In addition, it would always be ready to make other contributions as they were needed.

The representative of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND said that his country had increased its contribution to UNICEF by 60 per cent in 1974 and it would increase its contribution for 1975 by £100,000, bringing it to £1.4 million, the equivalent of about \$4.5 million. It was making a further contribution of £1 million, in addition to its contribution to the regular programme, for the relief and rehabilitation programme in Indo-China, £500,000 of which would be available early in the coming financial year.

The representative of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA said that his Government greatly appreciated the assistance it had received from UNICEF, which had co-operated with government ministers and departments in implementing a programme of health and maternal and child care in the United Republic of Tanzania. Despite its financial difficulties and the urgent demands on its budget for development purposes, his country was contributing TSh 221,500 for 1975. It trusted that the role of UNICEF would expand and that Tanzanian co-operation with UNICEF would be increasingly fruitful.

The representative of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA expressed his Government's support for UNICEF and for its programmes in health, education, welfare and nutrition, which were so vital to future generations. With a potential world food emergency in the offing, the United States placed special emphasis on the reduction of malnutrition; in addition, nutrition must be given priority attention. As Secretary of State Kissinger had stated at the World Food Conference, inadequate food distribution and the cost of food doomed the most vulnerable groups in developing countries - mothers and children - to inferior quality as well as insufficient quantity where food was concerned. UNICEF had been a major force in attempting to reduce malnutrition, and the United States hoped it would continue and intensify its efforts in that area. It trusted also that other organizations would join UNICEF in monitoring the nutrition situation as a step towards eradicating hunger.

The United States had supported UNICEF since its foundation, not only with regular contributions but with special donations for emergency situations and special programmes. It looked forward to continuing that support. He regretted that the United States Government was not able to make a specific pledge at the present time, owing to the fact that congressional action on the United States contribution had not yet been completed. The Executive Branch had requested \$15 million and it was hoped that Congress would act upon that request very shortly. The United States delegation would inform the Secretary-General of the amount of the pledge as soon as possible.

The representative of VENEZUELA announced a contribution of B 500,000, an increase of 57 per cent over its contribution for 1974.

The representative of YUGOSLAVIA said that his country shared the deep concern of UNICEF for the situation of children, particularly in the poorest countries. He welcomed the Executive Board's declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis; that declaration would draw attention to the needs. Yugoslavia's moral and material support for UNICEF was far greater than could be expected of it according to its place on the scale of contributions, where it was seventeenth. It would make the same contribution for 1975 as it had for 1974 and consideration was being given to increasing the amount in 1976.

The representative of ZAMBIA announced a contribution of K 46,000 in local currency, equivalent to \$56,460, 50 per cent of which would be used to cover local costs. His Government was considering an increase in its contribution but was unable to specify the figure at the present time.

The representative of AFGHANISTAN said that his Government had increased its regular contribution by 25 per cent. That decision had been taken to mark its approval of UNICEF's maternal and child health programmes in Afghanistan, which laid emphasis primarily on education and health. The Secretary-General would be informed of the actual amount of the increased contribution in due course. He trusted that many countries, particularly the industrialized countries, would be able to increase their contributions so that UNICEF could expand its programmes in the countries where they were most needed. Afghanistan had made special contributions to UNICEF's programmes for children, particularly the food and nutrition programmes. It would make a contribution to UNICEF's special programmes as soon as it could but it was not in a position to do so at the present time. It pledged its full co-operation in achieving the aims of the special programmes.

The representative of ALGERIA announced a contribution of \$85,000 for 1975, which was the same as in 1974. His Government appreciated and supported UNICEF's activities to the full.

The representative of ARGENTINA said that the Government and people of Argentina fully supported the international action undertaken by UNICEF and trusted that funds would be forthcoming for it to continue its valuable work. For its part, her Government had increased its contribution for 1975 to \$115,000.

The representative of AUSTRALIA announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Australia would contribute \$A 875,000 to UNICEF for 1975, which was roughly equivalent to \$US 1,146,250. That was a slight increase over the contribution for 1974, which had been the equivalent of \$US 1,139,053. In addition, his Government was making a special contribution of \$A 400,000, subject to Parliamentary approval, for the relief and rehabilitation programme in Indo-China, an increase over its contribution to that programme in 1974, which had been \$A 250,000. Australia would continue to support a wide range of UNICEF activities under both the regular and the special programme.

The representative of AUSTRIA said that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Austria would contribute S 4,650,000 (\$248,600) for 1975, an increase of 16 per cent over its contribution for 1974.

The representative of BANGLADESH expressed deep gratitude and appreciation to UNICEF for its assistance in mitigating the difficult situation in Bangladesh and helping to meet the needs of children. This situation had been desperate after the war of liberation and it had since been aggravated by the economic crisis of the floods. Bangladesh was contributing \$1,000 in local currency for 1975 as a token of its appreciation of UNICEF's work.

The representative of BELGIUM said that, subject to Parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute BF 22 million for 1975, the equivalent of \$550,000. It had contributed BF 20 million in 1974. It hoped to be able to provide associate experts to work on UNICEF projects.

The representative of BHUTAN said that his Government attached great importance to the role of UNICEF in improving the education, health and welfare of children, particularly in the developing countries. Bhutan's first contribution would be \$1,000 in local currency.

The representative of BRAZIL said that the Government and people of Brazil had always supported UNICEF's activities. They and UNICEF were associated in a truly human enterprise. The food problems being discussed at the World Food Conference in Rome and the population problems that had been discussed at the World Population Conference in Bucharest raised many perplexing questions which would have their impact on UNICEF's programmes. He wondered why an important report undertaken under the auspices of the Brookings Institution and the Ford Foundation, which was being prepared for the World Food Conference, had not yet been published. It was the fruit of a year and a half's research in Brazil on which \$2 million had been spent. The urgency of the study was highlighted by the fact that out of Brazil's 100 million population, 25 per cent were in the 0-5 year age group, which accounted for four fifths of all deaths in Brazil. Consideration should be given also to the fact that funds which could save millions of children's lives were being expended on unproductive projects such as trips to the moon and the production of atomic weapons. A decision to launch such programmes was tantamount to a death sentence on millions of children.

Brazil had many pressing problems affecting children - starvation, undernourishment, disease. Attempts to assist in the solution of those problems often encountered the further problem of ignorance, when supplies which could be used to feed children were wasted or used for other purposes. Brazil was anxious to support UNICEF's efforts to the utmost but it had to think of its own problems. It would, however, contribute \$100,000 to UNICEF for 1975.

The representative of BULGARIA said his Government had always supported UNICEF and had recently adopted a broad programme of national measures to support the Fund's activities. It pledged 50,000 Bulgarian leva for 1975, an increase of 75 per cent over its contribution for 1974.

The representative of BURMA said that his country would contribute £2,500 for 1975 in addition to its earlier contribution. He wished to express Burma's appreciation to UNICEF for the assistance it had provided during the floods in Burma in July and August 1974. UNICEF had provided medical supplies and carried out relief and rehabilitation measures which had been of tremendous help. All countries faced with natural disasters had of course to help themselves, but they could not but be grateful for the help provided by UNICEF.

The representative of the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC said that his Government had supported the noble and humanitarian work of UNICEF for many years. A representative of his country was now serving on the Executive Board, which was striving to solve the problems of children in developing countries. There was no denying that those problems, like many others, were the result of colonialism and the plundering of those countries' resources. His Government would make a contribution of R 56,230 for 1975.

The representative of CHILE said his country greatly appreciated the work of UNICEF and would contribute \$130,000 for 1975.

The representative of COLOMBIA said that UNICEF was one of the most important agencies in the United Nations family. He pledged a contribution of \$350,000 plus a further contribution of \$Col 22,000 in national currency for the UNICEF offices in Colombia.

The representative of COSTA RICA pledged \$30,000 for UNICEF's programmes.

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The representative of CUBA said that his Government strongly supported UNICEF's work for children, particularly in the developing countries. Since 1960, the revolutionary Government of Cuba had collaborated with UNICEF and had constantly broadened and increased its co-operation. He trusted that Cuba's recent election to the Executive Board would enable it to strengthen that collaboration. Cuba had decided in 1974 to increase its contribution by nearly 50 per cent. The contribution had been \$30,000 in 1972, mainly in the form of sugar, \$100,000 in 1974, in cash, and in 1975 it would again be \$100,000 in cash.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 7 November 1974, at 3.20 p.m.

Chairman:

Mr. REYES

Philippines

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STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE (continued)

The representative of CZECHOSLOVAKIA pledged Kcs. 750,000.

The representative of DAHOMY said that, as his country had been greatly affected by the economic crisis, it would make a token contribution of CFAF 1 million payable in national currency.

The representative of DEMOCRATIC YEMEN announced that his Government would contribute \$1,000, as a token of its support and appreciation for UNICEF's activities.

The representative of DENMARK said that his delegation had co-sponsored the draft resolution adopted by the Second Committee, endorsing the Declaration by the Executive Board of UNICEF of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis and appealing for increased contributions from Governments. In a response to that appeal his Government would again increase its contribution and, subject to parliamentary approval, would contribute DKr 8.5 million which was equivalent to \$1.5 million. Denmark would continue to co-operate closely with UNICEF and to finance joint projects with the Fund, thereby contributing to programmes of long-range benefit to children in developing countries. In 1974 Denmark had provided DKr 7.5 million for a UNICEF rural water supply project in Viet-Nam as part of its assistance to the North and South Viet-Namese people. It had also contributed DKr 20 million, (equivalent to \$3.3 million), for a reconstruction and a rehabilitation programme in Indonesia and in August had undertaken to contribute a further DKr 20 million to a UNICEF assistance programme in Bangladesh for clean water supply to villages.

The representative of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC said that his Government would announce its pledge shortly.

The representative of ECUADOR pledged \$25,000 in recognition and support of UNICEF's work.

The representative of EGYPT said that his Government pledged LE 55,000 equivalent to some \$155,000, that represented an increase of LE 5,000 since 1974, payable in national currency; the decision to increase its cash contribution had been made despite the constraint on the budget imposed since the 1967 war with Israel and was a tribute to the work that UNICEF was doing for the children and mothers throughout the world. His Government deeply appreciated the Fund's assistance in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Suez Canal cities which had suffered 80 per cent destruction as a result of blind Israeli aggression against civilians. UNICEF's participation in such reconstruction was in direct implementation of section X subparagraph (c) of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic Order.

The representative of FIJI said that his Government would pledge the equivalent of \$2,000 as an indication of its belief in UNICEF's immense value in promoting economic and social development.

The representative of FINLAND said that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government was pledging Fmk 3,100,000, equivalent to approximately \$825,000, payable in convertible currency. That represented a 35 per cent increase over its contribution for 1974, and demonstrated continued support for UNICEF's goals and work and confidence in its administration.

His Government appreciated the assistance it had received in the execution of projects undertaken under the multi-bi co-operation agreement it had with the Fund and regretted that it could not at the present time announce its contribution to the "multi-bi" component.

The representative of FRANCE announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute F 8,630,875 equivalent to about \$2 million. He commended the Fund's administration for its dedicated work, particularly in the field of nutrition and health, and urged UNICEF to play a role in the International Women's Year and in the improvement of the status of women.

The representative of GABON pledged CFAF 6,235,000 equivalent to approximately \$25,000.

The representative of GAMBIA pledged D. 1,000.

The representative of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC pledged that his Government would contribute DDRM 280,000. It attached great importance to support for children in the developing countries and each year many children from abroad spent their holidays in the German Democratic Republic, and students from many African, Asian and Latin American countries studied there. It had also taken measures to support health care and vocational training institutes in the developing countries and would continue to provide assistance along those lines. In its view, UNICEF should pay special attention to maternal and child health centres, the creation of conditions for free elementary education for all and the preparation of children and young people for jobs and careers.

The representative of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY pledged, subject to parliamentary approval, a contribution of DM 8 million, equivalent to approximately \$3.1 million. His Government would also finance projects on a funds-in-trust basis.

The representative of GHANA announced that his Government would increase its contribution from \$20 to \$40 thousand to help the Fund discharge its responsibilities towards children, who were the main victims of the present turbulent times.

The representative of GREECE pledged \$90,000 as a sign of its strong commitment to the objectives and work of UNICEF. In addition, pending implementation of the relevant resolution, his Government would contribute on a bilateral basis to relieve the plight of the children of the 50,000 families who had been displaced in Cyprus.

The representative of GUATEMALA said that, owing to the impact on the economy of several natural disasters, inter alia the hurricane that had hit Honduras, inflicting damage to crops and communications in his country and the continuing eruption of a volcano in the southern part of the country which was spreading destruction over a wide area, his Government would be unable to increase its contribution. He therefore pledged Q 15,000 which was the equivalent amount in dollars.

The representative of GUYANA said that, despite its limited financial resources, his Government would pledge \$G 12,000 as a demonstration of the importance it attached to the Fund.

Monsignor CHELI (Holy See) announced that the Holy See would contribute \$1,000 in 1975. The contribution was made in recognition of the admirable work of UNICEF. The Holy See noted with concern, however, that more and more of UNICEF's funds were being used for family planning programmes that were incompatible with the dignity of the human person.

Mr. TARDOS (Hungary) announced that his Government would increase its contribution to UNICEF by 50 per cent, thus bringing the figure for 1975 to Ft 300,000. The contribution would be made available during the first quarter of the year.

Mr. INGVARSSON (Iceland) said his Government would contribute IKr 2,165,000 for 1975. That figure represented a 20 per cent increase over the past year and would be deposited in a special bank account in Iceland for UNICEF.

Mr. HASHMI (India) said his Government would contribute Rs 10,000,000, equivalent to approximately \$1,300,000. The Indian contribution for 1975 represented an increase of 18 per cent over its 1974 contribution.

Mr. POEDJIOETOMO (Indonesia) announced that his Government which had always been anxious to co-operate in the implementation of UNICEF programmes, would contribute \$150,000 during 1975.

Mr. SHEMIRANI (Iran) said his Government had always been keenly aware of the importance of the work done by UNICEF and had followed its activities with interest. It was prepared to triple its contribution to the Fund, thus bringing the figure for 1975 up to an equivalent of \$1,000,000. His Government would also follow a new policy of taking on all the costs of executing UNICEF projects in Iran.

Mr. ELIASHIV (Israel) said that, despite the economic difficulties faced by Israel as a result of 27 years of Arab aggression, his Government was prepared to contribute, subject to parliamentary approval, the amount of \$45,000.

Mr. RETTEL (Luxembourg) announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute F 550,000, an increase of 10 per cent over its 1974 contribution.

Mr. COSSIO (Mexico) said that his country would continue its policy of contributing to UNICEF during 1975. However, because it was now in the process of preparing the budget, he would announce the amount of its contribution at a later stage.

Mr. BHATTARAI (Nepal) said his Government appreciated the valuable activities of UNICEF in developing countries. His country had benefited from UNICEF programmes, especially those relating to education and health. His delegation had no information regarding the amount of his country's contribution for 1975, but he had been authorized to inform the Conference that, despite the economic difficulties it faced, his Government would increase its contribution in 1975. The amount would be announced in due course.

Mr. CHAVANAVIRAJ (Thailand) said his Government, which appreciated the value of the activities carried out by UNICEF, had in the past followed a policy of making contributions both in cash and in kind. In 1973, it had contributed 1,000 tons of rice and \$112,500. Its contribution for 1975 would be at that same level.

Mr. HAYS (Canada) announced that his Government would contribute \$C 3,500,000, an amount which was equivalent to approximately \$US 3,550,000. That represented an increase of 40 per cent over its 1974 contribution. In increasing its contribution, his Government had wished to express its interest in the aims, principles and programmes of UNICEF and its appreciation of the efficiency with which they were put in practice. He wished to stress the need for food programmes, such as those being discussed at the World Food Conference currently being held in Rome.

The PRESIDENT informed the Conference that the following pledges had been received from Governments in writing:

The Government of Brunei had pledged B\$ 20,000, which was equivalent to \$US 8,262 for 1975.

The Republic of Maldives had pledged £460, payable in Sri Lanka rupee currency and equivalent to \$US 1,095 for 1975. That represented an increase of 15 per cent over 1974.

The Government of Western Samoa had sent a contribution of \$1,968 for 1975.

The Government of the Bahamas had left a pledging form signifying that it would contribute B\$ 3,000 for 1975.

Morocco had pledged \$55,000, an increase from the \$51,796 it had contributed during 1974. It would also give \$30,000 toward local administrative costs.

Rwanda had pledged \$3,000 for 1975, compared with \$2,000 in 1974.

/...

ADOPTION AND SIGNATURE OF THE FINAL ACT (A/CONF.64/L.3)

The PRESIDENT said that since there were no comments, he would invite the Conference to adopt the Final Act circulated under the symbol A/CONF.64/L.3 and requested the participants to append their signatures to it.

The Final Act was adopted.

Mr. LABOUISSE (Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund) said that 94 countries had pledged contributions totalling \$61,674,577. It was UNICEF's practice to accept pledges throughout the year. Many Governments which had not been able to make a pledge at the Conference would announce their contributions in due course. It was estimated that those contributions would amount to approximately \$2,500,000; that was a conservative estimate and he hoped the actual figure would be higher. He anticipated that the total amount of contributions to the Fund for 1975, including pledges made at the Conference and those pending, would amount to \$64,174,000. That represented an increase of 10.5 per cent over the total expected for 1974. It was encouraging to note that 50 Governments had increased their pledges and that seven Governments had made pledges for specific purposes totalling \$5,429,563.

Although Government contributions were the main source of income for UNICEF, it also received private contributions and income from its greeting card operation. It was difficult to estimate the amount it would receive from those sources.

He stressed the need to reach the \$100 million target for 1975 in order to offset the effects of inflation and to deal with the increasing needs of children throughout the world. He wished to express his gratitude to Governments that had made pledges, especially those that had increased their contributions, and appealed to those whose pledges were pending to do likewise.

CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE

The PRESIDENT declared the 1974 United Nations Special Pledging Conference on the United Nations Children's Fund closed.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N. Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release ICEF/1222
26 September 1974

NETHERLANDS CONTRIBUTES \$90,000 TOWARDS UNICEF
REHABILITATION AID IN SUEZ CANAL ZONE

(The following, reproduced as received from UNICEF, is being issued in New York and Geneva.)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) announced today that the Government of the Netherlands has made a special contribution of 250,000 guilders (\$US 90,000) towards its \$US 1 million rehabilitation programme in the Suez Canal Zone under which schools, health clinics and social welfare centres serving children and mothers will be rebuilt. According to estimates, 85 to 90 per cent of these institutions are in ruins and without equipment and approximately 1 million people were evacuated between 1967 and 1973.

Henry R. Labouisse, UNICEF Executive Director, expressed his sincere appreciation for the Dutch contribution, the first made toward the two-year reconstruction-rehabilitation programme. To launch the effort, the UNICEF Executive Board committed \$300,000 from general resources in May 1974.

An additional sum of at least \$600,000 in special contributions is urgently needed by the Children's Fund to provide construction materials, including cement reinforcement bars, timber, window and floor glass and school furniture. The immediate goal is the re-opening of 145 satellite primary schools, as well as health clinics and social welfare centres in Suez, Ismailia and Port Said areas.

* * * * *

IK/mmcf

4 February 1974

Dear Ambassador Reyes,

In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 57 (I) regarding the appointment of the Executive Director of UNICEF, I wish to consult you and your colleagues, members of the Executive Board, concerning the extension of the term of office of Mr. Henry R. Labouisse.

I propose to offer Mr. Labouisse an extension of his present contract for one year ending 31 May 1975. I hope this proposal will be acceptable to the members of the Executive Board of UNICEF. I would be grateful if you could let me know, after due consultations, the reaction of the Executive Board to this proposal.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

H.E. Mr. Narciso G. Reyes
Chairman
Executive Board
UNICEF.

cc. Mr. Hennig / Mr. Prohaska ✓
Mrs. Mira

cc: EM

sent

4

M

24 July 1974

Dear Count Pofo,

On behalf of Secretary-General Waldheim I wish to thank you for your letter of 4 July 1974 as well as for the enclosed photographs.

The Secretary-General and all of us here at UNICEF very much appreciate your continuing efforts on behalf of UNICEF and thank you for letting us know about your planned trip to Europe.

With best wishes for a successful and enjoyable journey.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Pordes
Associate Officer
Office of the Executive
Director

Count Pofo DeBathe
PO Box 11205
Piedmont Sta. I
Oakland, California 94611

cc: Mr. W. Ischinger
Mr. J. Ling
Miss D. Schleimer

4

94 / AT

Rec'd 17-vii

Children's Fairyland, U.S.A.

Lakeside Park on the shores of Lake Merritt, Oakland, California

Oakland, Calif.
July 4, 1974

bl

Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General
of the United Nations,
New York, New York.

Sir,

This may be my last visit to Europe. I have never been in Luxembrough, Iceland or Greenland. Monaco, yes. I gave a performance at the palace there on April 3, 1965.

I will be telling about the good that UNICEF does for children the world over. This trip will add three countries to the 80 that I have been in all at my own expense.

Sincerely,
Count PoPo DeBathe

Count PoPo DeBathe
PO Box 11205
Piedmont Sta.
Oakland, Calif. 94611

PS. I hope you remember me. I saw you last in San Francisco, Calif. Note back of photos.



COUNT "POPO" DE BATHE

THE INTERNATIONAL
AMBASSADOR OF FUN

Box 11205 FIEDMONT STATION
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94611
655-4754

THE UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF



To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:
This is to certify that in accordance with the orders of the Board of Directors
of the United States Campaign for UNICEF, she

Honorary Citation

is hereby granted and bestowed upon

Count Popo De Bathe

for distinguished conduct and ability in the performance of
outstanding service to the world's children

October 26, 1969

William R. ...
William R. ...



ICELANDIC LOFTLEIDIR

May 6, 1974

Count POPO De Bathe
Box 11205 Piedmont Station
Oakland, California 94611

Dear Count Popo,

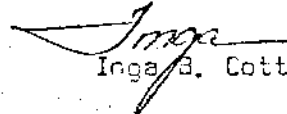
As per our conversation earlier today we are happy to confirm the following reservations:

TWA Flight#904Y July 22 Oakland/New York Dep. 8:35 a.m. Arr. 5:45 p.m.
Icelandic Flight#200Y July 22 New York/Luxembourg Dep. 9:30 p.m. Arr. 12:00 p.m.
Icelandic Flight#203Y August 04 Luxembourg/Keflavik Dep. 2:00 p.m. Arr. 4:30 p.m.
Icelandic Flight#201Y August 16 Keflavik/New York Dep. 3:15 p.m. Arr. 5:00 p.m.
TWA Flight New York/Oakland open

See you again next week!

Sincerely,

ICELANDIC AIRLINES, LOFTLEIDIR


Inga B. Cott

OSI: We are also holding following confirmed:

Luxair #607y July 27 Luxembourg/Nice dep. 11 am / arrival 1:30 pm
Luxair # 610y July 28 Nice/Luxembourg dep. 3:30 pm/ arrival 6 pm

Iceland Air #713y August 07 Keflavik/Narsarsuaq Dep. 11:55 am/ arr 10:45 am
SAS #712y August 09 Narsarsuaq/Keflavik Dep. 11:35 am/ arr 4:30 pm.

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Date: July 18, 1974



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THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

gratefully acknowledges your contribution of

-----Two hundred fifty eight and 07.100----- Dollars (\$ ^{258.07})

for use in its work in improving the welfare of children throughout the world
(ear marked for Ethiopian drought relief)

To:

United Nations Secretariat Staff
c/o Mr. George Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant
to the Secretary General
Room 3802-C
United Nations

Treasurer
UNICEF
P. B. Rajguru

ESA10TC R.2472 x 4911

UNICEF

12/14

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS UNICEF



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

cc: sent to Mr. S. Zerk
ESA10TC

he
17 July 1974

M

16 July 1974

Dear Mr. Hennig,

In the absence of Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director, we should like to acknowledge receipt of the letter which you sent him on 12 July, enclosing a cheque in the amount of \$258.07 representing the latest additional contributions made by members of the United Nations Secretariat in response to the Secretariat-wide appeal for funds to assist the victims of the drought in Ethiopia.

These contributions will be brought to the attention of Mr. Labouisse, and we are certain that he would want us to convey again UNICEF's sincere gratitude for this support by staff members of the United Nations family to help us in our continuing efforts to bring aid to those suffering in drought-stricken parts of Ethiopia.

Sincerely,

B.H. Fraser

Office of the Executive Director

Mr. George Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-General
Room 3802 C
United Nations

cc: Mr. Henry R. Labouisse

bl flog: APW1 ✓
S. Zelleke/BC
f.

cc: Mr. Winant
Mr. Wright
Mr. Portugal

12 July 1974

Dear Mr. Labouisse,

.....

I am directed by the Secretary-General to transmit herewith a cheque in the amount of \$258.07 representing the latest additional contributions made by members of the United Nations Secretariat in response to the Secretariat-wide appeal for funds launched on 28 February 1974 to assist the victims of the drought in Ethiopia.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse
Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

1/ file: World Affairs Council
27 UNICEF ✓ cc: E. Mira

Hajdu
keep
2. [unclear] 74

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Anton Prohaska
A: Personal Assistant to the
Secretary-General

DATE: 2 November 1973

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Timothy S. Rothermel **TSR**
DE: Special Assistant

SUBJECT: Philadelphia Area Committee for UNICEF
OBJET:

1. This matter was discussed with both Mr. Morse and Mrs. de Hartnett. Mrs. de Hartnett would naturally prefer having the Secretary-General in Philadelphia as her Committee's first choice, but if the Secretary-General should be unable to attend a UNICEF Committee function, Mrs. Waldheim would be welcome. The Committee would prefer either the Secretary-General or Mrs. Waldheim to Mr. Morse.

2. Mr. Morse advised that he felt it would be appropriate if Mrs. Waldheim could accept this invitation on behalf of the Secretary-General.

3. Following your request for information about the UNICEF Committee request and the Philadelphia World Affairs Council event, I met yesterday with Mrs. Scheffey, former President of the Philadelphia UNICEF Committee. She advised me that those who would attend the UNICEF function would be substantially the same as those who would attend the proposed World Affairs Council event. She also felt that there would be difficulties in the UNICEF Committee and the World Affairs Council's jointly sponsoring a function.

4. Inasmuch as the two proposed functions would have substantially identical audiences, Mrs. Scheffey made the suggestion that her Committee was flexible in scheduling and could make arrangements for a function at a time several weeks apart from the World Affairs Council event, should arrangements for the latter be completed. Finally Mrs. Scheffey expressed the hope that the UNICEF Committee, as an organization directly related to the United Nations, would be favorably considered.

5. Throughout my discussions with Mrs. de Hartnett and Mrs. Scheffey I emphasized that my contacts should in no way be considered as an indication that the UNICEF Committee's invitation might be accepted, nor, to my knowledge, had the invitation of the Philadelphia World Affairs Council been accepted.

30 April

cc. E. Mira
luc

→ G/A new

M

Note for the file

Timothy S. Rothermel spoke with Mrs. Scheffey on 19 November, explaining that the Secretary-General was planning to speak in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Philadelphia World Affairs Council in April, and that he or Mrs. Waldheim, therefore, would have to consider the UNICEF Committee invitation at a later date. Mrs. Scheffey was pleased that there might be the possibility of the Secretary-General or Mrs. Waldheim accepting the UNICEF Committee invitation at some date later during 1974 and undertook to convey this message to Mrs. de Hartnett.

19 November 1973

Greater Philadelphia Area Committee for



UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund
Under Direction of United States Committee for UNICEF

1218 CHESTNUT STREET □ PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107 □ 215-Walnut 2-2265

*Original
back to Stella*

*Yolanda
Please
forward*

5 October 1973

His Excellency Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General
United Nations
New York City, New York



Your Excellency:

I wish to convey to you my own, as well as the Greater Philadelphia Area Committee for UNICEF, best wishes for a productive session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Enclosed please find a newspaper article, which should prove to be of some interest to you. Mrs. Waldheim is shown taking part in the opening of the "HAPPY RETURNS TO UNICEF".

The Philadelphia UNICEF Committee and myself are delighted to hear that you may possibly be able to visit us this coming year. Your presence at a function of our committee would be of great honour to us and would help us pursue our highly successful program in Philadelphia.

*hers
man*

*Brad
& wife
Brad =
wife*

I believe the work of our committee is of great importance. This past year our group was the largest contributor to the U. S. Committee, having raised over a quarter of a million dollars. More importantly, we not only raised funds, but also were very successful in keeping the name and goals of UNICEF before the Philadelphia area public. A luncheon honoured by your presence would be a great boom to our program. Further it is our hope that, if you are kind enough to accept our invitation you would honour us relatively early in the coming year which would enable us to keep a sense of momentum to our program.

Your participation will help us to move forward toward our ambitious objectives for 1974.

With warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Yolanda Marin S. de Hartnett
Yolanda Marin S. de Hartnett

OUT OF SEQUENCE

X-YZ519 S NY 39 02 2327Z =

ETATPRIORITE

UNATIONS

GENEVA

1876 FOR GREGOIRE FROM PROHASKA.

WITH REFERENCE TO MEMO FROM UNICEF TO YOU DATED 20 MARCH 1974,

I REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR

MADAME WALDHEIM TO GO TO GENEVA ON 15 JULY =

ENDS 1876 20 1974 15 +

CONFIDENTIAL COPY
OF MESSAGE DETACHED

MP

1974 07 15 2 11 7:45

United States Committee for

UNICEF

United Nations, New York
Office of The President

Eskella for S.G. Co's
AP/16/WL
3 IV 74

Handwritten: letter to Secretary-General

Handwritten: please excuse Mrs. Pantaleoni

April 1, 1974

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

This year again we are hoping that you may be in New York at the time of our Annual Meeting which has been set for 10 May 1974. Your address last year was a special highlight of the series of meetings we had been conducting, and we are greatly anticipating the possibility that you could join us for lunch on that day at one o'clock in the Delegates Dining Room.

Invitations are going out to the members of the Corporation and to significant leaders who are active in our UNICEF support programmes.

With repeated hopes that the event may be distinguished by your presence,

Ever most sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature: Helene Pantaleoni

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.
President

Handwritten notes: Eskella, Kofe, accept, inform

Handwritten note: inquired with H. Labouisse, who would appreciate if you could accept. It is rather important for his fundraising activity in the United States. In H's opinion Mrs. Goldheim should not represent you on this occasion. It would not be well received.

H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York



United Nations, New York
Office of The President

W
May 1, 1973

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Judging from the numberless comments that have been reaching us since Friday, that day's luncheon was the most successful such event ever held by the U.S. Committee. Since so large a part of its success was due to your presence, I would like to convey the grateful thanks of our entire Committee for sharing with us an observance that had special significance for us, for the warmth of your greeting and the substance of your address. No one who was there will ever forget the occasion.

To me personally, it was a high honour to be with you and to be able again to express admiration and appreciation for your generosity of spirit in coming when the responsibilities of your office are so overwhelming.

With all our thanks,

Most sincerely yours,

Helena Pantaleoni

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.
President

H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

United States Committee for

UNICEF

United Nations, New York
Office of The President

E. Kelly

Yes accepted 2/10/73

March 21, 1973

*LAST YEAR
YEAR
(1973)*

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

It is our unanimous hope that you will be in town on Friday, 27 April, and will be able to attend the luncheon to be held on the occasion of the Committee's Annual Meeting, in the Delegates Dining Room at one o'clock.

Last year we were most regretful that you were in Europe at the time of the Annual Meeting. This year has particular significance for the Committee, which has reached the 25th anniversary of its existence. A word of greeting from you at lunch would be a high point of the day's programme. The luncheon will follow the plenary session of the Corporation in the Hammarskjold Auditorium. The afternoon group meetings will take place at the Committee Headquarters on 38th Street, and will be organized by subject matter.

With great hopes that the proceedings may be climaxed by your presence as a guest of honour at the luncheon,

Faithfully yours,

Heber Pantaleoni

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.
President

H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Helping children  build a better world

1, UNICEF ✓
2, Mrs. W. file

~~SECRET~~

SH file
W

2 April 1974 A. Prohaska/dm 3802 5418

EOSG

UNATIONS
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

FOR GREGOIRE FROM PROHASKA.

NO DISTRIBUTION

WITH REFERENCE TO MEMO FROM UNICEF TO YOU DATED 20 MARCH 1974,

I REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR

MADAME WALDHEIM TO GO TO GENEVA ON 15 JULY.

cc: E. Mira

A. Prohaska, Head of Secretariat of EOSG

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

UNICEF

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

As per
Gregoire

TO: Mr. Gerald Gregoire
FROM: Leon Davico
SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL JURY

DATE 20 March 1974

OUR REF.

YOUR REF.

Waldheim
beginning of July
starting 15th
W

Could you, please, when you are in New York, enquire whether Mrs. Waldheim would accept to chair the International Jury on July 15th, in Geneva, to select the best drawings in UNICEF's world-wide competition?

The meeting would start around 10.30 a.m. and would last at the very most, three hours.

Other members of the Jury tentatively invited: Mrs. Brugger, wife of the President of the Swiss Confederation, Princess Beatrix of Holland, Mrs. Jovanka Broz-Tito, Peter Ustinov, the painter Mathieu, Senator Burda, chief editors of eight newspapers from Europe (East and West), USA, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

If Mrs. Waldheim should feel that she would like to participate without being chairman, we could ask Mrs. Brugger to be in the chair.

Thank you in advance.

UNICEF
could welcome it, but
have no strong feelings

Waldheim

AD

Mem. to with in part mostly
not be in Geneva on 14th by
1/10

BRAZILIAN TREASURY DELEGATION IN NEW YORK
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

23160

DECEMBER 24, 1973

1-355
260

PAY the sum of 85,425 and 01/100 DOLLARS \$ 85,425.01

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ORDER
OF

BRAZILIAN MISSION TO THE U.N.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK



Banco do Brasil S. A.
850 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

⑆ 0260 ⑆ 03550 ⑆ 2 4 0032 311 ⑆

[Handwritten signature]
Augusto C. de Figueiredo

MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

IN THE PROGRAMME OF UNICEF BENEFIT CONCERT, 27 DECEMBER 1973

7/1/73
no change
improved the text of UNICEF

I am very glad that the "Little Angels" Folk Ballet will give this special performance for the benefit of UNICEF. This remarkable group has won acclaim and given pleasure wherever it has performed, and it is particularly appropriate that these skilful and charming children should assist us, once again, in the cause of children everywhere.

The work of UNICEF represents one of the most important of all the activities of the United Nations, and especially at this time of the year we should remember how urgent and how immense is its task. The cause of the children must be the concern of us all. The United Nations endeavours to create a world of lasting peace in which there will be opportunity for everyone, but we are also engaged in the daily task of trying to ensure that children everywhere will be brought up in health and happiness, and fully able to take their rightful places as citizens of the world.

I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking everyone involved in the organization of this concert, and I send my best wishes for an enjoyable and successful evening.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release ICEF/1187
7 August 1973

DAVID J. EXLEY APPOINTED UNICEF'S REPRESENTATIVE IN JAPAN

(The following is reproduced as received from UNICER.)

Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), has appointed David J. Exley, Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo, as UNICEF's representative in Japan. He succeeds W. Magistretti who represented the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as UNICEF, in Japan and who retired in April 1973.

In his capacity as UNICEF representative, Mr. Exley will look after UNICEF's various interests which include liaison with various Japanese Government departments, information work, assistance to UNICEF Association of Japan in promotion and fund raising work, and supply matters.

(For biographical data, see Press Release PI/151-BIO/1033 dated 17 July 1973.)

* * * * *



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

file

IPLG-44/73

24 July 1973

MP

Dear Mr. Hennig,

We have been advised, this morning, by a cable from Mr. H.R. Labouisse that the letter of appeal for Indochina will be sent to 14 governments instead of 15.

... Please, find attached herewith the correct list of governments.

Yours sincerely,

Jacques Beaumont
Jacques Beaumont
Indochina Peninsula Liaison
Group

Mr. Georg Hennig
Head of the Secretariat
of the Secretary General
United Nations
New York



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

List of the countries to which a letter from
Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director of
UNICEF, is being sent:

- . Algeria*
- . Australia
- . Canada*
- . Federal Republic of Germany*
- . France*
- . Japan
- . Netherlands
- . New Zealand
- . Norway*
- . Poland*
- . Sweden*
- . Switzerland*
- . United Kingdom*
- . U.S.S.R.*

* Member of the UNICEF Executive Board as of 20 July 1973.

C.C. Morse

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE TRANSMISSION

TO: *Mr. Prohaska*
A: *E. Mira*

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	XXXX	POUR INFORMATION

*seen
Royal G. App.*

HR

Date: 27/6/73

FROM: DE: HRLabouisse

cc: Morse
Musa
(seen by SG)
GH

CONFIDENTIAL

Henry R. Labouisse

Memorandum of Conversation with
Ambassador Ibingira of Uganda in
my office on Tuesday, June 26, 1973 re UNICEF office in Kampala

Ambassador Ibingira came in to see me today, saying that his president had been disturbed to learn of the move of our regional office from Kampala and requesting that we reconsider the matter. He mentioned that this action had been taken without knowledge of the president or top government officials.

I explained the background to the ambassador, pointing out that, whereas we were maintaining an office in Kampala to deal with UNICEF-assisted programs in Uganda, it had been found impractical to continue the regional operations from Kampala. I mentioned the difficulties in travel, the fact that our local Asian staff had had to leave the country and the continuing problems of staff living in Kampala. As a result, we had decided to move the staff concerned with regional programs and, in fact, the Foreign Office had facilitated these moves.

In late March, upon the recommendation of Mr. Brian Jones and of the ResRep, Mr. Prattley, I authorized Mr. Jones to discuss with the government the matter of our having a liaison office in Kampala for the Uganda programs, while Jones himself would complete his move to Nairobi. I informed the ambassador that one of the contributing reasons for my decision was the continued difficulty which prevented UNICEF staff from functioning effectively. I mentioned several incidents. (The ambassador acknowledged that there had been difficulties but stated that things were improving and that the president would give guarantees).

Following my approval, Jones and Prattley had tried to see the Foreign Minister, but had been unable to obtain an appointment. As a result, they talked with Mr. Ntimba, the Acting Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office. I then read to the ambassador Jones' letter of 12 April 1973, reporting on the meeting with Ntimba on April 9, emphasizing that Ntimba was the most senior official they could find and also pointing out Ntimba's apparent acquiescence to our proposed action. I also read to the ambassador my letter of May 17 to Ntimba confirming the Jones and Prattley discussion. The ambassador asked if I had received an answer to that letter, and I replied in the negative. I added that we had heard no objection from the Ugandan side until President Amin had spoken to the Secretary-General in Addis.

The ambassador asked if I could not reconsider the whole matter and return our regional office to Kampala. I replied that this was impractical at the present time--I could not reverse the decision so soon. However, I would be willing to review the matter in the fall to see if circumstances warranted a change then. It was understood that this was without any commitment to reverse the decision, and that I was simply undertaking to review the matter after some months of experience. The ambassador thanked me and said he would so report to the president.

HRL:jd

CONFIDENTIAL

26 June 1973
AP/dm

Note for the File

on a Meeting in the Secretary-General's Office on 25 June 1973

Present: The Secretary-General
 Ambassador Ibingira
 Mr. Anton Prohaska

Ambassador Ibingira came to see the Secretary-General upon instruction of his President in order "to find out a definite answer to the relocation of the UNICEF Regional Office from Kampala to Nairobi". Uganda places great importance on the continuation of the East African Headquarters of UNICEF in Kampala and would appreciate if the decision to remove the office were to be reconsidered. There was no shortage of accommodation in Kampala as had been alleged and the situation insofar as security was concerned had vastly improved. In addition, the Government of Uganda had no objections if Asians were to work for this office. Indeed, employees of UNICEF of Asian origin would be welcome in Kampala. The question of employing Asians in the UNICEF Office could not be confounded with the general policy decision by General Amin of last year.

The Secretary-General took note of the foregoing and explained to Ambassador Ibingira, on the basis of a memorandum by Mr. Labouisse to the Secretary-General of 14 June 1973, the circumstances in which the relocation of the original Headquarters came about (see point 4 of the memo of 14 June; copy attached).

In reply, Ambassador Ibingira explained, without going into detail, that the arrangements referred to by Mr. Labouisse were made without the knowledge of the President, the Foreign Minister or anybody in a policy-making capacity.

The Secretary-General, expressing his wish to find a satisfactory solution to the problem raised by the Ambassador, promised to inform Mr. Labouisse of the conversation and to arrange an appointment for the Ambassador with Mr. Labouisse.

cc: Mr. Labouisse



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: The Secretary-General
FROM: Henry R. Labouisse
SUBJECT: UNICEF Office in Kampala

DATE: June 14, 1973

FILE NO.: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Prohaska has sent me a copy of the June 1st "Note for the File" on your recent discussion with General Amin, indicating that you wished to have my comments. They are as follows:

1. When General Amin refers to "UNICEF Headquarters", he is, of course, referring only to the UNICEF regional office in East Africa which, under headquarters' guidance, supervises our assistance to Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. This regional office was established in 1970, as part of a reorganization which created three regional offices in Africa in place of the one theretofore located in Lagos.

2. The work of the Kampala office was reasonably effective until General Amin's move against the Asians in Uganda. Developments following the expulsion order made it impossible for the office to function properly in relation to its regional responsibilities, partly because movement of staff in and out of Uganda was extremely difficult and partly because many of our experienced national officers (being Asians) had to leave the country.

3. Accordingly, in the latter part of 1972 we began reducing the assigned functions of the office in Kampala simply to serving programs in Uganda, while establishing a new office in Nairobi to be responsible for the balance of the region. This was done without publicity, and the fiction was maintained of the regional office still being in Kampala. Whereas it was necessary, for operational reasons, to establish the regional office outside of Uganda, we believed that political considerations made it undesirable to designate the Nairobi office officially as the regional office at that time. Also, the Kenya government, while welcoming the new office, was reluctant--for its own political reasons--to



- 2 -

have it stated that the office in Nairobi was replacing the regional office in Kampala. However, the Uganda Foreign Office had known of--and, in fact, had facilitated--the transfer from Kampala to Nairobi of our staff, their personal and household effects, and some of our office furniture and equipment.

4. In the spring of this year, our regional director, Mr. Brian Jones, felt that the time had come to regularize the situation with the governments of Uganda and Kenya. With the UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda, Mr. Prattley, he discussed the situation at the highest level of the Ugandan government they could reach at the time, namely, the Acting Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. J. Ntimba. After reviewing the situation, Mr. Ntimba was informed that we were arranging to maintain, in the office of the UNDP, a UNICEF liaison office in Kampala for our Uganda programs, but that the regional office would be officially at Nairobi, where our senior staff members were now located. This arrangement was apparently accepted with understanding and appreciation by Mr. Ntimba and it was agreed between him and Mr. Jones that I would confirm the matter by letter. This I did on May 17th.

5. The reaction of General Amin, reported in your note for the file, is the first of its kind that has come to our attention. Communications from our own staff have indicated no concern of the government over the new arrangements. These communications do, however, indicate a continued atmosphere of harassment of non-Africans, making working conditions there very difficult.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 June 1973
AP/dm

Note for the File

During his stay in Addis Ababa, on the occasion of the Tenth Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General met also with General Amin on 26 May 1973. In the course of the discussion General Amin referred to the fact that UNICEF had relocated its Headquarters from Kampala to Nairobi. He explained that the situation in his country was such that the removal of the UNICEF Headquarters was not justified and he expressed the hope that it will be possible to revert to the former situation. The Secretary-General assured General Amin that he would bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Labouisse in New York.

In addition, General Amin indicated that he would compensate the non-Uganda Asians who had to leave Uganda last year.

He also mentioned in the discussion that he had no grudge against Dr. Obote. Indeed, Obote would be welcome back in Uganda. General Amin continued to say that he himself is seeing to it that Obote's relatives in Uganda receive good treatment and the material support necessary for their upkeep.

AP

cc: Mr. B. Morse

Mr. H. Labouisse, UNICEF
(first para. of memo only)

Note for the File

I spoke to Aubrac on the morning of 21 June to confirm the approach to UNICEF made by the DRV (see Labouisse's cable of 20 June to Bangkok). I also informed him that the Secretary-General did not feel that he should renew his contacts with the DRV and PRG representatives in Paris at the moment and that it would be better to wait and see how the UNICEF approach goes before taking the initiative in renewing contacts in Paris.

E.E. Urquhart

21 June 1973

cc: Sir Robert Jackson
Mr. Guyer
Mr. Labouisse
Mr. Hennig

+ AP

GR/ga

bef. filing: AP.

27 January 1973

Note to the Secretary-General

UNICEF - Vietnam

Mr. Labouisse called me last night and asked me to inform you that he had in the meantime been in contact with Mr. McDonald who raised the matter with Stig Andersen. He explained to Mr. McDonald that he had not issued a statement or a world wide appeal to Member States, but he only addressed himself to the national Committees of UNICEF.

Mr. McDonald was, according to Labouisse no more preoccupied; his preoccupation originated misleading press reports from Geneva about the UNICEF action.

GM/cm

cc: Mr. Hennig
Mr. Ling (with incoming)

26 January 1973

Dear Mr. Knight,

The Secretary-General of the United Nations acknowledges receipt of your letter of 15 January, and asks me to thank you for the generous initiative you describe.

Since your proposals concerning "The Proclaimers" seem particularly to concern UNICEF, I am passing your letter to my colleague Mr. Jack Ling, the UNICEF Chief of Information here at Headquarters. It is with Mr. Ling that your advance party next month will need to be in touch.

Let me express the hope that your journey proves to be in every respect successful.

Yours sincerely,

George Movshon
Chief
United Nations Television

Mr. C.R. Knight,
11 Renwick Road,
Ferntree Gully, 3156,
Victoria,
Australia

dm

cc: Mr. C.V. Narasimhan
Mrs. E. Mira

bf. filing: AP/EP

26 January 1973

Dear Harry,

Thank you very much for sending me copies of the "UNICEF 1972 Report", which certainly is a good example of useful public information about the UN's activities.

I shall be glad to bring it to the Secretary-General's attention.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Georg Hennig

Head of the Secretariat
of the Secretary-General

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse
Executive Director
UNICEF
United Nations
New York

**UNICEF****UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE**

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

22 January 1973

Dear Georg:

At the Secretary-General's staff meeting on January 17, during the discussion on public information matters, I mentioned the importance I attached to having the various activities of the United Nations family better understood by senior officials. This seems to me essential if we are to carry out the S-G's wishes of helping to present a balanced picture of what the UN does and what it cannot do.

To this end, I am circulating to the USGs and ASGs, among others, copies of the "UNICEF 1972 Report". This was issued in late 1972 and was intended as a brief, informal summary, easily readable by the general public yet sufficiently comprehensive to be of interest to officials of governments and organizations concerned with the work of UNICEF.

I am enclosing two copies, one of which I should appreciate your passing on to the S-G as an example of the type information he might feel is useful. We hope to make improvements in subsequent annual reports, and will be grateful for any comments in that direction.

Sincerely yours,

Henry R. Labouisse
Executive DirectorEnclosures

Mr. Georg Hennig
Head of the Secretariat of
the Secretary-General
Room 3802C
United Nations, New York

Administrative Offices: 331 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. (212) 686-5522

United States Committee for

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

112

November 1, 1972

Dear Mr. Hennig:

Our heartfelt thanks to you for arranging to have our children meet the Secretary-General on Saturday morning. They were truly inspired by him, so that although the day was dark and dismal - everyone walked away feeling joyful and radiant.

Please convey our deepest appreciation to him.

Sincerely,

Grace Hendrickson
GraceHendrickson



United Nations, New York
Office of The President

OCT 17 1972

ACTION

TO:	Mr. Narasimhan
1	Mr. Hennig
2	
3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS	

has been physically over the telephone
stated that he will see [unclear] on Saturday morning in his office
 October 10, 1972
 11 a.m.
 cc 211 SG. USA-NY

His Excellency the Secretary-General
of the United Nations
Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Room 3800
United Nations, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

We would like to invite you to participate in a celebration for children around the world. This celebration will be in the form of a parade on Sunday, the 29th of October, 1972. We are hoping that the Mayor will again officially proclaim the 31st of October as UNICEF Day.

The United States Committee for UNICEF and the New York Metropolitan Committee for UNICEF are sponsoring the parade that will have as its theme, UNICEF Builds Peace.

Approximately one thousand children dressed in international costumes, following a marching band, will begin parading on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. Each child will carry a UNICEF balloon that will be released at the end of the parade in the gesture of a wish for peace.

The young people on our Board and Staff, and we all would be immeasurably pleased and honoured if you would be willing to participate briefly in this ceremony by greeting the children when they arrive at the United Nations Plaza around 3:30.

Such an action on your part would have great significance for UNICEF all over this country, since some four million children in all 50 states will be collecting coins this Halloween. (Last year's collection amounted to over three and a half million dollars.)

With great hopes that you will be able to spare a few minutes away from your heavy responsibilities,

Faithfully yours,

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.

3/72

United States Committee for



United Nations Children's Fund

Photo Session with Secretary-General Waldheim

11 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 28
Secretary-General's Office
38th Floor, Secretariat Building
United Nations

Present from UNICEF Headquarters

Mr. Labouisse
Mr. Ling

Present from U. S. Committee for UNICEF

Mrs. Pantaleoni
Mrs. Hendrickson pi -1
Miss Judith Garten
Miss Marty Abraham
Mr. Doug Wyles
Miss Sue Breckenridge
Miss Wendy Bomberg

Present from St. Hilda's & St. Hugh's School, New York City

Sister Virginia Mary
6 grammar school students, in costumes,
names to be determined

Present from Wide World Photos

Mr. Ed Bailey, photographer
(by arrangement with U. S. Committee)

Requested Photo Composition

- (1) Group photo of youngsters with Mr. Waldheim, Mr. Labouisse, Mrs. Pantaleoni, Sister Virginia Mary, Miss Garten, Miss Abraham
- (2) Group photo of youngsters with Mr. Waldheim, Sister Virginia Mary, Miss Garten, Miss Abraham
- (3) Group photo of 3 selected youngsters with Mr. Waldheim. He could be shaking hands with one, or putting coin in Trick or Treat box. One "UNICEF Builds Peace" sign should be visible.



1946 1971

A Future for Every Child
UNICEF 25

TO: ⁴¹ R. A. Prohaska, Rm. 3802A. 17
 A:

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	XXX	POUR INFORMATION

RF
 25 July 1972, BH Fraser, UNICEF.

Date:

 FROM:
 DE: *RF*

24 July 1972

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 20 July 1972 in which you informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the pledge by the United States Government to the work of UNICEF for the calendar year 1972 in the amount of up to \$15 million.

In the absence of Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director, I should like to express our sincere appreciation for the continuing support which the United States Government is rendering. Moreover, we are very grateful for the increase in the amount of the contribution which has been effected.

Finally, we would like to thank your Government for the advance of \$7.5 million which it has made, and I take pleasure in advising you that a list of matchable contributions received from other governments will be submitted to you in early August.

The conditions set forth in your communication have been duly noted.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Egger
Acting Executive Director

His Excellency
Mr. George H. Bush
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the United States
of America to the United Nations
United States Mission to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

CVN/ht

5 April 1972

Dear Mr. Thedin,

In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 57 (I) regarding the appointment of the Executive Director of UNICEF, I wish to consult you and your colleagues on the Executive Board with regard to my proposal to offer Mr. Henry R. Labouisse a further extension of his present term, which ends on 31 May 1972.

Although I have been Secretary-General for only some three months I have been well aware of the quality of the work of Mr. Labouisse since he took over his responsibilities as Executive Director of UNICEF. I am personally aware of the work of UNICEF under his leadership in such difficult situations as the one which has prevailed in the Indian sub-continent for the past twelve months. I have also observed how energetic and healthy Mr. Labouisse continues to be. For these reasons I would like to offer Mr. Labouisse an extension of his present contract by two years, up to 31 May 1974.

I hope that this proposal will be acceptable to the Members of the Executive Board of UNICEF. I shall be grateful if you could let me know, after due consultation, the reaction of the Executive Board to this proposal.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mr. Ellis Thedin
Chairman
Executive Board of UNICEF
New York, N.Y.

cc - Mr. Gherab
Mr. Hennig/Prohaska
Mrs. Mira



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND-FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

OFFICE OF THE AREA REPRESENTATIVE FOR IRAN & IRAQ

TEHRAN - IRAN

OUR REF.

NOTE

On the expulsion of Iranian Nationals from Iraq to Iran

INTRODUCTION

1. On 5 February, a cable from the Executive Director of UNICEF was received in the Tehran Area Office requesting the writer to report on the situation of persons displaced from Iraq and presently residing in camps in Iran. The purpose of this note is to enable UNICEF Headquarters to determine whether emergency measures should be taken by UNICEF in response to the letter of 10 January 1972 from the Permanent Delegate of Iran in New York to the Secretary-General.

2. On 7 February, the writer was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by H.E. Mr. M. Zelli, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, in the presence of Mr. Esfandiari, Director for International Organizations and Mr. Ghassemi of the Bureau for Political Affairs. Two days later, a further meeting took place in Mr. Esfandiari's office at which Col. Gilanpour, Deputy Chief of the Disaster Relief Organization of the Red Lion and Sun (RLS) Society, was present; it was decided that the writer, accompanied by Mr. A. Moshaveghzadeh, of the Bureau for Political Affairs of the Ministry, would visit the camp at Jiroft on 11 February. Travel arrangements were made by the Ministry and the RLS, by regular air service to Kerman and hence by an Air Force Helicopter to Jiroft. At Kerman, we were joined by Mr. F. Saheb, Deputy Chief of the Information Department of the RLS, and at Jiroft we were received by the Chief of the camp, Col. Khalkhali, and his collaborators, and by the local civilian authorities.

3. On 14 February, a visit was arranged by helicopter to the camp of Garmsar, in the neighborhood of Tehran, for Mr. Homann-Berimberg, representative of the Secretary-General, and the writer. We were again accompanied by Mr. Moshaveghzadeh and Mr. Saheb. At Garmsar we were received by the camp chief, Mr. Wafa, and his collaborators and by the local civilian authorities.

4. Every conceivable facility was provided for the convenience and detailed information of the visitors. The following report is entirely based on the full and accurate information readily provided by Ministry and RLS officials at all levels as well as on observations made at the two camps visited.

BACKGROUND

5. The first instances of deportation of Iranian Nationals from Iraq go back to 1968 in connection with the dispute over the Shatt-el-Arab. According to the RLS, some 26,000 people were then involved. A second wave of expulsions started on 9 October of 1971 just before the celebration of the 2,500th Anniversary of the Iranian Monarchy, but after a while the flow subsided. It gained momentum again after the occupation by Iran of three islands in the Hormoz Straits and reached a peak at the end of December 1971 and in early January 1972. This second wave totalled some 48,000 people. A majority crossed the border in the area of Khosrovi, on the highway from Baghdad to Kermanshah, but there were several other crossing points along the border.

6. The deportees were first received at four transit camps at Nasser-Abad, Ilam, Susangerd and Khorramshahr, where their identity and family situation were screened. The Iranian authorities claim that some 350 "infiltrators" were among the people crossing the border and the screening of identity was therefore particularly strict. Eventually, the deportees were shifted from Nasser-Abad and the other smaller transit camps along the border to other camps in the inside of the country.

7. On 15 February, the total number of deportees still in the full care of the RLS was reported to be 28,907, of which only 76 were still being held at Nasser-Abad. The others are spread out over about a dozen camps, of which by far the largest one with 17,500 people is in Jiroft, in the southeast of Iran. The next largest groups are in Ghom, near Tehran, with 3,000 people, Ahwaz in the southwest of the country with some 1900 people, and Meshed in the east with 1,300 people. Other camps have a population of less than 1,000 people. The total number of deportees stationed in organized camps is 27,444, while 1,463 are under the direct supervision of the RLS in 21 cities.

8. The RLS advises that a new camp is being set up at Jarom, some 40 km. from Shiraz. It will have a capacity of 10,000 people and is primarily intended to receive deportees presently staying at Jiroft, where the climate is said to become excessively hot in summer. The Jiroft camp is however reportedly going to be maintained so as to provide reserve capacity in case the inflow of deportees should recommence.

9. The Government of Iran, through a High Committee headed by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, is endeavouring to integrate the deportees into the Iranian labour market. Rehabilitation and other training courses are being arranged for this purpose. Practically all the adult deportees have a good working knowledge of the Persian language, which makes their integration easier. Some of them still have relatives in Iran and naturally tend to re-unite with them.

10. The figures provided by the RLS and quoted above indicate that of the total of 74,000 displaced persons since 1968, almost 45,000 have already been more or less fully integrated in the Iranian community. Of the 48,000 people expelled since last autumn, over 19,000 appear to have been integrated since no mention is made of deportees still staying in camp since 1968. It is therefore reasonable to expect a continued process of integration even though the rate may tend to decrease as the most qualified among the deportees have already found employment in the labour market.

11. The RLS indicates that even after the deportees have left the camps, the Society looks after them through their regular network of health stations, until they are fully integrated. Some people are thus receiving full or partial support in cash or kind.

POPULATION

12. According to the information provided, most of the deportees are Iranian nationals with a long residence in Iraq. Many of them are actually said to be born in Iraq. Iraqi authorities have claimed that they were expelling Iranians who were illegally residing in Iraq. It would appear that the Iraqi authorities might have progressively reduced the validity period of the residence permits of Iranian nationals and finally cancelled them. Some of the deportees have claimed that their valid residence permit was taken away from them prior to expulsion. Among the displaced persons are a proportion of Kurds and an estimated 2,000 Iraqi nationals of the Shi'iah sect. Since a majority of the population of Iraq are of the same sect, there is no sensible explanation why just these few should have been displaced.

13. There are examples of families having been separated. The most common explanation given is that one or several members was of Iraqi nationality, e.g. one of the spouses (nationality laws are said to be different in both countries). In some cases, members of one family were expelled at different times and/or at different border points. The League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC have been alerted to this problem by the Iranian Government.

14. It is difficult to determine with accuracy how much notice the deportees were given. Some claim to have been rounded up in the streets or in their homes and sent off without notice; others say they were given one week's notice. It could be a combination of both. There is no doubt that most of the deportees have had to leave behind a sizeable amount of property (houses, cars, stocks of commodities, etc.) and the Iranian authorities are presently in the process of drawing up an inventory of such property with a view to claiming indemnization from the Iraqi authorities.

15. It was observed that most of the deportees have carried with them a not negligible amount of belongings such as bedding, kitchen equipment, etc. A proportion of families have a treadle sewing machine; quite a few tradesmen are keeping shop in the open at Jiroft camp and must have managed to bring with them some of their stock of commodities. On the other hand, a striking number of people in the camps were poorly shod; many were wearing simple plastic sandals without socks, in spite of the cold and some were barefeet. This is probably their normal way of dressing in the warmer Iraqi climate but must certainly entail some hardship in the colder Iranian winter weather. Otherwise, clothing appeared to be generally light but on the whole not seriously inadequate. Judging from the population at Jiroft and Garmsar camps, the deportees are by and large in a reasonably good state of health and nutrition.

16. The impression gained is that the vast majority of deportees come from urban rather than rural areas. Many claim to have been living in Kerbala, Najaf and Kazemain, the Holy Shrines of the Shi'ites; practically all the Kurds at Garmsar camp seem to come from Baghdad. Most of the deportees are shop-keepers, craftsmen, etc. and rather few appear to have belonged to the very lowest income brackets. None of those questioned expressed the wish to return to Iraq; except that in cases where families had been split, re-union was the overriding concern. The younger and more educated were anxious to find a job and return to normal community life. On the whole, the majority were seemingly in reasonably good spirits, considering the circumstances.

17. From figures provided by the RLS, it appears that the proportion of children under 10 years of age represents a good 30-35% of the total population presently cared for. A rough estimate of the number of mothers and children would therefore be in the neighborhood of 20,000 people.

18. Camps have been visited by journalists and by representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies and of the ICRC. The wives of two ambassadors accredited to Tehran, of which one is a paediatrician and one a licensed nurse, spent ten days at Jiroft camp examining some 1000 children of school age. Their observations are taken into consideration in the recommendations made below.

THE JIROFT CAMP

19. Jiroft is a small town of 12,000 inhabitants approximately 260 kms. south of Kerman, in a well known area which for some years now has been submitted to an intensive agricultural development. Climatic conditions are said to be favorable; on the other hand, the winter this year is unusually severe and even now, towards the end of the winter, the temperature at night goes down well below freezing point. The area is electrified and water is abundantly available.

20. This generously dimensioned camp, which was erected in October 1971, consists of 14 blocks of tents, separated by large alleys. There are about 300 tents in each block, each tent containing 3 to 7 people. There are a number of tents for the administration of the camp, the health services, the schools, military personnel, etc. Only a few brick buildings have been put up: latrines, kitchens, bakery, etc.

21. Each tent covers a space of about 4 x 2.5 meters and is sufficiently high to enable persons of average length to stand up in the central area. The ground is covered with a tarpaulin and each tent has been provided with one or several blankets in addition to whatever carpets and blankets the deportees have brought with them. Each tent is also provided with a portable kerosene stove, a kerosene lantern, a plastic bucket and one or several water jugs, in addition to the utensils belonging to the deportees.

22. The main alleys of the camp are very well illuminated by night and there are lamp posts all around the camp. A deep well has been drilled which provides ample water for the whole camp. There are 400 water points with taps. In addition, a system of water rivulets has been arranged, thus reconstituting rather normal water conditions. Washing of dishes and clothes takes place in the rivulets, while water for drinking and personal washing is available from the taps. There is a central bathing house and bathing is compulsory at least once a week. In addition, there are 4 pools available for swimming. The water coming from the deep well is pleasantly lukewarm and although the outside temperature was quite cool when I visited the camp, several children were swimming. All the water is chlorinated. Latrines are established all around the camp at 100 meter intervals. Garbage disposal is efficiently taken care of. The camp is quite simply roped in, there is no fencing around it. There is a military group estimated at about two or three platoons guarding the camp.

23. Food is prepared in a central kitchen and carried out by camp staff in big dishes, one for each tent. Three meals are served: breakfast, lunch and dinner. At the time of my visit, dinner was being prepared, consisting of stew with meat, potatoes, peas and rice. The quality and quantity seemed irreproachable. Until now, the camp authorities had, in addition, been able to distribute reconstituted milk once a day to about 1,000 beneficiaries, but the stocks of dried milk had come to an end. I saw a number of empty household size tins of branded products such as: "Similac", "Nestrogen", etc., obviously very expensive and unpractical. A special tent is available for this distribution with some very large stock pots and a few portable kerosene stoves, of the same kind as is used for heating in the tents. This heating arrangement seemed rather inadequate for any kind of large-scale operation.- A small PX operates in the camp and, in addition, the inmates have access to shops in the nearby town.

24. One section of the camp is reserved for school tents. There are 88 primary classes and a number of secondary classes. The primary education operates in three shifts of three hours each. Totally there are about 5,000 school pupils of which 600 attend secondary classes. Teachers are either from the Iranian Education Corps or from the nearby town; altogether the Education Corps has provided 42 teachers, all male. Teaching is in Farsi. Teachers and other suitable members of the camp population have been mobilized to help the children, where necessary, with the language problem.

25. The Health Staff, headed by Dr. Adibi, consists of three doctors, one dentist, two midwives and 30 auxiliaries, partly from the Health Corps (10 boys and 2 girls) and partly recruited from among the deportees themselves. Large tents are provided for patient consultation, dental care, men's and women's infirmary; each of the latter have some 14 beds, of which only a few were occupied at the time of the visit. Some 30 births have taken place in the camp. Surgical and other serious cases are referred to the RLS hospital in the town of Jiroft. Some 1500 people are reporting daily to the health section, of which only 150-250 are really in need of care, mostly for colds. Health in the camp is reported to be generally good; no epidemics. All inmates are reported to have been adequately immunized. The medical staff at the camp is understood to be seconded from the nearby town, which means that the three doctors service a total population of 30,000; in case of emergency or with the onset of the warm season, this coverage may prove to be on the low side. Col. Gilanpour has advised that measures are being taken to improve this situation, i.e. by providing a paediatrician.

26. Supplies of most curative and some prophylactic pharmaceuticals appeared to be good but the medical staff indicated that there were some logistical problems with regard to the regular supply. In addition, some necessary items were generally scarce, such as multivitamines and other prophylactic drugs, which are not currently manufactured or formulated within the country. Pharmaceuticals are centrally distributed to camps and health stations by an autonomous organization within the RLS.

27. A variety of recreational activities are in operation. Grounds have been arranged for football and volleyball and several teams formed; swimming facilities have already been mentioned; a loudspeaker system operates all over the camp, broadcasting radio programmes; tents have been arranged for religious gatherings and a mosque is under construction; at night, one large tent was seen used as a traditional "tea-house", with a transistor radio beaming out music; camp staff indicated that films are shown from time to time. The only comment one could possibly make in this connection is one that applies to community life generally in so many countries: there are few, if any, organized recreational activities for girls and none at all for pre-school children.

28. A most commendable effort is being made by the camp management to provide paid job opportunities to the inmates within the camp. Mention has already been made of employment in the health and educational activities; building jobs, repairs of camp equipment, electrical work and various other odd jobs are entrusted to camp inmates. The salaries quoted appeared to be in line with those of the regular labour market. Obviously, the deportees are encouraged in every way to find jobs outside the camp.

THE GARMSAR CAMP

29. About 100 km. east of Tehran, Garmsar was reached by helicopter in 35 minutes. Just under 1,000 deportees reside here in a large cotton warehouse which happens to be available on account of last year's poor harvest. It is a vaulted, lofty building with four wings around a large square courtyard, just on the outskirts of the town. Each family has a floor space of 15-25 square meters, separated by tarpaulins hanging between the pillars of the vaults. The building is well heated with static kerosene stoves, in addition to which each family has one or more portable stoves. The building is kept very clean by the inmates themselves. The courtyard has ample facilities for washing of dishes and clothes. Water is abundantly available. Separate latrines are available for women and men. Garbage disposal is adequately taken care of. The inmates are free to go in and out of the camp as they wish. The camp has been in existence for a little over three months.

30. The Garmsar camp is not a self-contained unit as Jiroft; it depends to a much larger extent on the town. Inmates are given cash for their food- 50 Rials per adult and 25 Rials per child under ten (76.5 Rials = 1 US\$) and they cook their meals themselves. For educational and recreational activities, use is made of local facilities. Just outside the camp, the RLS runs a simple tent dispensary staffed by a male health officer; serious cases are remitted to the local hospital. There was no sign of milk distribution in this camp.

31. It appeared that all the inmates were Kurds from Baghdad. Many are simple tradesmen and therefore have greater difficulty in getting themselves established in Iran since banks are hesitant to give them loans. Skilled craftsmen can much more easily find employment in Garmsar or elsewhere.

CONCLUSIONS

32. In this emergency situation, as on so many previous occasions, the Iranian authorities and the Red Lion and Sun have met the challenge with determination, speed and efficiency. The mobilization of resources and personnel, the display of organizational skill and the dedication of the staff involved are admirable. Appeals made to the nation for help in cash and kind have received warm response. The efforts to integrate the displaced persons in the Iranian community are vigorously pursued.

33. As a result, the plight of the expellees has been substantially alleviated and their essential material needs are being met. Yet, in view of the heavy financial burden this relief activity places on the Iranian authorities and community and in view of the hazards of camp life to the health of the inmates, especially at the approach of the warm season, the writer feels that there is a case for UNICEF to contribute, on an emergency basis, supplements to the diet and other requirements of mothers and children during the coming six months.

34. The number of mothers and children in need of special protection has been estimated at 20,000. Although the process of integration is continuing, it is difficult at this stage to foresee at what rate it will take place in the period considered; in any case, the RLS is committed to provide continued support to the expellees even after they have left camp. Therefore, the following calculations are based on the same number of beneficiaries throughout the six month period.

35. The RLS have indicated the following priorities for a possible contribution by UNICEF: 1) skim milk powder; 2) soap; and 3) pharmaceuticals. The writer, on the basis of observations made at Jiroft and Garmsar, concurs with these priorities.

36. Milk. A regular supply of skim milk to UNICEF specifications at the standard WHO/UNICEF rate of 40 gr. per beneficiary per day is recommended. The quantity required is 40 gr. x 180 days x 20,000 beneficiaries, i.e. a total of 144 tons. Packing in 25 kg. or 5 lb. polythene lined paper bags is acceptable.

37. In camps, the RLS proposes to continue distribution in reconstituted form. There is no doubt that the Society is able to handle this distribution in a most efficient way. Assurances have been received that staff and equipment at Jiroft will be supplemented so as to fully meet the requirements of a considerably increased distribution.

38. In health centres, distribution will be in dry form and the RLS has a long experience with milk provided by CARE and UNICEF through the Ministry of Health.

39. A quantity of 36 tons of skim milk consigned by the World Food Programme to the Ministry of Health has just reached Iran. If the present recommendation is agreed to by UNICEF Headquarters, it is suggested that arrangements be sought with the Ministry of Health and with the World Food Programme for the diversion of all or part of this consignment to the Disaster Relief Organization of the RLS for distribution to deportees, on the understanding that UNICEF would replace the quantity thus borrowed.

40. Soap. A distribution of four bars of standard UNICEF soap per month and per beneficiary is recommended for the proposed period of six months. Total quantity required: 480,000 bars, i.e. 120,000 lb.

41. A quantity of 796,600 bars is presently in the Tehran warehouse of the Ministry of Health. A loan as suggested above for the milk is recommended.

42. Pharmaceuticals. A limited supply of standard UNICEF pharmaceuticals, mostly of the "drug and diet supplement" type is recommended. A tentative list is under discussion with the RLS, which would include multivitamins, vitamin A&D capsules, antiseptic ointment, zinc oxide and a dozen or so D & DS kits, type A.

43. Detailed shipping and consignment requirements will be provided to UNICEF Headquarters in due course.

S. Norberg
Tehran, 17.2.1972

ROUTING SLIP

BUCHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Hennig
As:*John*

FOR ACTION	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT	PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS	POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?	POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE	NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	POUR INFORMATION

As per our phone conversation of this morning.

Date:
25 Feb. 1972FROM:
DE: R. E. Guyer*[Signature]*

CR. 13 (11-64)

TELEPHONES: 48290
48291

CABLE ADDRESS: UNICEF - ADDIS ABABA
P. O. Box 1169



Mr. Fombu
Please refer to
the Secretary General
Robert

UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND-FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF THE UNICEF
REPRESENTATIVE

YOUR REF.

CONFIDENTIAL-PERSONAL

OUR REF.

8 February 1972

Dear Mr. Muller,

You very kindly invited me when we met in the UNDP office the other day to write to you with any thoughts I might have from 23 years with the United Nations on the subject so strongly advocated by Dr. Waldheim - namely, the current importance of presenting the public image of the United Nations as a thoroughly integrated and coordinated single entity, such that everyone may be constantly aware of the unity of the UN at work rather than of its confusing and astonishing diversity.

While I was in Headquarters in the period 1961 to 1963 as Chief of our Asia Desk, I discussed several times with colleagues in various parts of the UN an idea I hold, which is basically simple - some of them described it as simplistic.

It is that every piece of paper that goes out from the United Nations, its various organizations, all the specialized agencies, and all UN-related bodies should be headed plainly with the UN symbol and the words "United Nations" only. Underneath this main title would be the subsidiary title of the specific organization, unit or body concerned with the letter - for example "World Health Organization" or "Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" or "Children's Fund" and so on.

But the main heading in all letters, diplomatic notes, official documents, press releases and any material for consumption within or without the Organization would always be, loudly and clearly "United Nations!"

I believe if we could agree on this comparatively simple revision of our presentations (involving of course some subordination of the element of "prestige" which Dr. Waldheim mentioned) we might encourage intelligent people of good will to see us in a better light than is now presented by the enormous and increasing variety of shortened titles and initials which litter the pages of our documents and of the world's press-with little, if any, indication of any relationship at all with the parent organization.

Mr. Robert G. Muller
Director, Office of the Chief de Cabinet
Executive Office of the Secretary General
UNITED NATIONS
New York

/...

Mr. Robert G. Muller -2
8 February 1972

Another point which deserves continual attention (and where again prestige among the agencies is sometimes a block) is that where there is any number of UN organizations operating in a country, every effort should be made to provide for them a common building known publicly as the "United Nations Building"-or Centre. We have approached this very practical idea in a number of countries, and will hopefully do so in Addis Ababa as the present ECA building is enlarged and extended - I hope, however, that it will be known here also when it is completed simply as the "United Nations Building"

This subject is worth much further study. The impression of a united and purposeful working organisation will be naturally strengthened in all countries both as regards Government and public understanding if, at one central location, all the UN bodies, agencies and others may be found, with economical and effective services including the essential one everywhere of UN radio facilities; a UN information centre; a conference hall and associated offices; and a staff cafeteria and other facilities- including hopefully in more generous host countries some form of UN commissary!

Another matter which demands urgent attention now and continual follow-up among all UN bodies and agencies is uniformity of grading, pay scales and allowances, health insurance schemes, and other facilities for the entire United Nations staff both international and local. There is far too great a variety in these things, and too great a difference in the comparative scales ~~for~~-particularly-local staff in those areas which have a powerful UN group, and those which do not.

It was a pleasure to meet you, and a privilege to hear Dr. Waldheim's warm comments on the work of UNICEF. I hope that time will allow you both fairly frequent contacts with Mr. Labouisse, Mr. Heyward, Dr. Egger, Mr. Tarlok Singh and others of my colleagues in Headquarters, since we are now in an extremely interesting developmental phase of UNICEF's history which some other UN agencies (and indeed some Governments) may find a little difficult to follow, since it is in many ways far more progressive than our past "image" has been.

Alan E. McBain
UNICEF Representative

P.S. This is intended, of course, as a purely personal communication !
AEM/ra.