It has been repeatedly evident that the needs of the children in wet developing areas - for which the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was originally created - are being met. Indeed, the Fund itself has established its own inter-agency planning and coordinating structure and has initiated an accelerated and widening program in that regard, not the less so because of the Governments' own voluntary contribution and the support of the United Nations Commission on the Family. Furthermore, in 1949, at the request of UNRRA and the International Children's Emergency Fund, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund which has been succeeded by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund and, more recently, by the United Nations Children's Fund. It is this latter type of organization that is now described as the United Nations Children's Fund. It is the view of the Department of State and of the other Federal Agencies which are not concerned with children's problems, that large-scale relief supply assistance, such as those of the Children's Fund, are not an appropriate substitute for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and that the emphasis should be directed to dealing with the Governments on behalf of their children, including the production of necessary foodstuffs and supplies related to development problems. It is the United States view that voluntary contributions from governments, private individuals and organizations are appropriate to a source of supplementary financing, but that in the continuing children's program in
program in the United Nations is to be largely dependent on voluntary contributions there is every likelihood that the work for children in the United Nations system would become insufficent.

Both the legislative and the executive branches have been consistently concerned with the proliferation of international organizations and have held the belief that the number of organizations should be progressively reduced. Therefore, the United States proposal recommended that the organizational structure for dealing with the continuing needs of children in a humanitarian basis should become an integral part of the United Nations system and should not be perpetuated in a separate organizational entity such as the present Children's Fund. To meet this problem specifically, the United States recommended that the Social Commission of the United Nations be named by the Economic and Social Council as a United Nations Children's Board, with suitable organizational arrangements being made for bringing the specialized agencies and the United Nations itself into a continuing joint planning and coordinating relationship.

The Social Commission (which became the Economic and Social Council) then adopted a resolution sponsored by France, India, Brazil, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, that in effect recommended the continuation of the International Children's Emergency Fund on an intergovernmental basis to be financed by voluntary contributions from governments and private sources.

The United States proposal was defeated in the Social Commission. The joint resolution mentioned above was accepted by a vote of ten in favor, three against, and ten abstentions. The negative votes were cast by the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, on the general ground that the joint resolution was not based on the Secretary General's report and did not comprehensively deal with the problem of organizational arrangements to carry on the long-range activities for children in the United Nations system.

The various recent legislative proposals that would have the effect of extending for one year the authorization for an appropriation to the International Children's Emergency Fund to June 30, 1951, were important factors in the rejection by the Social Commission of the United States proposal for meeting the long-range needs of children and the acceptance of the joint resolution to continue the International Children's Emergency Fund, with minor changes, as now established. Other members of the Social Commission of the United Nations felt certain that such legislation, if accepted by the Congress, would be followed by a new appropriation of $25,000,000 since United States funds now available under Public Law 795 - 80th Congress - to match contributions from other governments on the basis of 72 per centum from the United States are likely to be exhausted by the end of June, 1950.

It should
It should be noted that failure to extend the period of authorization to June 29, 1951, does not mean that with the lapsing of the authorization on June 29, 1950, the Children's Fund will be unable to carry out presently approved programs. On the contrary, the Fund will have substantial funds on hand to carry through on its commitments to 1951 and in certain instances longer.

The United States plans to re-introduce its proposal concerning the permanent nature of the Fund and the essential long-range authorization for extension of the 12-month period of the Economic and Social Council continuing in force in June 2, 1950, in hopes that it will be understood as a basic fund for children.

From the outset, it has been evident that the United States, the most generous contributor to the International Children's Emergency Fund, is ardently concerned with providing for a continuing mechanism for exceling Governments to meet the needs of children.