

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR THE UNICEF  
Room 1928, 2 Park Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

May 12, 1949

Mr. Amon Carter  
c/o Amon Carter Foundation  
Fort Worth, Texas

My dear Mr. Carter:

Here is the note which I promised to send you on the subject of the Children's Fund. I am enclosing a small pamphlet which I believe gives all the basic facts in a form which is painless to digest.

The United States Committee for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has recently been designated by the State Department as the group in this country responsible for reporting the facts about the Fund and receiving all voluntary contributions. I have been a member of the Committee since its formation. Those of us who know how tragic the plight of children in devastated areas still are determined to swell the purse of the Fund by every means which we can employ. We are aiming at pennies as well as dollars since I know from personal experience how quickly these mount up. If you will be kind enough as you go about the country to tell our story sometimes and to urge people to support the work with contributions, however small, we will be most grateful.

Checks should be made payable to the United States Committee for the UNICEF and mailed to the United States Committee at the above address.

If there are a few spare dollars in the till of the Amon Carter Foundation which are not already earmarked for other "Causes" we would be proud to have them among our contributions and proud of your endorsement which they would represent.

Chester joins me in sending best wishes to Mrs. Carter and to you.

Cordially,

*Catherine Nimitz*

(Mrs.) Chester Nimitz

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# UNICEF



*What it is . . . .*

*What it does . .*

*How it works . .*

*How it  
is financed . .*

United Nations  
International Children's  
Emergency Fund  
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## WHAT IT IS

**T**HE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF) is an integral part of the United Nations, established by a unanimous General Assembly Resolution, 11 December, 1946. It was the response to a crisis which united all nations—the problem of children's post-war needs.

UNICEF was directed to aid children and adolescents, firstly of countries which had been victims of aggression, secondly of other countries formerly assisted by UNRRA, and, thirdly, through the promotion of child health purposes generally. Its original aim to bring a daily food-supplement to twenty million of the most needy children in Europe and Asia has never been possible due to lack of resources which has limited its feeding assistance to under five million children and nursing mothers.

### AN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE

UNICEF, essentially, is an international co-operative on behalf of children. In countries assisted by it with food supplies, it helps to provide half a daily meal consisting of items having the most-needed protective values. The balance of the daily meal is met from the resources of the country itself. In this way twenty-seven donor countries, of whom eleven are themselves recipients, have contributed the means whereby thirteen recipient countries in Europe, and various areas in Asia and the Middle East, have been assisted in securing minimum essential nourishment for children and nursing and pregnant mothers. Seventy per cent of all beneficiaries are school-children.

UNICEF is much more than a distribution center for material aid. Through its local missions, it encourages and helps programmes for the benefit of children, which governments can continue on their own.

UNICEF's present resources are sufficient only to lessen privation and point the way. Tuberculosis has shown an increased incidence following upon under-nourishment and privation, and from conditions due to dislocated and war-damaged economies. UNICEF is supporting a world-wide campaign to protect children against tuberculosis.

## WHAT IT DOES

### UNICEF PROGRAMMES INCLUDE:

1. *Milk, fats and cod-liver oil*—special protective foods for over 4,500,000 daily supplementary meals to children and nursing and pregnant mothers in 13 European countries, Asia and the Middle East.

2. *A vaccination campaign against tuberculosis* which aims to test fifty million children in Europe, and North Africa, and to provide preventive immunization where necessary through the use of BCG vaccine. Larger funds are being provided for similar work in the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. This is a joint enterprise with the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies. Under the technical advice of the World Health Organization, it combines with the governments of assisted countries in national campaigns to protect children against tuberculosis.

3. *Raw material* worth \$5,000,000 providing cotton, wool and leather for local manufacture into children's clothing, to be distributed free.

4. *Training facilities.* From voluntary donations made to UNICEF both by governments and by individuals, France, Switzerland and Sweden have opened training facilities for short, practical courses in social pediatrics, and Great Britain is currently making arrangements to provide similar facilities. Training of local personnel in practical measures of child care—including, in some parts of Asia, training of midwives and public health nurses—is currently being expanded.

5. *A \$5,000,000 project* to assist 12 European countries to increase the supply of safe milk to children. This will be done through pasteurization and milk-drying plants, for which UNICEF will import essential machinery. It will enable governments to use more of their own supplies in meeting the needs of children and mothers.

6. *Emergency Relief.* In Palestine and adjacent areas, \$6,411,000 has been provided to supply food, blankets and medical items for 350,000 Arab and Jewish refugee children and mothers.

7. *Germany.* A special programme of cod-liver oil and raw materials for clothing has started in the four zones of Germany. A survey of needs has also been started in Japan.

8. *Aid in control of endemic diseases* particu-



larly affecting children, through medical supplies and demonstrations.

9. *An anti-syphilis programme* upon which \$2,000,000 is being spent to aid national campaigns—protecting the child from being deformed by this scourge.

These programmes which show what UNICEF is doing also illustrate the size of the problem left untackled.

And the need continues.

## HOW IT WORKS

### PRINCIPLES:

- The moral principle best reflecting UNICEF's spirit was laid down by the General Assembly: "Distribution will be on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality, or political belief." Each UNICEF agreement with governments embodies this condition of aid.
- The economy principle. For example, supplies are distributed at the expense of aided governments. The total administrative and operating costs of this world-wide organization are less than 4% of its contributed income.
- In the provision of food and other supplies, the economy principle is illustrated by the provision of powdered milk as a protective food in a highly concentrated form. In this way, shipping costs are kept to the absolute minimum.
- The principle is further followed in the field of raw materials furnished for the provision of clothing. Raw wool and leather, as an example, are despatched by UNICEF to aided countries to be processed there at local expense into clothing and shoes for free distribution to children.
- By these means, a dollar contribution, or its equivalent, provides enough powdered milk to give ten children a glass of milk a day for a week, or a day's dose of cod-liver oil to almost three hundred children, or sufficient vaccine to protect eight children against tuberculosis. Again, the equivalent of one dollar has by the above means been made to provide enough cotton to make fifteen diapers for an infant, or enough raw wool to provide a child's coat, or enough leather to provide a pair of child's shoes.
- And all these contributions from "outside," are in turn matched by aided countries with a contribution

of supplies or services of at least equal value. In this way, every dollar given to UNICEF has doubled or trebled in value by the time a child reaps its benefit.

### OPERATIONS:

- To qualify for aid, countries must obtain approval from UNICEF's Executive Board of a detailed list of needs and of a plan for local administration. UNICEF operations are developed to meet emergency conditions—school lunches, special rations to infants, malaria control, and so on. These programmes are worked out in collaboration with governments and are related to local circumstances and needs. UNICEF helps to start the work. Aided governments plan to continue it so that the benefits will continue for children and for nursing and pregnant mothers.
- Next follows an agreement with each receiving government, which undertakes the relationship of a trustee for the distribution of supplies.
- UNICEF establishes an international mission in each receiving country to help and observe the use and distribution of UNICEF supplies. The aid given by the United Nations through the Children's Fund is fully publicized in every area where it operates.
- All UNICEF supplies are given free to the child or mother who receives them. Every receiving government maintains adequate and detailed accounting and statistical records of UNICEF supplies. In brief, UNICEF programmes aim primarily at providing emergency assistance where most needed, whilst making the utmost possible use of each needy country's own resources and technical facilities.

## HOW IT IS FINANCED

In setting up UNICEF, the General Assembly provided that the Fund should benefit from money left over from UNRRA and also from donations from governments, voluntary agencies, individuals or other sources. From UNRRA, UNICEF has obtained \$31,700,000. Contributions and pledges from governments amounted to \$26,000,000 in 1947, \$35,000,000 in 1948, and \$14,000,000 so far in 1949. Twenty-seven governments have thus far made contributions, many of them several times. Included in this sum is over \$54,000,000 from the United States of America on the matching principle of \$2.57 for every \$1.00 given by other governments. Further sums from the U.S.A. are available for matching on this basis.



The General Assembly of the United Nations also resolved to appeal to the peoples of the world, to give voluntarily through nationally conducted campaigns towards this urgent and essential work of bringing relief and more permanent aid to children. In 1948 there was launched the United Nations Appeal for Children. Its aim was to provide the opportunity to citizens of the world to link themselves to the cause of needy children both in their own and other lands. As a result of this Appeal the peoples of 45 countries and of 30 non-self-governing territories donated the equivalent of more than \$33,000,000 of which over \$10,000,000 was made available to the International Children's Emergency Fund to assist the great international effort of the United Nations.

But the Children's Fund has been operating since December, 1947, and has *allocated its total resources* to date for operations. Future operations will depend on further contributions.

Once again in 1949, the General Assembly of the United Nations, having regard to the continued urgent needs and to the general response of the peoples of the world, has resolved that all peoples would be requested to assist in this vital work. In view of the immense problems still being faced by war-devastated or post-war dislocated countries, which problems have not as yet made it possible for them to provide for their children's essential needs without assistance, the General Assembly resolved that the proceeds of campaigns held in the name of the United Nations Appeal for Children would be donated exclusively to UNICEF.

Responsibility for organizing and directing national activities supporting the Appeal falls to organizations and committees sponsored by their respective governments.

The following governmental contributions have been received or pledged to 7 March, 1949. Contributions in local currency are shown converted into United States dollar equivalents.

	1947 \$000's	1948 \$000's	1949 \$000's
Australia . . . . .	3,224	3,933	—
Austria . . . . .	—	—	25
Belgium . . . . .	—	5	—
Canada . . . . .	5,000	200	—
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	600	400	—
Denmark . . . . .	—	417	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	20	50	200
Finland . . . . .	—	37	—
France . . . . .	900	160	—
Greece . . . . .	—	10	—
Hungary . . . . .	—	—	13
Iceland . . . . .	40	—	—
India . . . . .	—	30	—
Italy . . . . .	—	106	4
Luxembourg . . . . .	2	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	—	3	—
Newfoundland . . . . .	100	—	—
New Zealand . . . . .	810	—	403
Norway . . . . .	69	22	—
Poland . . . . .	50	200	500
Siam . . . . .	—	86	—
Switzerland . . . . .	468	907	234
South Africa . . . . .	—	443	—
United Kingdom . . . . .	—	403	—
United States . . . . .	15,000	27,122	12,566*
Uruguay . . . . .	—	1,000	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	—	11	183
<b>Total Governments . . . . .</b>	<b>26,283</b>	<b>35,545</b>	<b>14,128</b>
<b>From UNRRA . . . . .</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>18,774</b>	<b>1,790</b>
<b>From UNAC . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,238</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Other Private Donors . . . . .</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total Resources . . . . .</b>	<b>37,885</b>	<b>64,655</b>	<b>15,937</b>

\*United States Congress authorized \$100,000,000 of which \$75,000,000 has been appropriated through June 1949, for matching with \$2.57 every dollar given by other governments. The United States contribution of \$54,688,000 shown above therefore leaves considerable sums still available for matching further contributions from other governments.

## THE CHILD

What sort of daily meal does UNICEF help to serve?

Milk, vegetable and meat stew with bread; milk and bread with a spread of fat; milk and spaghetti; or vegetable soup made with milk—in keeping with the customary diet of the country.

The UNICEF share consists of about 240 calories of milk and fats, and, in addition, about 50 to 60 calories of canned meats, fish or cod-liver oil. The country being aided provides the rest.

## AND

## YOU

How do individual contributions help?

"UNICEF can use just as effectively the individual donation of a fisherman in Iceland, as it can a contribution in pesos by the Uruguayan Government. Therefore, whether the contribution comes from citizens in the form of voluntary donations or through government contributions, or both, the only essential fact is that the money received by UNICEF can be converted into goods and services for the benefit of children."

MAURICE PATE, Executive Director.



## UNICEF HELPS THESE COUNTRIES . . .

The following countries are receiving UNICEF assistance:

- EUROPE:** Albania  
Austria  
Bulgaria  
Czechoslovakia  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Italy  
Poland  
Rumania  
Yugoslavia
- MIDDLE EAST:** Refugees from combat areas in Palestine.
- ASIA:** Brunei  
Burma  
Ceylon  
China  
Hongkong  
India  
Indo-China  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Korea  
Malay Federation  
North Borneo  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sarawak  
Siam  
Singapore

An allocation of \$2,000,000 has been made for programmes in LATIN AMERICA.

In addition, the following 23 countries have been approved for the UNICEF-supported BCG vaccination campaign against tuberculosis: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Bolivia, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

As described above, the work is now proceeding on a substantial scale in a number of these countries. Requests are expected from other countries to participate, and they will be added to the list, subject to technical possibilities and the availability of funds.