

The representative of *Australia* gave an account of the work of the Children's Fund and illustrated the continuing need for assistance. The representative of *New Zealand* drew attention to the fact that the Fund was operating in thirty-one countries and several non-self-governing territories. He added that New Zealand had given the whole of its United Nations Appeal to Children contribution to the Children's Fund.

The Committee adopted without dissent a joint *United States-Australian* resolution noting that additional resources are needed for the Children's Fund for 1949, and that there was successful co-operation with the World Health Organization; expressing gratification that twenty-five states had contributed to the Fund, some of them having already made second contributions; and drawing the attention of members to the necessity for prompt contributions from Governments to enable procurement of supplies in 1949. In the General Assembly also the resolution was carried unanimously.

United Nations Appeal for Children

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session adopted by 8 votes to 7 a resolution sponsored by New Zealand requiring the termination of the costly central organization of the United Nations Appeal for Children at the end of 1948, but at the same time encouraging the continuance of national campaigns in various countries. An *Australian* resolution calling for a second appeal in 1949 on the same lines as that in 1948 was defeated, and the *Australian* delegation subsequently placed this question on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Before the discussion a joint draft resolution on the appeal was submitted by the delegations of *Argentina, Canada, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Pakistan, United States, and Uruguay*. This resolution invited the co-operation of peoples to assist in national activities concerning the appeal, decided that the name "United Nations Appeal for Children" shall be used only in national campaigns conducted for the benefit of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and requested the Fund to handle the appeal. As the sponsors of this resolution included two Latin American and two Moslem States, it had a reasonable chance of acceptance. However, the *Australian* delegation introduced an alternative resolution which urged that the United Nations Appeal for Children should continue as a world-wide voluntary appeal and that the collections in each country should be primarily for the Children's Fund and other United Nations bodies. It also called on the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff, and proposed a Committee of eleven members, appointed by the General Assembly.