

to advise the Secretary-General on general policy and administration regarding the appeal and the allocation of proceeds. The *United Kingdom* also put in a resolution authorizing a second United Nations Appeal for Children and requesting the Secretary-General to provide the staff necessary to inform and advise Governments.

The *United Kingdom* and *Australian* drafts differed from the joint proposal chiefly in that they both continued the existing form of organization, the former on a small scale, the latter on a large scale, and both permitted the Appeal for Children to be used for other purposes than the Children's Fund.

The joint resolution was strongly supported by Mrs Roosevelt, the representative of the *United States*. The *New Zealand* delegate said that while none of the three draft resolutions exactly fitted his country's position, the joint resolution was the most acceptable in that it allowed each country to have a national campaign for the United Nations Appeal for Children, it allocated the proceeds to the Children's Fund, and it would cost the United Nations nothing because the Children's Fund would handle administration¹. The Fund also had a wide network of representatives who could all assist in the various countries where they were operating. Furthermore, the joint resolution permitted every country to have an appeal for any number of purposes of its own and such a country could donate part of its proceeds to the Children's Fund, the only provision being that in such a case the words "United Nations Appeal for Children" should not be used as the name of the national appeal. In this way each country had the utmost freedom, and neither the Secretary-General nor the Children's Fund had any responsibility in the allocation of proceeds of campaigns for other than the United Nations purposes.

The joint resolution was taken as the working draft and the *Australian* amendments were taken one at a time. The only amendment accepted by the Committee was that which used the words "continuance of United Nations Appeal for Children as a world-wide voluntary appeal" This, of course, did not alter the substance of the joint resolution, but did establish the Australian position that there was to be a continuation of the United Nations Appeal for Children as a world-wide voluntary appeal. Those voting for the other amendments amounted to 10 or 12 delegations, except on the deletion of a clause noting with approval the Economic and Social Council's resolution on the United Nations Appeal for Children. This clause was retained by 20 votes to 16.

¹ The Secretary-General's estimate was that a sum of \$150,000 would be required if the Australian resolution were passed.