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UNICEF Year-End Roundup: UNICEF Awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 for 19 years of Service to Children - para 5 states: "the \$54,000 Nobel Prize award to UNICEF will go to establish a special Maurice Pate memorial fund, which will support -see note below

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Notes

para 5 states: "the \$54,000 Nobel Prize award to UNICEF will go to establish a special Maurice Pate memorial fund, which will support special training projects or other enterprises closely related to the work of UNICEF but falling outside the scope of its regular assistance."



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Year-End Roundup

For Immediate Release

UNICEF AWARDED NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 1965
FOR 19 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHILDREN

Health, Better Food, and Education Feature Work of Children's Fund in 118 Countries

01. U.N., Dec.30, 1965...On its record of nineteen years of service to children-- first in war-torn Europe and subsequently in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and the Americas--the United Nations Children's Fund in 1965 became the second United Nations body to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
02. Several individuals closely involved in the work of the United Nations and its related agencies, including the late Dag Hammarskjold, have received the Nobel Peace Prize, but only one other United Nations body, as such, has been so honored: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in 1945.
03. In accepting the prize on behalf of the organization, UNICEF Executive Director, Henry R. Labouisse emphasized that credit for the award should be shared among the governments contributing funds to UNICEF, the UN agencies that provide technical guidance for UNICEF-aided projects, members of UNICEF national committees and millions of other volunteers who contribute their time and money to make the organization's work possible.

Tribute to Maurice Pate

04. Mr. Labouisse had been appointed UNICEF Executive Director in March by Secretary-General U Thant, succeeding Maurice Pate, whose sudden death on January 19 ended a long and distinguished humanitarian career. It was under Mr. Pate's leadership that UNICEF grew from a hastily-organized emergency operation into an agency assisting long-term programs for children and youth in 118 different countries and territories. Describing Mr. Pate as "the architect and builder of UNICEF", Mr. Labouisse stated on the occasion of the Nobel award: "I wish with all my heart he could be here to share in this great honour that has been paid UNICEF."
05. The \$54,000 Nobel Prize award to UNICEF will go to establish a special Maurice Pate memorial fund, which will support special training projects or other enterprises closely related to the work of UNICEF but falling outside the scope of its regular assistance.

Accomplishments Summarized

UNICEF is currently assisting 136 projects for disease control, 169 to build up permanent health services, 98 for nutrition, 65 for family and child welfare, 55 in the field of education and 10 in vocational training. The aid provided by UNICEF ranges from drugs, garden tools, and vitamin pills, to heavy duty milk plant equipment, printing presses for school books, and stipends for the training of local personnel.

Since 1950, when it shifted its attention from emergency aid to long-range programs, UNICEF has equipped more than 30,000 health centers, ranging from simple village dispensaries to modern pediatric wards. In 1965, it was estimated, UNICEF-equipped health centers served about 70 million persons, the great majority children and mothers.

In disease control campaigns, UNICEF drugs have been used to treat more than 2 million cases of leprosy, 7 million cases of conjunctivitis, and 14 million cases of trachoma. With UNICEF aid, 100 million persons have been examined for yaws and 41 million treated; almost 200 million persons have been protected against tuberculosis through BCG vaccination; and 145 million from malaria through insecticide spraying and other measures.

Nearly 200 milk processing plants in 38 countries have been--or are being--equipped by UNICEF, including Asia's largest dairy installation, the 400,000 liter a day Worli plant in Bombay. UNICEF is now concentrating on what are called "applied nutrition projects" to stimulate greater production and consumption of nutritious foods at the village level. To date it has provided equipment for more than 4,000 nutrition centers of various types, ranging from simple school and community gardens to large-scale training and demonstration institutes. Nutrition activities are also supported by many of the 3,500 family and child welfare centers that UNICEF has helped to equip.

UNICEF aid to education and vocational training, which was inaugurated in 1962, has expanded rapidly in the past two years. Already, UNICEF has helped equip more than 2,000 primary schools, 34 secondary schools, 231 teacher training centers, and 372 vocational training centers, and has earmarked funds to equip as many again in the very near future.

Emphasis on Training

About a third of UNICEF's program expenditures are now devoted, in one form or another, to the training of local personnel to staff vital programs for children. Training ranges from simple, practical training for illiterate birth attendants to specialized post-graduate work for nutritionists, pediatricians, and social workers. The duration of the training courses ranges from a couple of days to a number of years. By 1965 a total of more than 100,000 persons in the developing countries

had been trained for children's services through UNICEF stipends and fellowships, and projects UNICEF is currently assisting provide for the training of 96,000 more.

UNICEF's income for 1965 came to slightly more than \$33 million, representing an increase of less than one per cent over its 1964 income. About \$26 million consisted of voluntary contributions from 118 governments; the remainder came from private contributions, the sale of UNICEF greeting cards, and other sources. Increased contributions were announced by several governments, including Canada, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. In the autumn, new records were set by world-wide greeting card sales and by Trick or Treat collections in the United States and Canada, but these will not be reflected in the Fund's income until 1966.

Income Lag Limits New Projects

With income increasing so slowly, the 30-nation Executive Board, which met in June, could allocate less than 10 per cent of its program assistance for 1965-66 to new projects. Total funds allocated came to \$33.7 million, including \$20.9 million for continued aid to on-going projects, \$2.2 million for assistance to new projects, \$345,000 for emergency aid, \$3.1 million for freight, \$4.7 million for operational services directly related to work in the field, and \$2.8 million for administrative costs.

In his opening remarks to the Executive Board, Mr. Labouisse said that if UNICEF was to do a reasonably adequate job in helping to meet the minimum needs of children, an appreciable increase in income would be necessary. He urged Board members to do everything in their power to bring this about.

Voluntary Fund Raising Encouraging

On a brighter note, considerable progress was reported during the year in voluntary fund raising for specific UNICEF-aided projects, a new approach authorized by the Executive Board in 1964. The Australian Freedom-from-Hunger Committee announced that it had raised a total of almost \$1.5 million dollars for UNICEF-aided nutrition projects in India and Pakistan, and further substantial sums were raised by Freedom-from-Hunger Committees in New Zealand (\$779,000), the United Kingdom (\$756,000) and Luxembourg (\$26,000). Six other UNICEF-aided projects were "adopted" by UNICEF national committees in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In November the Norwegian Committee for UNICEF launched a "Minor Nobel Peace Prize" drive to raise an amount equal to or exceeding the \$54,000 Peace Prize itself as a special contribution toward the UNICEF-aided mother and child health program in Afghanistan.

With the Board's approval of its request for \$104,000 in assistance for the training of nurses and a BCG vaccination campaign, Mongolia became the 118th country to join the list of those now receiving UNICEF aid. A formal agreement--similar to the agreements which govern the relationship between UNICEF and all countries receiving UNICEF aid--was signed on June 23 by Mongolia's Ambassador to the United Nations, Luvsandorjiin Toiv, and by Mr. Labouisse.

Encouraging progress was reported in 1965 from a number of countries where UNICEF-aided programs in education, health, and nutrition have had time to get well underway.

Some Program Examples

In Thailand, for example, UNICEF is helping the government strengthen its system of primary and secondary education with the object of giving children a better--and more realistic--preparation for life in a changing society. UNICEF is assisting 27 teacher training colleges in the country, and during 1965 completed the equipping of 180 village practice teaching schools. In 35 UNICEF-equipped vocational training schools for girls, enrolment has increased by 90 per cent since 1963. Thai educational officials consider this a remarkable achievement, in view of parents' past reluctance to let their children enrol in any but academic courses.

With aid from UNICEF and other sources, the Algerian government has carried out a remarkable emergency teacher training program over the past three years. When Algeria attained independence, the sudden exodus of teachers threatened the entire primary education structure. About 5,000 primary school teachers were trained in the first two years following independence, and in the year ending in mid-1965, 5,000 more were trained. In addition, 1,572 school canteens had been established by mid-1965, serving a daily hot meal to more than 400,000 children.

The United Arab Republic, to cope with the health needs of its rapidly growing child population (about 42 per cent of the country's 30 million inhabitants are children under the age of 15), is building up a network of rural health units and referral hospitals with UNICEF and WHO aid. Excellent progress was reported in 1965 both in the establishment and equipping of new units and in training doctors, nurses, and other personnel to staff them. More than 1,000 of the contemplated 2,500 rural health units were in operation by the end of the year; and about 800 doctors, 150 nurses, and 400 assistant nurses are being graduated from the country's medical schools annually.

Campaign Against Leprosy Making Headway in Burma

In Burma, where the prevalence of leprosy among children aged 5 to 14 runs as high as 40 per cent in certain districts, a campaign started in 1952 to bring this dreaded disease under control, appeared in 1965 to be meeting with good success. With assistance from UNICEF and WHO, the government has brought 132,000 patients under treatment, as against the 4,600 who were under treatment when the campaign started. The total number of leprosy cases in the country is thought to exceed 200,000. About 85 per cent of the patients are cared for through village treatment centers, thus requiring a minimum disruption of their life. UNICEF supplies drugs, surgical and rehabilitation equipment, and transport for the campaign.

In Colombia, government services are coming to grips with the problem of malnutrition through a variety of measures supervised and coordinated by the National Nutrition Institute. International support is being provided not only by UNICEF but by FAO, WHO, the Peace Corps, and private industry. Training courses in nutrition have been established for teachers, nursing auxiliaries, midwives, extension agents, and community leaders. More than 80 primary schools have started truck gardens, and both children and parents are being taught how to raise poultry and rabbits at home. A private company is now producing a high-protein cereal-and-cottonseed children's food called Incaparina (in honor of INCAP, the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, where it was first developed.) Sales are being pushed through regular commercial channels, and UNICEF has financed the purchase of 45 tons for distribution to pre-school children through health centers.

To Meet the Needs of Children

In almost all the countries in which it is at work, UNICEF assists projects to meet a variety of children's needs. In India, for example, it is assisting 17 different projects, ranging from vaccine production, peanut flour production, and the training of dairy personnel to goitre control, pre-vocational education for elementary school dropouts, and the strengthening of science teaching at the secondary level. UNICEF program and field staff are now placing more and more emphasis on integrating projects for children in various fields so that they reinforce one another. Health and nutrition projects, for example, are being coordinated with health and nutrition education in the schools. Family and child welfare programs are being planned as part of a comprehensive community development approach that includes the teacher, the public health nurse, and the agricultural extension agent.

Conferences for Planning

A broader objective of UNICEF is to help countries integrate programs for children and youth into their long-range economic and social development plans. Key officials from 25 Latin American countries met in Santiago from November 28 to December 11 to examine the situation confronting their children and to study how their needs could be met as part of a genuine "human resource development" program. The conference was sponsored by UNICEF, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. An Asian conference on children and youth in national development is scheduled for Bangkok in the spring of 1966.

NOTE: Photographs are available from UNICEF, Room 1863, UN Building, Extension 2020