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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH MEETING (PART I)*

Held at Lake Success, New York
on Friday, 9 February 1951, at 2.30 p.m.

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<u>Chairman:</u>	Mrs. SINCLAIR	Canada
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. BRENNAN	Australia
	Mr. FENAUX	Belgium
	Mr. PACHECO	Bolivia
	Mr. de FAIVA LEITE	Brazil
	Mr. SHVETZOV	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
	Mr. COREA	Ceylon
	Mr. TSAO	China
	Miss BERTARDINO	Dominican Republic.

* The Summary Record of Part II (closed) of the Seventy-Fifth Meeting appears under the symbol number E/ICEF/SR.75/Add. (**Restricted** distribution).

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Members: (continued)

Mr. DAVALOS	Ecuador
Mr. DEBRE	France
Mr. RAJAN	India
Miss SUDIRDJO	Indonesia
Mr. KHALIDY	Iraq
Mr. LOURIE	Israel
Mr. MASCIA } Mr. MONTINI }	Italy
Mr. WEIR	New Zealand
Mr. LINDT	Switzerland
Mr. DAENGSVANG	Thailand
Mr. SAVUT	Turkey
Mr. HAHN	Union of South Africa
Mr. CHECHETKIN	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. LEDWARD	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Miss LENROOT } Miss KERNOHAN }	United States of America
Mr. BRACCO	Uruguay
Mr. PLEIC	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. METALL } Mr. DAWSON }	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Dr. KAUL	World Health Organization (WHO)
Dr. AYKROYD	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

UNICEF

Mr. PATE	Executive Director
Mr. HEYWARD	Deputy Director
Mr. BERRDERS	Executive Officer
Mr. ECKER	Director, European Regional Headquarters
Mr. CHARNOW	Secretary of the Board

Also present:

Mr. HILL	Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, United Nations
Mr. ZARRAS	Department of Social Affairs

REPRESENTATION OF CHINA (continued)

Mr. SHVETZOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking on a point of order, referred to the USSR representative's statement at the previous meeting, and reminded the Chairman that she had promised to submit a report to the Executive Board after she had examined the credentials of representatives.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in view of the short time which had elapsed between the morning and the afternoon meetings, she had not had time to examine representatives' credentials but would submit the desired report as soon as she had done so.

The meeting went into closed session to consider the question of the Office of Executive Director (See E/ICEF/SR.75/Add.1, Restricted).

FINAL REPORT OF THE FIRST EXECUTIVE BOARD (E/ICEF/L.8 and E/ICEF/160)

Mr. de SAIVA LEITE (Brazil), referring to the final report of the first Executive Board (E/ICEF/L.8 and E/ICEF/160), said that it had been submitted to the newly constituted Executive Board for information only and therefore the latter should simply take note of it.

The Brazilian delegation was glad to note that in its resolution 417 (V), the General Assembly had approved certain principles which that delegation had consistently advocated, among them being the recognition of the pressing needs of children of the under-developed countries. He hoped the final report of the Executive Board which was to be submitted in 1953, would show that UNICEF had fulfilled its revised terms of reference.

He noted from the report before the Board that the Executive Director expected to visit the Latin American countries in the near future, and hoped that he would not be prevented from doing so, as had happened on a previous occasion. It was very important that a careful and detailed survey should be made of the needs of children in those countries which to date had received very limited assistance from UNICEF.

So far only one Latin American country, Chile, had been included in UNICEF's milk conservation programme. Reviewing the work carried out by UNICEF in Europe in connexion with milk conservation, he emphasized the urgent necessity of providing Latin America with facilities for processing milk in view of the exhaustion of supplies of cheap dried skim milk.

He hoped that the Brazilian five-year milk production plan would be substantially helped by the UNICEF milk conservation programme. Immediate action should be taken as prices of equipment for the pasteurization and drying of milk were rising in the United States, which was the principal supplier of such equipment. Prices would rise further in the next few months and deliveries would be subject to greater delays.

The Brazilian delegation also attached great importance to the establishment in Latin America of a centre for producing anti-biotics. The 1952 budget of the World Health Organization showed, however, that no provision had been made for an increase in personnel for anti-biotic programmes. He hoped that WHO and UNICEF would take joint action and put into effect the WHO plan for a survey of the possibilities of setting up such a centre in Latin America.

Emphasizing the need for long-range programmes of assistance to children, he briefly reviewed several items of WHO's 1952 budget under which UNICEF would supply the necessary equipment or personnel for a number of projects to be carried out in the Far East. He would like to be informed to what extent the hopes of WHO were justified and whether any commitment had been entered into by UNICEF in connexion with the various projects mentioned in the 1952 budget of WHO. He also wished to know whether those commitments had been included in UNICEF's long-range programme.

He reserved his right to refer later to other points in the final report of the First Executive Board.

Mr. METALL (International Labour Organisation) emphasized the interest taken by the International Labour Organisation in the welfare of young workers and the children of workers.

Briefly outlining ILO activities which could be considerably expanded with the collaboration of UNICEF, he emphasized that the former body was pressing for the regulation and progressive limitation of child labour with a view to its eventual abolition. The ILO was doing its best to strengthen the protection of young workers and to maintain constant progress in the extension of social security provisions for the family of the worker, including income security, the organization of medical services and general health services.

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He referred to the work done by the ILO in collaboration with WHO, FAC, UNESCO and UNICEF, technical assistance and demonstration supplies, vocational education and guidance, employment service organization, the regulation of the employment of young persons, to provide fellowships to train inspectors and supervisors needed in the factories and other places where young people worked, and to set up and extend social security systems which provided for every unfortunate contingency to which young workers and workers' children might be subject.

The International Labour Organisation welcomed the proposed United States amendment to rule 59 of the proposed rules of procedure. The Governing Body of ILO had endorsed the view that in connexion with the future development of international programmes for children there should be a clear recognition of the principle that the permanent specialized agencies should have full responsibility for all present and future activities which fell within their recognized fields of competence.

There was valuable opportunity for fruitful collaboration between the ILO and UNICEF, in co-operation with other specialized agencies. The ILO regarded UNICEF as a fund in which resources could be accumulated and from which supplies and assistance could be distributed through the international organizations having primary responsibility in the fields connected with child welfare.

Miss IENROOT (United States of America) said she had read the final report of the First Executive Board with great interest.

The Programme Committee of the newly constituted Executive Board should consider the report very carefully, and ways should be found for joint consideration of that document by other agencies of the United Nations.

Although the report contained much material that was not available in other documents, she felt that future reports should contain more specific data on the results of the various types of programmes on the development of local services to children. The report should also show the work which remained to be done, the relative magnitude of programmes in relation to a country's need, and the opinions of the various governments as to the relative value of such programmes. Information should also be given regarding the work of the various missions sent out by UNICEF.

Referring to the suggestion she had made at the previous meeting that the Executive Board should simply take note of the report, she pointed out that her
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suggestion was an important one as the report is included on the agenda of other United Nations bodies, for example the seventh session of the Social Commission. The United States delegation considered it important that other United Nations organs should recognize the fact that in the newly constituted Executive Board's opinion the report did not require any action by that Board at the present time.

Mr. DAENGSVANG (Thailand), referring to the fact that his country was a new member of the Executive Board, paid a tribute to the important work carried out by UNICEF and other United Nations agencies in Thailand during the last two years. With the generous help of those agencies the Thai Government had expanded the activities of its Ministry of Health for 1950/51 at a cost of bahts 80 million.

In addition to receiving assistance from UNICEF, the people of Thailand had contributed food in order to meet the continuing needs of children in other parts of the world.

He congratulated the members of the first Executive Board on the clearly drafted report they had submitted.

Mr. SHVETZOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation had studied the first Executive Board's final report very thoroughly, and regretted to note from that document that the Board had failed to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 57 (I). There had been discrimination in the allocation of funds, and children in Eastern European countries had been overlooked. Romania and Hungary had not received any assistance since 1949 and aid to other countries of the People's Democracies had been reduced.

The Byelorussian delegation hoped that the newly constituted Executive Board would implement fully the provisions of General Assembly resolution 57 (I).

Mr. DEBRE (France) was in general agreement with the views expressed by the United States and Brazilian representatives concerning the past activity of the Fund. While there might be grounds for some criticism, it was impossible, in reading the report, to fail to realize the importance and value of the work done, the major part of which had been directed towards ameliorating the lot of children in the countries devastated by the Second World War.

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It had now been decided that the Fund's activities should be expanded to help the children of the world in general. As a result, allocations to Europe might have to be reduced. That Continent could not, however, be overlooked, particularly as the money expended there would bring an immediate maximum return. At the same time, the needs of children in the other areas of the world, Latin America, the Far East, the Middle East and Africa, must not be forgotten. Every nerve must be strained to meet all needs to the fullest extent possible.

For the future, the Fund's activities would fall into two separate categories, emergency relief work and long-term programmes. Wherever an emergency occurred and whatever its nature, the Fund must be prepared to act immediately, by furnishing foodstuffs, clothing and emergency medical care.

On the other hand, the need for long-term programmes was self-evident and it was vitally important that comprehensive plans should be drawn up with the utmost dispatch. It was equally evident that the available funds, when spread over the wider needs, would not allow of the same generosity as in the past and, in order to obtain the maximum result, it was therefore necessary that, in carrying out the programmes, there should be the necessary co-ordination with the specialized agencies. In that connexion, he welcomed the proposed change in the rules of procedure suggested by the United States delegation.

In the past, collaboration with WHO had proved most fruitful in a number of fields, and future co-operation should be even closer. Public health campaigns should be particularly stressed, especially for countries requesting long-term assistance. The campaign against eye diseases might also be intensified.

The supply of medical equipment for rehabilitation of handicapped children should also be given prominence in future programmes, as well as the training of local personnel, both medical and non-medical. It was not so much the higher ranks of experts for which training programmes should be provided as the whole lower range of auxiliary medical personnel, whose importance in under-developed countries could not be over-emphasized. Such programmes would, he believed, form the cornerstone of the Fund's entire activity in such areas.

By such programmes, the Fund would undoubtedly be making a substantial contribution towards improving the lot of children throughout the world, and his suggestions might well serve as a basis for discussion of future activities.

/ Mr. EDWARD

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) contended that the Board should reject completely the thesis put forward by the USSR and Byelorussian representatives that there had been discrimination against the countries of Eastern Europe. A glance at Table III in the report would suffice to show that the allocations to Eastern Europe had been greater than to any other area. The allegations of discrimination were totally unfounded and there was no need for him to dwell on the point.

Much of the debate had been concerned with the importance of long-term programmes. He earnestly hoped, however, that sight would not be lost of some of the urgent emergency problems with which the Fund had been actively associated in the past. He was referring to the existing situation in Korea and among the children of Arab refugees.

In the past, the Organization had been operating on a very large budget. The possibilities for the future were that resources would be very substantially reduced. In those circumstances, a new and important function would devolve upon the Programme Committee: that of establishing priorities for the work to be undertaken. Many difficulties were involved in such a task -- deciding the relative degree of short and long-term projects and the degree of priority to be accorded to the different regions of the world -- and it was to be hoped that the Administration would continue its practice of submitting only such schemes as were felt to be worthy of the highest priority.

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that, as his Government considered that the report bore witness to a discriminatory policy towards the countries of Eastern Europe, he would vote against any proposal, even to take note of it.

The observations of the United Kingdom representative were not justifiable. The United Kingdom and the United States delegations had carried out a very determined policy of discrimination against the Democratic People's Republics of Eastern Europe -- a policy concurred in by the majority of the First Executive Board and reflected in its report.

Mr. PLERIC (Yugoslavia) expressed the hope that the debate on the report would not be concluded before the next meeting, since some representatives might wish to have more time to formulate their observations.

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He would like to suggest, too, that the report should be given wide circulation, not only to delegations but to the Economic and Social Council and perhaps to non-governmental organizations concerned with assistance to children.

The CHAIRMAN noted that a further opportunity for expression of views would occur when the report of the Executive Director was under consideration. Moreover, relevant references to the final report in connexion with other items of the agenda would not be precluded.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) assumed that the material in the report would be used both by the Programme Committee and the Executive Board in the future. It might also prove useful to the Economic and Social Council.

With reference to the USSR representative's observations regarding discrimination, a complete answer was contained in the report, where the allocations to the various countries were listed in Table III.

Mr. SHVETZOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) took the view that Table III furnished specific proof of the discrimination practised by the Fund against the Democratic People's Republics of Eastern Europe. Shipments to those countries had considerably diminished and, in some cases ceased entirely, since 1949, and it would be seen from the Table in question that no allocations whatsoever had been made to Albania and Hungary for the year 1950. Moreover, it was clearly shown in the report that large sums allocated in earlier years to Albania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia had not been made available to the authorities in those countries. Such discriminatory practices were intolerable and should not be persisted in by the new Executive Board.

Dr. AYKROYD (Food and Agriculture Organization) wished to emphasize the importance, from the standpoint of his organization, of a well-considered, long-term programme to improve nutrition among mothers and children. FAO had already given most careful consideration to activities to be directed to that end.

In the past, the two organizations had co-operated in milk conservation programmes in Europe, with excellent results. Plans were in hand for similar programmes in some Latin American countries. Milk, however, could not be produced everywhere. Hence, it was essential that great attention should be paid to producing alternative foods to replace it in the diet of mothers and children.

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In that connexion, he stressed the importance of well-designed educational programmes on how to make the best use of available foods, and expressed the hope that the Fund, in drawing up its future programmes, would give great attention to that particular aspect of the problem.

It was evident from the course of the debate that UNICEF was well on the way to developing a programme of child welfare generally. FAO was most anxious and eager to co-operate in establishing and developing a suitable programme of that kind.

After a brief exchange of views took place on a question of procedure, Mr. LOURIE (Israel) formally proposed the following draft resolution:

"The Executive Board takes note of the Final Report of the First Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, 11 December 1946 to 31 December 1950, and transmits it to the Economic and Social Council for its information."

The CHAIRMAN put the Israeli draft resolution to the vote.

It was adopted by 22 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

The CHAIRMAN noted that, according to the rules of procedure, the Board must elect four vice-chairmen, the chairman and members of the Programme Committee and any other committees it might wish to set up. The rules of procedure also provided that the Programme Committee should consist of ten members, the number being subject to alteration if the Board should so desire. She suggested that the Board might first elect the members and the chairman of its Programme Committee, and thereafter the four vice-chairmen.

It was so agreed.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom), seconded by Mr. DEBRE (France), proposed that the membership of the Programme Committee should be increased to eleven.

It was so decided.

The CHAIRMAN invited the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and New Zealand to act as tellers for the votes to be taken by secret ballot.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

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As a result of the vote, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, China, Ecuador, France, India, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States were elected members of the Programme Committee.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the chairman of the Programme Committee and the four vice-chairmen of the Board were elected in their personal capacities. She invited nominations for the office of chairman of the Programme Committee.

Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) nominated Mr. LEITE (Brazil). Brazil had taken a prominent part among countries of the American hemisphere in work on behalf of children and Mr. Leite had been actively concerned in that work, both in his own country and elsewhere. His qualifications for the office were of the highest.

Miss KERNCHAN (United States of America), Mr. TSAO (China), Mr. PACHECO (Bolivia) and Mr. DAVALOS (Ecuador) seconded the nomination.

Mr. LEIWARD (United Kingdom) nominated Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), who had been vice-chairman of the previous Programme Committee. He had served with distinction in that capacity and his experience in the work of the Fund would prove invaluable.

Mr. BRENNAN (Australia) seconded the nomination.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

As a result of the vote, Mr. LINDT (Switzerland) was elected chairman of the Programme Committee.

The CHAIRMAN next invited nominations for the first, second, third and fourth vice-chairmen of the Executive Board, to hold office for one year.

Mr. KERNCHAN (United States of America), seconded by Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) and Mr. TSAO (China), nominated Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) as first vice-chairman.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) was elected first vice-chairman by acclamation.

/Mr. BRACCO

Mr. ERACCO (Uruguay), seconded by Mr. EDWARD (United Kingdom), Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Mr. TSAO (China) and Mr. PACHECO (Bolivia), nominated Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) as second vice-chairman.

Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) was elected second vice-chairman by acclamation.

Mr. LEITE (Brazil), seconded by Mr. ERACCO (Uruguay), nominated Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia) as third vice-chairman.

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) opposed the nomination of Mr. Pleic. He believed that the objectiveness of the Yugoslav representative could not be complete, since his Government was deliberately pursuing a policy directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Mr. SHVETZOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) also opposed Mr. Pleic's nomination. He nominated Mr. RAJAN (India) for the office.

Mr. RAJAN (India) declined to stand for the post.

Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia) was elected third vice-chairman by acclamation.

Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia) expressed his appreciation of the honour paid to his country and people by his election to the post of vice-chairman.

As to the reference to objectiveness, he believed that the objectiveness of the USSR representative would not bear discussion.

Mr. KERNOHAN (United States of America), seconded by Mr. TSAO (China), nominated Mr. DAENGSVANG (Thailand) as fourth vice-chairman.

Mr. DAENGSVANG (Thailand) was elected fourth vice-chairman by acclamation.

Mr. LEITE (Brazil) proposed that, in view of the lateness of the hour, the election of other committees should be deferred until the next meeting.

It was so decided.

The CHAIRMAN announced the composition of the Committee on Rules of Procedure. She proposed that it should consist of five members: Ecuador, France, India, Turkey and the United States.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.