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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Tuesday, 22 May 1951, at 10.30 a.m.

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Chairman:

Mrs. SINCLAIR

Canada

Members:

Mr. BRENNAN

Australia

Mr. FEN'UX

Belgium

Mr. ITURRALDE

Bolivia

Mr. de PAIVA LEITE

Brazil

Mr. SHVETSOV

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist  
Republic

Mr. FONSEKA

Ceylon

Mr. TSAO

China

Miss BERNARDINO

Dominican Republic

Mr. APUNTE

Ecuador

Dr. BUGNARD

France

Members (continued):

Mr. RAJAN	India
Mr. HANIFAH	Indonesia
Mr. KHALIDY	Iran
Mr. BAROR	Israel
Mr. ROBERTI	Italy
Mr. WEIR	New Zealand
Mr. LINDT	Switzerland
Mr. SUPHAMONGKHON	Thailand
Mr. SAVUT	Turkey
Mr. FOURIE	Union of South Africa
Mr. CHECHETKIN	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. LEDWARD	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Miss IENROOT	United States of America
Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT	Uruguay
Mr. PLEIC	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. LEWIS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Dr. INGALLS	World Health Organization (WHO)

Secretariat:

Miss KAHN	Department of Social Affairs
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UNICEF:

Mr. PATE	Executive Director
Mr. HEYWARD	Deputy Executive Director
Mr. SCHMITTLINGER	Programme Co-ordinator
Mr. EGGER	Director, European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office
Mr. CHARNOW	Secretary of the Executive Board

## QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China had informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in its view the representative of the

/Kuomintang

Kuomintang in no way represented China and that his presence in the United Nations was altogether illegal. The Central People's Government had accordingly asked that the representative of the Kuomintang should be expelled from all the organs of the United Nations. On 25 August 1950 Mr. Chou En-lai, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, had informed the Secretary-General that his Government had appointed Mr. Wu Yun-Fu to represent China in the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The USSR delegation supported the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on that question and submitted the following draft resolution to the Executive Board:

"The Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund decides:

- "(1) To exclude the representative of the Kuomintang from the Executive Board and the Programme Committee of UNICEF, and
- "(2) To invite the representative of the People's Republic of China to participate in the work of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee of UNICEF as the representative of China".

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) moved the adjournment of the debate on that question for the duration of the session, in accordance with rule 26 of the rules of procedure. The United States delegation considered that the Executive Board was in no way competent to adopt political decisions. Moreover, it felt that it was entirely inappropriate to invite the representative of Communist China to participate in the work of the United Nations or the specialized agencies, for the Government of that country was conducting military operations in Korea against the forces of the United Nations.

Mr. SHVETSOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said, in support of the USSR proposal, that the representative of the Kuomintang could not be permitted to participate in the work of the Executive Board, in view of the fact that he actually represented nobody. He therefore asked that the USSR proposal should be put to the vote.

/Miss BERNARDINO

Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) supported the United States proposal, recalling that the question of the representation of China had been discussed at length in the various organs of the United Nations, and, in particular, at the last session of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the motion for adjournment moved by the United States representative.

The motion for adjournment was adopted by 16 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

Mr. TSAO (China) explained that he had voted in favour of the motion for adjournment for the same reasons as had dictated his vote in favour of a similar motion at a previous session of the Executive Board.

#### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Programme Committee had asked the auditor to make a report to the Executive Board. Mr. Seller was to make his report the following day. She thought that the Executive Board might turn his presence to good advantage by studying the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget. The Board could therefore hold a short private meeting early in the afternoon to hear the auditor's report, and would then take up the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget.

She also drew the Board's attention to items 5 and 6 of the agenda and pointed out that if the Board acceded to the request of the Advisory Committee, it might have to amend its rules of procedure. In those circumstances, it would be preferable to consider item 6 of the agenda before proceeding with item 5.

The Chairman's proposals were adopted after a short discussion.

The agenda, as amended, was adopted.

#### REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNICEF

(a) General Progress Reports (E/ICEF/170, E/ICEF/R.185, E/ICEF/R.194)

The CHAIRMAN reminded the members of the Board that all the reports before it had been circulated before the meeting, with the exception of documents E/ICEF/R.203 and E/ICEF/R.204, which had been circulated that morning.

/She announced

She announced that Mr. Pate, the Executive Director, was ready to provide the Board with any additional information required on the questions dealt with in the report. Since the Executive Director had drawn up his report on contributions and resources, a number of countries had announced the scale of their contributions for the following year. She therefore invited the representatives of those countries to inform the Board themselves.

Mr. RAJAN (India) said that his country would make 500,000 rupees, or the equivalent of \$104,000, available to UNICEF.

Mr. BAROR (Israel) announced that the Israeli Government had decided to appropriate 9,000 Israeli pounds, or \$US 25,000, for UNICEF.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as the representative of Canada, said that her Government intended to ask the Canadian Parliament to appropriate 500,000 Canadian dollars for UNICEF.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) added that a number of other governments were engaged in assessing their contributions to UNICEF and it was to be hoped that they would announce their decisions before 30 June 1951.

He wished to inform the Board that UNICEF had recently purchased 15 million pounds of powdered milk from the United States. That would enable it to continue a number of programmes and to fulfil the obligations it had assumed, among others, toward the countries of the Middle East.

UNICEF, moreover, had already delivered its quota of DDT to the countries in which it had launched an anti-malaria campaign.

He also announced that UNICEF had opened a Regional Office for Latin America in Peru.

Lastly, on the question of assistance to Albania, he drew the Board's attention to paragraph 32 of document E/ICEF/164, which stated that the Executive Board had authorized the Administration to implement the allocation to Albania if it succeeded in reaching agreement with the Albanian Government on the person of a Mission Chief and staff and on a plan of operations. If no agreement were reached before the next session of the Executive Board, the Albanian allocation was to be returned to the unallocated resources of the Fund.

/He announced in

He announced in that connexion that the discussions which had been held in Paris between the Director of the European Regional Office and the Albanian representative had proved fruitless. The Administration therefore considered that the last sentence of paragraph 32 should be brought into operation.

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked why the discussions between the UNICEF and Albania had failed and why it had not been possible to hold them at United Nations Headquarters. He thought that if the Executive Board agreed to revoke the decision contained in the last sentence of paragraph 32, it would be possible to open fresh discussions and bring them to a successful conclusion.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) said that in its discussions with the Albanian representative, the Administration had sought to clarify two points: (1) the person of the Mission Chief to be sent to Albania; and (2) the programmes to be drawn up for the use of the \$406,000 allocated to Albania. The Administration had set out its views on the question in a communication which had been sent to the Albanian representative in Paris on 18 December 1950. However, it had not yet received a reply to that communication.

As regards the possibility of future discussions, he recalled that the Albanian representative had asked for an opportunity to meet and discuss the matter with the Executive Director himself. The discussions could have been held either at United Nations Headquarters or elsewhere. For his own part, he had felt that the best method would be to hold the meeting at New York but, because of certain technical difficulties, he had offered to go to Paris himself on 11 May. However, he had not been able to arrange a meeting with the Albanian representative and had therefore not gone to France.

The UNICEF Administration was well aware of Albania's requirements and was very anxious to assist that country. If, therefore, the Albanian Government submitted a fresh application to UNICEF, the Administration would take the necessary action and would make the appropriate recommendations to the Board.

Mr. TSAO (China) drew the Board's attention to paragraph 3 of document E/ICEF/R.185 and said that the words "the China mainland" which appeared in it seemed to imply that the island of Formosa would not be able to benefit from the allocation to China. Formosa, however, was a province of China and should therefore be able to obtain part of the \$8,947,000 which had been allocated to China.

/After a

After a short discussion between Mr. BEYWARD (Deputy Executive Director) and Mr. TSAO (China), the Chairman said that document E/ICEF/R.185 merely summarized the situation and contained no recommendations concerning the future distribution of allocations. It would therefore be sufficient to include the Chinese representative's statement in the record of that morning's meeting.

Mr. SHVETSOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) drew attention to paragraph 13 of document E/ICEF/R.185, in which it was stated that the sum of \$23,000 had been allocated for the purchase of drugs for China and that one-half of the drugs had already been shipped to that country. He inquired what the position was with regard to the other half.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) replied he was unable to provide accurate information on the question. The drugs, however, had been purchased in India and that country had undertaken to ship them to China as and when they were manufactured. The Administration knew that shipments were proceeding according to plan and hoped that the normal rate of delivery would be maintained in the future.

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reverted to the question of assistance to Albania and asked why the Albanian representative in Paris had been unable to travel to the United States. Had the United States State Department refused him a visa?

The CHAIRMAN replied that a visa had not been refused but that the completion of the necessary formalities took time. It was precisely in order to save time that the Executive Director had offered to go to Paris himself. As he had just stated, however, he had been unable to arrange a meeting with the Albanian representative.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) and Miss LENROOT (United States of America) confirmed that that was what had happened.

/(b) Special reports:

(b) Special reports: (E/ICEF/167, E/ICEF/171, E/ICEF/176)

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) explained, with regard to document E/ICEF/167 that he had made a six weeks' tour of Latin America, in the course of which he had visited thirteen different countries. He had noted that UNICEF efforts had given a tremendous impetus to child welfare work in all those countries. In a number of cases, for example, national budgetary appropriations for child welfare had doubled or even tripled since UNICEF had begun to furnish supplies.

In Brazil, he had had an opportunity of discussing matters with Mr. Campos and Mr. de Paiva Leite who had made themselves the protagonists of child welfare work throughout Latin America. The Brazilian Government had asked UNICEF to provide assistance primarily to the northern provinces of Brazil; a child-feeding demonstration programme had accordingly been launched in those provinces. That programme, which had covered approximately 100,000 children, had also made it possible to institute a training course for child-welfare workers.

With Mr. Fabregat,

In Uruguay, he had been able to meet representatives of the Government and the President of the Republic himself, all of whom co-operated wholeheartedly with UNICEF. He had also had an opportunity of conferring with representatives of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood and to inspect the Institute itself.

In Argentina, he had attended the meetings of the Pan-American Conference on Social Security. He hoped that as the result of his discussions with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Public Health of Argentina, that country might make funds available to UNICEF.

In Chile, he had attended the meetings of the Economic and Social Council, during its discussion of UNICEF activities. He had also been able to discuss UNICEF-sponsored programmes in Chile with the Minister of Public Health. He believed that the manufacture of powdered milk which had been begun in that country represented an excellent investment of UNICEF funds. The milk drying plant would make it possible to supply milk to approximately 100,000 children of school age. The vaccine-producing laboratories which had also been established by UNICEF would enable Chile to launch a general vaccination campaign and to continue it in future years.

/In Peru



In Peru, he had studied a number of programmes with the competent authorities of that country and had noted that a child-feeding programme was being carried out on a large scale. Approximately 100,000 children of school age benefitted under that programme which had been received with enthusiasm by teachers, parents and children alike.

In Ecuador, he had been present at the inauguration of a new school in Quito to which the name "UNICEF School" was given. He had also attended the opening of a new maternity hospital for which UNICEF had supplied the necessary equipment. The anti-tuberculosis campaign had made great strides in Ecuador. The Scandinavian teams, accompanied by Ecuadorean teams, were able to visit the most remote parts of the country. A number of teams from Peru, Haiti and Costa Rica were also taking part in that work so as to familiarize themselves with anti-tuberculosis techniques. Lastly, Ecuador was greatly interested in milk conservation and hoped soon to implement a pasteurization programme.

In the countries of Central America (Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala), he had noted that approximately 500,000 children received food under various feeding programmes. The governments of those countries were keenly interested in the programmes and were allocating increasingly large sums for them. The anti-malaria campaign had given excellent results in those countries and had opened new vistas for their populations.

Towards the end of his tour he had visited Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The yaws eradication campaign then proceeding in Haiti was on a larger scale than any other so far undertaken by UNICEF. 332,000 persons had been treated with penicillin. The work was under the direction of Dr. Levithan, the representative of WHO and UNICEF in Haiti. In the Dominican Republic, he had discussed with the Minister of Public Health the possibility of undertaking a similar campaign in the Republic.

In conclusion, he said that he had held discussions with the Cuban authorities and he hoped that Cuba would make a substantial contribution to UNICEF in the future.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Executive Director for his statement. She then drew the Board's attention to the table contained on page 3 of document E/ICEF/167 which provided a summary of operational programmes approved for Latin America as at 1 April 1951.

Mr. ITURRALDE

Mr. ITURRALDE (Bolivia) said that he had listened to the Executive Director's statement with great interest. He regretted that Mr. Pate had not visited Bolivia, where he would have been able to note the country's achievements and requirements.

With regard to the section on Bolivia contained on pages 4 and 5 of document E/ICEF/167, he thanked the Board for the assistance it planned to give the Bolivian Government in its anti-typhus programme and the construction in La Paz of a 200-bed children's hospital, which would also serve as a training centre for doctors, nurses and social workers, as well as for child-care personnel.

He wished to repeat what he had already told the Committee on Administrative Budget, namely, that the most important problem was child-feeding. UNICEF had allocated the sum of \$30,000 to assist the Bolivian Government in this field, but the programme had not yet been carried out. The Schoolchildren's Aid Fund in Bolivia, which was financed primarily by the sale of postage stamps, had established a "school lunch". He hoped that a UNICEF official would visit Bolivia to note his country's efforts and requirements. Bolivia did not have sufficient resources to carry out a large-scale child-feeding programme, but was prepared to co-operate with UNICEF and to make budgetary appropriations which would be regarded as supplementing UNICEF's contribution.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) regretted that he had not been able to visit Bolivia and certain other Latin American countries, but said that the opportunity had not been lost irretrievably. Moreover, Mr. Salsedo had visited Bolivia in 1950 and WHO representatives had gone there recently. Now that the Fund had an office at Lima, members of the staff would be able to visit Bolivia from there.

Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) hoped that the Executive Director's tour of Latin America marked the beginning of a new chapter in the history of UNICEF. She thanked the Chairman for his remarks about the assistance which had been given most readily by the Dominican Republic to the work of the Fund.

She hoped that UNICEF would be able to send a representative to the Dominican Republic who would be able to make a protracted stay.

/Mr. de PAIVA LEITE

Mr. de PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) thanked the Executive Director for his statement. He then asked whether the Administration could make a brief summary of the applications which had been or would be made to the UNICEF by the countries of Latin America.

The Executive Director had referred only to Ecuador's interest in its milk programme and to the assistance given by the Dominican Republic. Other countries, however, probably had projects in mind. The Brazilian Government, for its part, had said that it was concerned in implementing five programmes. The information for which he was asking would be useful in discussing the budget. He supported the observations made by the Bolivian representative on the need to draw up a greater number of programmes for Latin America. He wished to draw the Board's attention to the efforts which certain Latin American countries had made in the field of child-welfare; the construction of a children's hospital by the Bolivian Government was one example.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) thanked the Executive Director for the interesting and instructive statement <sup>he</sup> had just made on UNICEF's work and on the impressions he had obtained and the observations that had been made to him during his visit to Latin America. He had listened with interest to the remarks made by the Bolivian representative, which also held good for other countries.

To his mind the Executive Director's tour represented nothing less than a crusade on behalf of children.

Uruguay, for its part, would give UNICEF its full and entire co-operation. It was already participating in all international child welfare schemes and it had established the first Pan-American Institute for the protection of childhood, which was drafting a Charter of the rights of the child.

He wondered whether the sum of \$30,000 referred to in document E/ICEF/167 was set aside for the opening of the Regional BCG Vaccination Centre in Uruguay. If so, it would serve a useful and far-reaching purpose, as the laboratory would enable other countries to combat tuberculosis.

He emphasized the importance of tuberculosis and diseases of the alimentary tract and drew particular attention to the problems raised by congenital debility and malnutrition.

UNICEF's operational plans in Latin America could of course be criticized, but it had to be admitted that UNICEF was remedying the evils from which children were suffering in Latin America and in the world at large, and which constituted the tragedy of the modern age.

The assistance and resources required by the various countries would have to be determined. In Uruguay, persons of all shades of political opinion and all their representatives in Parliament had unanimously approved the voting of the sums earmarked for child welfare. The problem, moreover, involved not only children but mothers, and the two words "mother" and "child" should not be separated.

Miss LEBROOT (United States of America) spoke in praise of the Pan-American Institute to which the Uruguayan representative had referred. She had herself participated in the work of the Institute and it had achieved considerable results in the field of BCG vaccination.

The CHAIRMAN paid tribute to the internationally-recognized contribution which Uruguay had made in that field.

Mr. SCHMITTLINGER (Programme Co-ordinator) replied on behalf of the Administration to the questions raised by the Brazilian representative. The Administration had not received any applications other than those officially submitted. He proposed that the applications received should be considered during the discussion on the budget.

Mr. de PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) said that he would not like to have the applications discussed there and then; the Board should first be given a list of the applications in question, so as to be able to discuss them during the debate on the budget.

Mr. SCHMITTLINGER (Programme Co-ordinator) hoped that he would be able to submit a list of that kind at the next meeting.

/The CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN invited the Board to consider documents E/ICEF/171 and E/ICEF/176.

Mr. HEYWARD (Deputy Executive Director) said that document E/ICEF/171 represented a summary of the plans of operations approved by the Board for Asia and the Far East, in which UNICEF was collaborating at the present time. He pointed out a mistake on the first page of that document: the date should be 1 April 1951, and not 20 October 1950. He then referred briefly to the visit he had made the previous March, in the company of Mr. Keene, to Thailand, Burma, India and Pakistan. UNICEF had had an office in Bangkok since 1946.

UNICEF's chief concern was to provide assistance which would have lasting results. Every demonstration programme should be such that if successful it could be implemented elsewhere in the same region. If UNICEF helped to organize a campaign, it should be possible to continue that campaign everywhere. He then proceeded to summarize the contents of document E/ICEF/176, which contained his report on his visit to Asia.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Deputy Executive Director for his statement.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.