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EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris,  
on Friday, 9 November 1951, at 3 p.m.

CONTENTS:

Report of Programme Committee:

Report of the Programme Committee on its 133rd to 141st meetings,  
29 October - 1 November 1951, Paris, France (E/ICEF/R.265)(continued)

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mrs. SINCLAIR	Canada
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. BRENNAN	Australia
	Mr. MEERT	Belgium
	Mr. SALINAS ARAMAYO	Bolivia
	Mr. de PAIVA LEITE	Brazil
	Mr. KUSOV	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
	Mr. JAYASURIYA	Ceylon
	Mr. TSAO	China
	Miss BERNARDINO	Dominican Republic

Members: (continued)

Mr. ALBORNOCZ	Ecuador
Mr. AMARICH	France
Mr. NABARAJAN	India
Miss SUDIRDJO	Indonesia
Mr. WHALIDY	Iraq
Mr. BAROR	Israel
Mr. MONTINI	Italy
Mr. DAVIN	New Zealand
Mr. LINDE	Switzerland
Mr. SAVUT	Turkey
Mr. BOENA	Union of South Africa
Mr. CHECHETKIN	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. AMERSON	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Miss BERNOFAN	United States of America
Mr. TABERCAT	Uruguay
Mr. PEEIC	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Miss SCOTT	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Dr. CANDAU )	
Dr. KAREL )	
Dr. SAKS )	World Health Organization (WHO)
Dr. KACHHERSON)	

Also present:

Mr. BLANDFORD	Director, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Dr. GAUD	Secretary-General, International Children's Centre, Paris.

United Nations Secretariat:

Miss Foran	Department of Social Affairs
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UNICEF Administration:

UNICEF Administration:

Mr. PATE	Executive Director
Mr. HEYWARD	Deputy Executive Director
Mr. EGGER	Director of European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office
Mr. SROKA	Comptroller
Mr. KEENY	Director of Asian Regional Office
Mr. SCHMITTLINGER	Programme Co-ordinator
Dr. BORCIC	Chief Medical Officer
Mr. SABIN	Milk Conservation Co-ordinator
Mr. CHARNOW	Secretary of the Board

REPORT OF PROGRAMME COMMITTEE: Report of the Programme Committee on its 133rd to 141st meetings, 29 October - 1 November 1951, Paris, France (E/ICEF/R.265) (continued)

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF, referring to the section of the Programme Committee's report dealing with emergency situations (E/ICEF/R.265), drew attention to the two programmes recommended, one for Korean and the other for Palestine refugees. The Programme Committee felt that UNICEF should be one of the first organizations to offer assistance when an emergency situation arose, but wondered whether it should continue to assist when the emergency period had passed and other arrangements had been made by the United Nations. The question was one which would be discussed at the next session of the Programme Committee. The Committee, however, recognized the fact that such emergencies very often afforded an opportunity to UNICEF to use up contributions which could not be used for ordinary programmes.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Blandford, Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, took a place at the Committee table.

/Mr. BLANDFORD

Mr. BLANDFORD (Director, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) expressed his deep appreciation for UNICEF's close co-operation and team-work in dealing with a problem which affected 400,000 children and almost 900,000 refugees in all. UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had been effective and reliable partners in a programme of child health, nutrition, welfare and education, and any action taken by the Executive Board at the present time regarding Palestine refugees should, he suggested, be directed so as to strengthen and extend UNICEF's co-operation and the United Nations team-work.

In order to help the Board in its consideration of problems which affected UNRWAPR as well as UNICEF, he briefly reviewed certain basic points of the emergency situation which still existed in Palestine. The need for UNICEF's help was certainly not decreasing, as three years of camp life had taken its toll of the clothing and shelter provided; the personal resources of refugees had been exhausted and there had been a decrease in the capacity of local governments to help. The Executive Director of UNICEF in his report (E/ICEF/182) had clearly stated that the number of refugee mothers and children had not decreased.

UNRWAPR was in a difficult position as the present rate of expenditure on relief was twenty-seven million dollars a year against a budget of twenty million dollars and a request had therefore been made for an extra five million dollars in order that the basic programme of relief might be continued.

UNRWAPR hoped however that the various specialized agencies also concerned in the question would come to its aid. UNRWAPR had never aspired to take over the full burden of the refugee relief problem, but had hoped for the help of local governments, voluntary agencies and a United Nations team, and UNRWAPR assumed that when a major emergency developed it was the duty of the specialized agencies to help immediately even though a new agency was created for the purpose.

UNRWAPR had initiated a new constructive programme which would provide homes and work for the refugees. Through constant consultation with governments in the area, UNRWAPR had found an acceptable formula which would benefit the refugee without prejudice to his political interests and right to repatriation and compensation, but the Agency still required UNICEF's help in the child welfare / programme.

programme. He suggested, therefore, that the two bodies should work together on the new constructive programme.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), supporting the remarks of the Director of UNRWAPR, congratulated him on the work he was doing and emphasized that the emergency in the Near East was not over. Conditions were still very serious and housing, food and hygiene lacking. Long-term projects for relief were being considered, but they were complicated and could not be carried out immediately. They called for the expenditure of large sums of money by countries which were still underdeveloped. Such sums were being raised by the national treasuries and through loans from international organizations. Meanwhile, however, the refugee continued to live under very bad conditions. The help of UNICEF and other organizations was therefore still needed, and he hoped that that help, for which he was very grateful, would not cease before relief problems were solved.

Mr. BLANDFORD (Director, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) replying to a question by Mr. de PAIVA LEITE (Brazil), said he understood that the proposed programme of UNICEF aid would be sufficient to provide for 300,000 children and 20,000 infants. The milk needed for that purpose, would be supplied in part from the milk obtained from the United States of America. The stock-pile of milk would be exhausted by 30 June 1952. The need for assistance would continue, however, after that date.

He was also not sure whether supplies of fats and sugar would be forthcoming. UNICEF had contributed 174,000 dollars a month when it had been participating fully in the relief programme, but the new allocation proposed reduced the help to 87,000 dollars a month, a fact which was causing UNRWAPR great concern.

Referring to a further question by Mr. de PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) regarding the reduction in the number of milk beneficiaries from 410,000 to 320,000, Dr. EGGER (Director of the European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, UNICEF) said that it should be borne in mind that although the number of persons receiving milk from UNICEF supplies had been reduced, milk was being supplied from other sources. A large surplus of United States milk supplies had been bought by a number of governments at a very reduced price and was available to the refugees and the indigenous population.

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For perfectly justifiable reasons, UNWRAPR had reduced the number of children being fed with milk because owing to a shortage of transport certain of the distribution centres were difficult to reach. In discussions with UNWRAPR representatives, UNICEF had reached the conclusion that the numbers of children who could be reached, and for which it was still possible to provide milk cheaply, would remain the same in 1952 as in 1951.

Mr. BLANDFORD (Director, United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees), replying to a question by the Chairman, said that in its early days the Agency had made some progress, by eliminating those persons who could not be regarded as genuine refugees, but that many other people had now exhausted their personal resources and required assistance. In addition, there were about 30,000 births a year in the camps.

Mr. JAYASURIYA (Ceylon) said that the general question of how the work of UNICEF could be integrated with the work of emergency agencies set up to deal with any special problem was an extremely difficult problem and one on which no definite rule could be laid down. He thought, however, that UNICEF should take immediate action when an emergency arose and should gradually decrease its assistance when an agency had been set up to deal with the emergency.

He had been interested to hear the statement of the Director of UNWRAPR and to note that efforts were being made to persuade governments to assume responsibility for the settlement of refugees.

Dr. EGGER (Director of the European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, UNICEF) said with reference to the question of UNICEF assistance when an emergency situation ceased to exist that it had always been the feeling of the UNICEF Administration that UNICEF would be connected with the relief programme in Palestine for some time to come, although it considered that it should review the nature of its contribution because better use might be made of its funds by diverting them to the constructive part of the refugee relief programme outlined by the Director of UNWRA. The UNICEF Administration felt it should consider

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immediately any request made by a responsible government for assistance in arranging long-term health and nutrition programmes, as such assistance might help the governments concerned to take over the ultimate responsibility for the refugees. Discussions were taking place with such governments, who were being encouraged to work out programmes in which they felt UNICEF assistance was necessary.

Emphasizing that the problem of communicable diseases in the Eastern Mediterranean area was one in which UNICEF could be of great help, he pointed out that assistance should also be given to governments in dealing with other problems such as tuberculosis, malaria and yaws. The health services provided for refugees were of a very high standard, and UNICEF would like to see the same standard of service given to the indigenous population.

Referring to the UNRWAPR plan for building villages to house refugees, he said that UNICEF and WHO would consider setting up child welfare services in those villages.

Discussions were taking place with the various governments in the Eastern Mediterranean area regarding the possibility of protecting indigenous food production. Basic long-term programmes were necessary in order to strengthen governmental services against the time when they would take over the responsibility of caring for the refugees.

Miss KERNOHAN (United States of America), referring to the statement of the Director of UNRWAPR and to the remarks of the Director of the European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office of UNICEF, felt the information they had given the Board was vital in considering the future of the refugee problem.

The Board had before it a recommendation by the Programme Committee that assistance to Palestine refugees should be continued for the first six months of 1952 at the same rate as for the past six months. Her delegation was prepared to support that proposal. If it were true that there had been some reduction in the assistance provided by UNICEF, she felt that point should have

been raised in May 1951 when funds for the six months which were elapsing had been discussed. Referring to paragraph 81 of the last Executive Board's report (E/2013), which stated that the Executive Director would submit a report to the next meeting of the Board on the necessity of continuing UNICEF assistance after 1951, she said that her delegation had reserved its position on that point in May. Paragraph 286 of the Programme Committee's report (E/ICEF/R.265) stated that the question of assistance to Palestine refugees would require further discussion at its first session in 1952.

Emphasizing that many governments as well as UNICEF were involved in the Palestine refugee problem, she pointed out that such governments could not take action without carefully considering all points. She thought paragraph 285 of the Programme Committee's report might have been more clearly drafted. In point of fact, several delegations had not expressed the view that assistance to Palestine refugees should cease on 30 June 1952. The United States Government, for one, was very interested in that problem. She hoped therefore that the Board would approve the Programme Committee's recommendation for the continuation of assistance for the first six months of 1952, and that each delegation would bring to the notice of its government the very serious implications of such a decision and the fact that UNICEF must at the same time continue to review the programme for which it was responsible.

She suggested that the Administration should submit to the 1952 session of the Board a very comprehensive statement of the problem incorporating the views expressed at the present meeting and giving an adequate account of the views of UNRWAPR.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) referring to the "economic refugees", of whom there were a large number in Jordan and Gaza, asked whether they were included in UNRWAPR assistance programmes.

Mr. BLANDFORD (Director, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) said the Agency was not assisting the "economic refugees" in Jordan and Gaza, except that medical assistance provided in Gaza clinics was also available to the non-refugee population.

/ Mr. EGGER



Mr. EGCIFF (Director, European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, UNICEF) supplemented the remarks made by the Director of UNRWAPR concerning the recommendation of the Executive Director for an allocation to Palestine refugees (E/ICEF/R.157) by stating that the Administration of UNICEF had been approached directly by the Egyptian authorities in respect of Gaza and by the authorities of Jordan in respect of refugees on the Jordan border. For an initial period, a food allocation had been included for both those categories of refugees on the understanding that surplus milk supplies would be forthcoming from the United States; it was anticipated that such supplies would be available until the end of 1951 but not thereafter.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) explained that his delegation was in general agreement with the recommendation before the Board and that its approach to the question was similar to that of the delegation of Ceylon. The Director of UNRWAPR had referred to the fine co-operation of United Nations agencies in the Middle East; the United Kingdom delegation had always upheld the principle of close co-operation between United Nations bodies. His statement should not therefore be interpreted as indicating a desire to see such co-operation diminished. Under the auspices of the United Nations there existed various organizations such as the United Nations Korean Relief Agency, UNRWAPR and UNICEF which collected funds for their own special purposes outside the United Nations budget. He therefore considered it to be somewhat illogical for UNICEF, for example, to allocate to one of its sister organizations funds which should really be provided by the latter's budget. On the other hand, in accordance with the policy of UNICEF to promote maternal and child welfare in all countries on a long-term basis, his Government welcomed the desire of the UNICEF Administration to apportion funds to the Middle East to assist Governments in developing their social service programmes which included aid to refugee children. In studying the subject again in 1952, the Board should proceed on the understanding that UNICEF aid granted to and through UNRWAPR should be transferred to governments in the shortest possible time.

The refugees in Gaza and on the Jordan border did not come fully within the competence of any particular agency, and it was most desirable for UNICEF to extend the scope of its activities to fill the gap.

/Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay)

Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay) supported the programme for the Eastern Mediterranean region, adding that there was a need to unify the various refugee services. He had listened attentively to the statement of the Director of UNRWAP and felt that the serious problem of refugees, particularly the grievous plight of refugee mothers and children, should be the concern not merely of technical experts but of everyone. When strife broke out between two countries, the status of refugee mothers and children in particular should be considered sacrosanct. It was comforting to know that funds were available for maternal and child welfare. He intended to vote for the relief programme and wished the question to be studied again at the following session of the Board, at which he hoped that every effort would be made to bring about the unification of the refugee services.

Mr. BLANDFORD (Director, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) also hoped that there would be an opportunity of studying the problem further.

Mr. de PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) asked whether the Board, in approving the recommendation, would be giving its approval to paragraph 286 of the Report (E/ICEF/R.265) also.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) was convinced that the question of the Palestine refugees would be considered again at the following session of the Board and that the Board would take whatever decisions it deemed advisable. It was only on the clear understanding that the subject would indeed arise again in the normal course of events that he could accept paragraph 286.

The apportionment of \$524,000 from the allocation for "Emergency Situations" for further assistance to Palestine refugee mothers and children for the period 1 January to 30 June 1952 and paragraph 286 of the Report of the Programme Committee were approved.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF, drew attention to the Programme Committee's recommendation that \$715,000 should be apportioned to Korea from the "Emergency Situations" allocation for the provision of forty-three prefabricated huts to be used to accommodate 1,800 orphans.

/Mr. BRENNAN (Australia)

Mr. BRENNAN (Australia) asked when the Administration expected that it would be possible to deliver the huts and to start erecting them.

Mr. SCHMITTLINGER (Programme Co-ordinator, UNICEF) replied that assurances had been received that the huts would be delivered within 6 to 8 weeks. UNKRA was studying the shipping situation in that connexion and would be responsible for the arrangements to erect the huts in Korea. According to Mr. Kingsley, Agent General of UNKRA, no particular difficulties were anticipated.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director, UNICEF) announced that, according to a telegram just received from Headquarters, the last consignment of the total of 2,400,000 yards of cotton cloth manufactured in Japan had reached Korea on 20 October 1951.

Mr. BAROR (Israel) asked into whose ownership the huts would pass and whether there was any possibility of their being recovered, after they had fulfilled their purpose, by UNICEF or some other agency.

Mr. SCHMITTLINGER (Programme Co-ordinator, UNICEF) replied that the huts would be placed in the charge of UNKRA and that, in view of the large numbers of orphans involved and the long period of anticipated use, there was little likelihood of their becoming available for use elsewhere.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) explained that, in supporting the programme, his delegation had been particularly struck by the consideration that it was a good method of using local currency. But he wished to make the reservation that his delegation experienced certain doubts concerning the policy of transferring funds on a large-scale from UNICEF to other organizations which had their own fund-raising procedures and their own responsibilities, among which was the care of refugees including children. At a time when UNICEF funds were in great demand, requests for money should be given careful consideration and acceded to only when no large-scale funds were available from other sources.

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that he would abstain in the vote on the Programme Committee's recommendation in respect of Korea.

/Mr. KOUSSOW

Mr. KOUSSOW (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that he would also abstain in the vote on the recommendation which was designed to provide assistance to the puppet Government of Syngman Rhee.

The Programme Committee's recommendation that \$715,000 should be apportioned to Korea from the "Emergency Situations" allocation for the provision of prefabricated buildings for child care was approved.

Mr. EGGER (Director, European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, UNICEF) pointed out, with reference to the Programme Committee's recommendations in respect of the Eastern Mediterranean region, that UNICEF had been active in that area only since February or March 1951. It had been necessary for the Administration to review current emergency operations and to bring them into line with the policy determined by the Executive Board at its previous session. He stressed that the emergency programmes involved a considerable drain on available resources and that three million dollars would be required to continue the assistance to the Palestine refugees on the present scale and on the basis of current prices. Governments and peoples were gradually becoming aware of the need to raise national economic standards, a fact which was exemplified by the increase in national budgetary allocations for public health and welfare purposes and by the realization that national statistical offices were required to deal sensibly with public health and social security matters.

The Administration of the Fund had been pleased to find a number of well-organized voluntary agencies in the field of social welfare. In view of the belated inception of the UNICEF programme, it had been possible to take into account the findings of surveys undertaken by international and national agencies with programmes of technical and other forms of assistance, and to concentrate UNICEF funds on projects for which no other resources were available. The Administration, with the co-operation of WHO and FAO, had concentrated on the problems of the malnutrition of children, of endemic communicable diseases and of improving milk resources. Further projects were being studied in collaboration with FAO. Together with the regional office of WHO, the Administration had considered ways and means of assisting Governments in combating diseases: the campaign against tuberculosis was proceeding in almost all eastern Mediterranean countries with a few exceptions such as Ethiopia, the Sudan and the indigenous areas of Transjordan. Anti-malaria activities were also being encouraged;

/ indeed

indeed malaria constituted a serious problem in the eastern Mediterranean region; it was hoped to aid local Governments in that connexion by providing them with the requisite supplies or by establishing facilities for local production. Again, it was expected that UNICEF assistance would be requested to combat trachoma.

Maternal and child welfare was also an important question but, at the current technical planning stage, it was primarily the concern of WHO. The matter had been discussed with the European Regional Office of WHO.

The immediate task in the eastern Mediterranean was a practical one: supplies had to be procured and co-ordination maintained with WHO and national governments concerning the utilization of supplies and the training of local staff.

Mr. BAROR (Israel) asked to what extent WHO had developed its anti-trachoma activities and whether any mass campaign had been organized.

Dr. CANDAU (World Health Organization), speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, replied that his Organization had been studying trachoma problems and the latest treatments for a considerable time. It had been intended to convene a committee of experts on the subject in Alexandria on 9 November 1951, but it had been necessary to postpone the meeting until the end of the year. It was intended also to bring the matter to the attention of the Joint Committee on Health Policy.

Mr. LINDT (Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF) drew attention to paragraphs 159, 161 and 164, sub-paragraph f, of the Programme Committee's Report (E/ICEF/R.265) in connexion with the DDT project for which the Programme Committee recommended the apportionment to Egypt of equipment amounting to 250,000 dollars.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) recalled that he had already outlined the position of his delegation with regard to capital investment programmes. His Government preferred to see funds spent on implementing programmes presenting immediate advantages, for example economic assistance to the refugees in Gaza, rather than on programmes which would only produce results in several years. He was, however, prepared to waive his objections to the projected programme, as he had already indicated in the Programme Committee.

/Mr. JAYASURIYA

Mr. JAYASURIYA (Ceylon) asked whether the governmental commitment set forth in paragraph 164 involved a time-limit and whether such a commitment was normal in similar contracts.

Mr. EGGER (Director, European and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, UNICEF) replied that the commitment had been requested without any time-limit and that the Egyptian Government had already undertaken the obligation.

Mr. HEYWARD (Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF) replied in the affirmative to the second question of the representative from Ceylon.

The recommendation concerning the DDT plant for Egypt was approved.

The recommendation concerning the BCG campaign for Egypt was also approved.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), (Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF), said with reference to the milk conservation programme for Iran that many difficulties had to be overcome to ensure free supplies of milk to needy consumers, for example the free distribution of half a litre of pasteurised bottled milk or yoghurt to the 20,000 neediest children. The Programme Committee wished to thank all those responsible for the establishment of the milk conservation programme, in particular it wished to thank FAO for its valuable co-operation.

The recommendation concerning the milk conservation programme for Iran was approved.

The recommendation concerning the anti-bejel syphilis campaign for Syria was approved.

The recommendation concerning the BCG campaign for Turkey was approved.

Mr. SAVUT (Turkey) expressed his Government's appreciation of the Board's approval of the recommendation relating to his country.

The recommendation concerning the BCG campaign in respect of Aden was approved.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) expressed his Government's appreciation of the Board's action in respect of the colony of Aden.

/Mr. LINDT

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), (Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF) emphasized, with reference to the recommendation by the Executive Director for an apportionment to Israel for maternal and child welfare services (E/ICEF/R.244/Rev.1), that the Programme Committee was of the unanimous opinion that the project could not be accomplished successfully unless adequate transport facilities were available. He pointed out that the figure for the area allocation in paragraph 14 of the same document should be amended to read "\$312,000".

The recommendation in respect of Israel was approved.

The CHAIRMAN invited the Deputy Executive Director to make a statement on the recommendations for Latin American countries (E/ICEF/R.265, pages 83-105).

Mr. HEYWARD (Deputy Executive Director UNICEF), recalled that at its last session the Executive Board had requested the Administration to make a special effort to help Latin American countries with the implementation of certain projects. Several members of the staff had consequently visited a number of countries in that region. Mr. Sabin had done so in connexion with the milk conservation scheme, while Dr. Borcic, Mr. Schmittlinger and he himself had been to Mexico, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador and Brazil to work on the programme for the training of auxiliary personnel. The regional office in Lima was now open and its Director ad interim Mr. Reynolds, had accompanied the officials of UNICEF on their travels. Two consultants from WHO had visited Brazil and Ecuador for the maternal and child welfare schemes. As a result, an appropriate recommendation for Brazil was included in the report (pages 83-86, E/ICEF/R.265). A recommendation for Ecuador would be submitted to the Board at a later session.

WHO had also assisted in considering the request made by Colombia in respect of insect control.

The visits paid by the officials of UNICEF had a two-fold purpose. They were intended, especially in Bolivia, Peru and Paraguay, to assist the authorities in making the most effective use of past allocations; since previous allocations were still being used, requests for additional allocations from those countries would come in more slowly than from certain others. The second purpose was to assist governments in preparing projects. Some of the results of that work appeared in the present report; others would be described at later sessions.

/As for

As for the programmes themselves, the Board would recall that an allocation had been made to Chile for a spray-process milk-drying plant. The erection of the building and the purchase of machinery were in progress. The Programme Committee also recommended that a milk-pasteurization scheme be tried in Brazil and Nicaragua. If the scheme succeeded, it was likely that further requests for a similar scheme would be made by certain other countries in Central America. The Executive Director's report also gave details of the proposed maternal and child welfare work in Brazil. It was likely that assistance in working out similar schemes would be requested by Ecuador and Mexico.

No new requests had been made for BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination, although several countries were interested in the campaign and requests might later be received from Bolivia, Peru and several countries in the Caribbean area.

Peru, with Colombia and several countries in Central America, was also greatly interested in UNICEF's insect control scheme.

The Chilean request for anti-biotics and DDT was being examined at the present time. Brazil's request for DDT still needed further clarification.

There was a demand in Central American countries for a child-feeding scheme, and further support from the Fund for that purpose would no doubt be asked for. In two cases regret had been expressed that the Fund was unable to continue its assistance for the milk scheme since the price of milk had risen.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), Chairman of the Programme Committee UNICEF, drew attention to the recommendations made for Brazil (E/ICEF/R.265 pages 83-86), and drew attention to the new departure in the maternal and child welfare programme, whereby not only the purchase of equipment, but also the training of auxiliary local personnel was covered. It had been made abundantly clear in the reports submitted at previous sessions of the Board that development programmes in Latin American countries were held up because there was a shortage of such personnel. The Programme Committee had considered the problem on its merits and had approved the proposed recommendation, while stating that it should not be held to constitute a precedent. The financing of such training schemes should be examined in the light of fuller information.



The recommendation relating to milk-conservation equipment followed the usual pattern.

Mr. de PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) drew attention to the fact that the financing of internal scholarships for the training of auxiliary personnel was largely financed by the Brazilian Government, which assumed responsibility for two-thirds of the cost, UNICEF providing one-third. A certain proportion of the latter's contribution, moreover, would be derived from Brazil's own contribution to the Fund and would be paid for in local currency.

The recommendations of the Programme Committee in respect of Brazil were approved.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF, drew attention to the recommendations made for Colombia (E/ICEF/R.265, pages 90-91).

The recommendations of the Programme Committee in respect of Colombia were approved.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF, drew attention to the recommendations in respect of Ecuador (E/ICEF/R.265, pages 93-97).

The recommendations of the Programme Committee in respect of Ecuador were approved.

Mr. ALBORNOZ (Ecuador) said that he wished to pay tribute to UNICEF's success in promoting fruitful co-operation between government, municipality, consumers and producers in Ecuador in connexion with the work for the protection of children.

His delegation was grateful that such an important project had been approved; the Government of Ecuador and the municipality of the city of Quito would fulfil their undertakings in regard to it in so far as the law and administrative practices permitted. They would co-operate to ensure that the free distribution of nourishing food for children who needed it should serve to show the fulfillment of one of the aims of UNICEF.

/He would

He would only draw attention to the fact that the contribution made by his Government to the milk conservation programme was three times as great as that made by the Fund and that the BCG campaign did not represent a new allocation but the continuation of a scheme to which his Government had also given considerable financial support.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland), Chairman of the Programme Committee, UNICEF, drew attention to the recommendations of the Programme Committee in respect of Nicaragua (E/ICEF/R.265, pages 101 - 105).

The recommendations of the Programme Committee in respect of Nicaragua were approved.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the examination of the recommendations made for Latin American countries had now been concluded and invited representatives to examine the section of the report devoted to the International Children's Centre, Paris (E/ICEF/R.265, page 76).

She welcomed the Secretary-General of the Centre who would be prepared to give members any further information.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Dr. GAUD (Secretary-General, International Children's Centre) took a place at the Board's table.

Dr. GAUD (Secretary-General, International Children's Centre, Paris) expressed his pleasure at the visit paid on the preceding day to the Centre by the members of the Executive Board. He hoped that as a result of that visit the Centre would have become a reality for them. They had seen that its building was almost finished, that work had begun and that the organization had reached the stage of practical fulfillment.

One of the leading features of the Centre's work was that all programmes had been executed in close collaboration with international organizations. The Centre's Technical Advisory Committee included representatives of the specialized agencies. The programmes and studies selected were truly international in character. Both professors and pupils viewed problems internationally. The courses of study brought together specialists and students

from different regions and of different nationalities, and a lasting spirit of co-operation was built up between them. Indeed, after they had completed their studies, fellows who came from various parts of the world kept in touch, not only with the Centre, but with their fellow students. That too was a valuable feature of the Centre's work.

Miss KERNOHAN (United States of America) said that she had already expressed her support for the recommendation on the International Children's Centre in the Programme Committee and would now only re-iterate her Government's approval of it.

The recommendation of the Programme Committee in respect of the International Children's Centre, Paris, was approved.

Mr. AMANRICA (France) expressed his Government's satisfaction at the Board's approval of the allocation for the International Children's Centre, which would allow the centre to continue and develop the international work which it had so successfully begun.

His delegation had made one comment in the Programme Committee to which he would draw the Board's attention. The allocation for the Centre was drawn from the funds apportioned to Europe. Since, however, the Centre was international in character and served other continents as well as Europe, it was surely more suitable that funds for it should not be deducted from the European allocation only, but should be drawn from other areas also. He hoped that the Administration would be able to find another and fairer method of assigning funds to the Centre in the future.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Administration would take note of the French representative's suggestion for the future.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.