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AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

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CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING

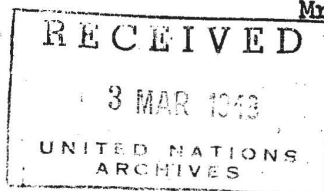
Lake Success, New York,

Tuesday, 2 December 1947 at 11.15 a.m.

Present:

Chairman:	Dr. Ludwik RAJCHMAN	(Poland)
	Mr. S. Graziadio	(Argentina)
	Mr. E.J.R. Heyward	(Australia)
	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair	(Canada)
	Dr. C. Hsiao	(China)
	Dr. E. de Holte-Castello	(Columbia)
	Dr. J. Papanek	(Czechoslovakia)
	Mrs. N. Wright	(Denmark)
	Dr. J. Correa	(Ecuador)
	Dr. E. Aujaleu	(France)
	Mr. Alex Kyrou	(Greece)
	Mr. A. Khalidy	(Iraq)
	Dr. Z. N. Witteveen	(Netherlands)
	Dr. W. B. Sutch	(New Zealand)
	Mr. F. Seyersted	(Norway)
	Mr. R. H. Bergstrom	(Sweden)
	Mr. H. Zoelly	(Switzerland)
	Mr. I. Kozulia	(Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
	Mr. H. H. Woodward	(Union of South Africa)
	Mr. V. I. Kobushko	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
	Mr. J.A.C.C. Alexander	(United Kingdom)
	Miss K. Lenroot	(United States)
	Mr. Joza Vilpan	(Yugoslavia)

/Specialized Agencies:



Specialized Agencies:

Dr. W. Forrest	(WHO)
Miss M. Scott	(FAO)
Miss L. Pockman	(UNESCO)

Executive Director:

Mr. M. Pate	(ICEF)
Mr. K. Borders	(ICEF)
Mr. G. Winslow	(ICEF)
Mr. J. Charnow	(ICEF)

<u>Secretariat:</u> Mr. M. Hill	(Representing the Secretary-General)
Mr. J. Stanczyk	(Representing the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Social Affairs)
Mr. C. Litteria	(Division of Social Activities)

The meeting was convened by the Chairman.

Adoption of the Agenda

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) suggested that the order of the items on the Provisional Agenda should be changed, Item 6 becoming Item 2, Item 4 becoming Item 3, and Item 5 becoming Item 4.

The Provisional Agenda was adopted with these amendments.

Revision of the Rules of Procedure

Dr. HSIAO (China) stated the reasons in support of the amendment proposed by the delegations of China, Norway and the United Kingdom to Rule 47. The Chairs of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee should be separate for four reasons: (1) It was a common democratic practice to have different chairmen for different bodies; (2) As the fund's scope increased, the work became heavier, and it became more and more difficult for one person to act as chairman of both bodies; (3) The Programme Committee's main task was to make preliminary studies concerning plans of operation and allocation, while the Board concerned itself with general policy and final decisions; to ensure real care, justice and equity in these decisions it was best that the chairmen should be different persons; (4) Different offices had different functions and hence demanded different qualifications of the persons who held them; it was not always possible to find a person who would be the best suited for both posts.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) reminded the Board of two general principles also involved in the question. (1) it was a custom in the organs of the United Nations, and in other such bodies, that the Chair should

rotate among the members. (2) In electing a chairman the Board elected a country, not a person. It was up to the Government elected to find a qualified candidate to represent it. Mr. ALEXANDER therefore moved, with the representatives of China and Norway, for the amendment.

Miss LENROOT (United States) proposed two amendments to the joint Chinese, Norwegian and United Kingdom amendment. In the second line of the paragraph 1 she wished to change "nine" to "ten". Although the Programme Committee should not be allowed to become too large, a more adequate representation and geographical distribution could be obtained if the number of its members were increased from nine to ten. Her second amendment was to add the following sentence after the last sentence of paragraph 2: "The Chairman of the Executive Board shall be invited to sit with the Programme Committee ~~and~~ participate in its deliberations." It was essential that the Chairman of the Board should be in close touch with the work of the Programme Committee. He should be informed as to its current decisions and also the opinions expressed by Committee members in making them. Moreover, he would have information which would help the Committee in its discussions. Miss LENROOT supported the joint Chinese, Norwegian and United Kingdom amendment with her amendments to it.

Dr. PAPANEK (Czechoslovakia) supported the proposed amendment to Rule 47 with the amendments proposed by the representative of the United States. He suggested, however, that the second United States amendment should read: "The Chairman of the Executive Board shall be an ex officio member of the Programme Committee." As a second choice, he would support Miss LENROOT'S formulation as it stood.

Dr. AUJALEU (France) agreed with the representative of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. SEYERSTED (Norway) supported the United States amendments in their original form. The amendment he and the Chinese and United Kingdom representatives proposed intended that the Chairman of the Executive Board should meet with the Programme Committee in his capacity as Chairman of the Board, not as representative of his Government. Thus, the Committee would consist of ten members and the Chairman of the Board, who would not vote.

Dr. HSIAO (China) supported the United States amendments, but not that proposed by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and France.

Mr. KOBUSHEKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked the reasons for amending Rule 47. The Rules of procedure in their original form had been adopted in February 1947. What was the practical need of amending them? If it would improve the work of the Fund to amend them, he was in favour of doing so. The joint Chinese, Norwegian and United Kingdom

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amendment, however, had only just been presented. The United States amendment had not even been circulated. He requested that a decision should be postponed until the following day when the members would have had time to study these amendments.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) observed that Mr. KOBUSHKO had been absent during Dr. HSIAO's remarks giving the reasons for the amendment. The proposal had been known to most of the members for several days. He had himself spoken to Mr. KOBUSHKO about it. Any delay in coming to a decision would be deplorable.

Mr. ALEXANDER agreed with the representative of China concerning the United States amendment. The question of whether the Chairman of the Board should have the right to vote at meeting of the Committee was a delicate one which was effectively side-stepped in Miss LENROOT's formulation.

Mr. KOBUSHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reminded the Board that the joint amendment had actually been submitted only at this meeting. His conversation with Mr. Alexander had not reflected the whole content of the amendment. Personal conversations were irrelevant to the work of the Board.

Mr. VILFAN (Yugoslavia) agreed with the Soviet Union representative. The Rules of Procedure demanded that amendments should be circulated so that representatives might have time to study them before voting on them. He had not known about the joint amendment until this meeting.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the question of the Chairman of the Executive Board having the right to vote in the Programme Committee was a minor one since it was common practice in the Committee to try to obtain unanimous decisions. On the few occasions in the past when there had been disagreement, members had merely abstained from approving. He reminded the members that another amendment to the Rules of Procedure, proposed by the New Zealand and United Kingdom delegations, had just been circulated. He asked the Czechoslovak and French representatives whether they wished to maintain their amendment.

Dr. PAPANEK (Czechoslovakia) said that a new element had come up since he had stated that he would not insist on his amendment. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) had said that the Board elected a government to the Chair. He had always assumed that the person was elected, as in other United Nations bodies.

Dr. AUJALEU (France) wished to maintain his amendment. It was concerned with the question of whether the Chairman of the Board would have the right to vote in the Committee. According to his amendment, the

/Chairman

Chairman would have that right, as well as all other privileges of members of the Committee.

Mr. HILL (representing the Secretary-General) said that representatives of countries were named to offices, but they were named as persons. If a representative holding an office were absent from a meeting, his alternate or adviser could not replace him in that office. According to Rule 12, if a government changed its representative, and that representative were the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman, a new Chairman or Vice-Chairman had to be elected.

Miss LENROOT (United States) said that she had originally thought of wording her second amendment to the joint Chinese, Norwegian and New Zealand amendment in the way proposed by the representative of Czechoslovakia. The wording she had actually proposed, however, had seemed to her more logical, since the Chairman of the Executive Board was invited to be present at meetings of the Committee as an individual and not as the representative of a government.

Dr. PAPANEK (Czechoslovakia) asked whether, if the Chairman of the Board was unable to attend a meeting of the Committee, the Vice-Chairman could replace him. It would be inconsistent with the Rules of Procedure if he could not.

Mr. SEYERSTED (Norway) said that the Rules of Procedure must be consistent with one another. According to Rule 13, the Vice-Chairman would thus replace the Chairman.

Miss LENROOT (United States) said that, although she had originally thought that the Chairman could not be replaced, she now agreed with Mr. Seyersted.

Dr. HSIAO (China) also supported Mr. Seyersted's interpretation.

Dr. AUJALEU (France) said that he maintained his amendment, which was concerned with whether or not the Chairman of the Board would have the right to vote in the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that since the Chairman would be present in his capacity as Chairman and not as representative, he would not be permitted to vote but he could take part in the debates.

He asked the Soviet Union and Yugoslav representatives whether they would be willing to let the Board decide on the amendment to Rule 47 at this meeting, since the Board had a very full Agenda.

Mr. VILFAN (Yugoslavia) maintained his request to postpone the vote.

Mr. KOBUSHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the Rules of Procedure stated that amendments should be presented in written
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form. This was particularly important when an amendment to the Rules themselves was concerned. He suggested that all the proposed amendments should be written out and circulated and be voted on separately the following day.

Mr. PAPANEK (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that the Agenda had been adopted. Postponement of a decision would involve changing the order of the Agenda or postponing discussion of the other items. He suggested that the Board compromise by putting off a decision until the afternoon meeting.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) supported the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question by Mr. KOBUSHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the debate had indicated that a large number of the members were in favour of the amendment. It would probably be carried. It would facilitate the other business on the Agenda if this item were disposed of.

Mr. VILFAN (Yugoslavia) said that if the matter were put to a vote at the present meeting he would be obliged to abstain.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) moved the closure of debate and that the vote should be taken at the afternoon meeting.

The Board agreed.

The CHAIRMAN said that Items 4 and 5 of the Provisional Agenda, now Items 3 and 4, would also have to be postponed.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) reminded the Board of the joint New Zealand and United Kingdom amendment.

Dr. SUTCH (New Zealand) said that he would not press for that amendment being discussed at any particular time.

Miss LENROOT (United States) proposed that the Board proceed to discuss Item 2 of the Provisional Agenda, now Item 5.

Item 5: Report of the Executive Director (document E/ICEF/38)

The CHAIRMAN announced to the Board that Mr. Davidson, the European Director, who had been injured in an aeroplane crash, was doing well.

Dr. AUJALEU (France) moved that the Board should send him a telegram expressing its hopes for a speedy and full recovery. Mr. KYROU (Greece) seconded and the Board approved the motion.

Mr. PATE (ICEF), discussing his report, said that the most encouraging events for the Fund during the past two months were, first, when the Third Committee of the General Assembly, on a motion made by the representatives of France and seconded by the representatives of the Soviet Union and China, unanimously approved the Report of the Board to the Economic and Social Council. The second event was the approval of the

work of the Fund by the General Assembly a few days previously.

With regard to paragraph 3 of his Report, Mr. PATE remarked that agreements had now been signed with all the countries concerned in Europe, with the exception of France whose plan of operations had been held back because of the more pressing needs of other countries. The situation in France had, however, now become critical and the French plan had been submitted to the Programme Committee and would come before the Board that afternoon. An agreement had also been concluded with China.

Mr. WINSLOW (ICEF) discussed the recent contributions to the Fund (paragraphs 5 to 12). He pointed out that the contribution of the Government of Denmark in BCG vaccine, Red Cross teams and scholarships, might equal about one million dollars. The missions to Latin-American countries had met with considerable success. The Peruvian Government had pledged \$40,000 and it was hoped that it would contribute further. The President of Chile had stated that he would send a message recommending a contribution of two to three million dollars. A presidential message to the Congress of Uruguay recommending a contribution of one million dollars had already been signed. Eight to ten million dollars were hoped for from the Government of Argentina. All the Cabinet Members of the Government of Cuba were in favour of a contribution and the Fund hoped for a total Cuban contribution of two million dollars, probably in sugar.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the activities of the Fund had, up to the present, been carried on exclusively from contributions of governments or of inter-governmental organizations such as UNRRA. This proved the wisdom of the Board's policy to seek primarily governmental contributions for its initial programme.

Mr. PATE (ICEF), remarking on the Swiss contribution, said that the Don Suisse pour les Victimes de La Guerre had agreed that some of its operations would be carried on as part of the programme of the Fund. The details were still being worked out.

The CHAIRMAN referred the members to paragraph 4 of the Report of the Programme Committee (document E/ICEF/39). He agreed with a remark of the representative of Australia that an effort should be made so that the reports of the Programme Committee might be distributed to the members of the Board at least ten days before a meeting of the Board. The present Report had only been received that morning owing to the Board's meeting so soon after the Programme Committee. There was no question of voting on the Programme Committee's Report that morning. He had merely wished to draw the attention of the Board to paragraphs 4 and 5, as well as

/paragraph 6,

paragraph 6, of the Report, all three of which were very important.

Mr. BORDERS (ICEF) elaborated on the section "Procurement and Shipping Operations" of this Report of the Executive Director (paragraphs 14 to 20). The administration was meeting with some difficulties owing to shortages of certain supplies and high prices. It was doing its best to spread its resources so as to procure as much as possible with them. All the contributing governments showed a keen, almost personal, interest in making supplies available. Referring to paragraph 23, he said that the Programme Committee, in paragraph 7 of its Report, had made a recommendation concerning private contributions in kind. Experience had shown that such contributions demanded a very thorough administrative machinery to handle them. If such a machinery could not be provided, it was better not to accept such contributions.

Mr. PATE (ICEF), with regard to paragraph 21, said that the Fund could only meet a fraction of the needs of China. More concrete recommendations as to what could be done were expected in a few days from Dr. Borcic, the Fund correspondent in China. Dr. Borcic would go to Paris about 15 December, to be the chief liaison officer between the World Health Organization and the Fund. Mr. PATE remarked on the high stature, both in technical ability and character, of the persons working for the Fund. With regard to moving the headquarters from Washington to New York, he said that the staff had received the news of the step in the best spirit.

Miss LENROOT (United States) remarked that both those associated with the Fund and the public could be proud of the work of the Administration.

Dr. HSIAO (China) agreed with Miss Lenroot. He sincerely hoped, however, that the administration would hasten its arrangements for an early start of its operations in China.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) associated himself with Dr. HSIAO and expressed this hope for the other countries of the Far East as well. He asked whether Dr. Helmholtz was going to replace Dr. Eliot and stressed the value of Dr. Eliot's services.

Miss LENROOT (United States) explained that Dr. Helmholtz would be the chief medical consultant for Europe. Dr. Eliot would remain as the chief medical consultant of the Fund at the headquarters office.

Mr. PATE (ICEF) told the Board that the first supply of goods which had been sent two or three months previously were now being received. Actual feeding would start within the week in Austria, Finland, Greece and Italy where the goods had been received on 1 December. Feed would start /about 5 December

about 5 December in Bulgaria and 1 January in Czechoslovakia which, in accordance with its plan of operations, would first dispose of the supplies it had on hand. Distribution had started on a small scale in Poland on 17 November and the operations there had begun expanding on 1 December, in accordance with the Polish plan of operation.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) said that this was the best news the Board had yet had. Until that time, all the work had dealt with preliminary arrangements. Now, concrete results were being achieved.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question of the Chinese representative, said that the Board would consider the Report of the Programme Committee before adopting the Executive Director's Report.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.
