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EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Lake Success, New York,
on Monday, 6 March 1950, at 10 a.m.

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<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. RAJCHMAN	Poland
	later Mr. SUTCH	New Zealand
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. SHANN)	
	later Mr. JOCKEL)	Australia
	Mr. ALMEIDA	Brazil
	Mrs. SINCLAIR	Canada
	Mr. TSAO	China
	Mr. CARRIZOSA)	
	later Mrs. ZAIAMEA)	Colombia
	Mr. NOSEK	Czechoslovakia
	Mr. BORBERG	Denmark
	Mr. MENESES-PALLARES	Ecuador
	Dr. BUGNARD	France
	Mr. KYROU	Greece
	Mr. Ahmed IZZET MOHAMMED	Iraq
	Miss WITTEVEEN	Netherlands
	Mr. WEIR	New Zealand
	Mr. NORD	Norway
	Mr. AREVALO	Peru
	Mr. GRAFSTROM	Sweden
	Mr. LINDT	Switzerland
	Mr. HAHN	Union of South Africa
	Mr. KOBUSHKO	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	Mr. LEDWARD	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Miss LENROOT	United States of America
	Mr. PLEIC	Yugoslavia
<u>Representatives of specialized agencies:</u>		
	Dr. FORREST	World Health Organization (WHO)
	Mr. ALLMAN)	
	Miss SCOTT)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Also present:

Dr. LAKSHMANAN

Director, All-India Institute
for Hygiene and Public Health,
Calcutta

Secretariat:

Mr. PATE

Executive Director, UNICEF

Mr. HEYWARD

Deputy Executive Director

Mr. CHARNOW

Secretary of the Executive Board

PROPOSAL BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
REGARDING THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Mr. KOBUSHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that his delegation supported the recent statement of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations regarding the illegality of the continued presence of representatives of the Kuomintang group in organs of the United Nations. In accordance with that statement, the USSR delegation did not regard the representative of the Kuomintang group in the Executive Board as the legal representative of the Chinese Government or the Chinese people, and urged his exclusion from membership in the Board.

Mr. Kobushko therefore moved the following draft resolution:

"The Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's
Emergency Fund

"Resolves to exclude the representative of the Kuomintang group
from its membership."

If that proposal failed to be adopted, the USSR delegation would not participate in the work of the Executive Board until such time as the representative of the Kuomintang had been removed from that body.

Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) recalled that his delegation had on several occasions declared that it was unable to regard the representative of the Kuomintang as the true representative of China. Accordingly, it supported the USSR representative's proposal and would not take part in the work of the Executive Board unless and until the representative of the Kuomintang was removed from its membership.

/Mr. TSAO

Mr. TSAO (China) deplored the fact that the issue had been raised in an organ remote from politics and engaged on a purely humanitarian task. Since, however, the USSR representative had seen fit to make his proposal, he wished to clarify the following points: firstly, he was not the representative of the so-called Kuomintang group but of the only legal and constitutional Government of China, which, five years previously, had taken part in the creation of the United Nations and with which the Soviet Union had entered into a treaty of friendship and alliance; secondly, the limited membership and terms of reference of the Executive Board obviously placed the issue outside the latter's competence.

Members were no doubt aware that when similar proposals had been made in other organs of the United Nations they had either been ruled out of order or rejected. Mr. Tsao would therefore be glad if the Chairman ruled the USSR proposal out of order; if, however, that proposal was put to the vote, he would vote against it.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) also deeply regretted the fact that a controversial political issue had been introduced into the work of the Board, which had so far been conducted with great success in an atmosphere of peaceful international co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN could not agree with the representative of China that the matter lay outside the Board's competence; the Executive Board was an inter-governmental body and the United Nations had decided, for good or bad, that every body within the United Nations should decide the question of Chinese representation for itself.

Speaking as the representative of Poland, he pointed out that his Government, together with a number of others including two of the permanent members of the Security Council, had recognized the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China as the de jure Government of that country, having full authority over its territory. A UNICEF mission was at that time engaged on negotiations with the Central People's Government regarding further utilization of the Fund's allocation to China. Issues such as that could be discussed only with the rightful Governments of the countries concerned;

/accordingly,

accordingly, he supported the USSR proposal and announced that in the event of its rejection the position of his delegation would be the same as that of the delegations of the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

He ruled that the proposal should be put to the vote.

Mr. ALMEIDA (Brazil) drew attention to the course adopted by the Executive Board's parent body, the Economic and Social Council, which had left the decision to the major political organs of the United Nations. He felt that the Board was not competent to make a decision of great political significance, and was therefore obliged to challenge the Chairman's ruling.

The Chairman's ruling was rejected by 10 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. KOBUSHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that in accordance with his earlier statement his delegation would not take part in the work of the Board so long as the representative of the Kuomintang group continued to be a member of it. His delegation would not recognize as legal any decision taken by the Board with the participation of the Kuomintang representative and would not consider itself bound by any such decision.

Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) associated himself with that statement.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Sutch (New Zealand), First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board, to take the Chair.

Mr. Sutch (New Zealand) took the Chair.

Dr. RAJCHMAN (Poland) observed that a historic event had occurred in China of the kind which shaped the future. UNICEF now had an opportunity to do effective work on behalf of the children of China such as it had not had since its inception. He hoped that the day was not far off when the Fund would avail itself of that opportunity. Until that time, in accordance with his previous statement, he would withdraw from the meeting. He wished to reserve all the rights of his Government regarding any decisions taken while it was not represented.

The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and Poland withdrew from the meeting.

Mr. PLEIC

Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia), speaking on a point of order, remarked that the Fund had offered valuable assistance to millions of children and had served as a living example of international co-operation in the cause of humanity. Such co-operation was more essential than ever at the present time. It would be wrong to abandon the principle of friendly discussion on a mutual basis. The best solution of the problem would be to adjourn the current session. The agenda included important questions involving future action with regard to the country whose representation on the Board had been seriously challenged. In view of those facts, he formally moved that the session of the Executive Board should be adjourned sine die.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) stressed the need to continue the work of the Fund without interruption. The Board was called upon to deal with pressing issues such as the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget; representatives of related organizations had travelled far specially in order to attend the session; moreover, the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council were entitled to expect reports on the session's work. She thought that the proposal for adjournment was out of the question and should be rejected.

The Yugoslav representative's proposal was rejected by 16 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, suggested that all the items included under the heading "Other business" except the report of the Committee on Voluntary Contributions (E/ICEF/R.27) should be considered by the Programme Committee before being taken up by the Executive Board. She therefore suggested that a meeting of the Programme Committee should be held before the following meeting of the Board.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) supported that proposal, but suggested in addition that the Executive Board should invite the Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health to make a statement at its present meeting. That would expedite proceedings on the first two items under "Other business".

The suggestions of the representatives of Canada and the United States of America were adopted.

/The CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the report of the Committee on Voluntary Contributions should be considered in conjunction with the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget.

It was so decided.

The agenda was adopted, the above decisions being taken into account.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

(a) General Progress reports: report to Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.3, E/ICEF/L.3/Corr.1)

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) stated that the only new development since the preparation of his report to the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.3) was that the post of Director of the Far East Regional Headquarters had been filled by the appointment of Mr. Keeney. The latter, who had been closely associated with the Fund's operations in Europe over the past two years, was expected to arrive in New York within a few days and would proceed to Bangkok after a brief interval.

Mr. Pate then announced that he also would be leaving at the end of the month for an extended tour of Australia, New Zealand, the countries of the Far East, India, Pakistan, the Middle East, Greece and certain other European countries. In Australia and New Zealand, he would express the Fund's appreciation of the generous support already given by those two countries and the UNAC campaign already started in Australia and projected in New Zealand.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) noted with pleasure the announcements made by the Executive Director and expressed the hope that his proposed visit to the Far East would yield results so urgently needed in that part of the world.

Mr. JOCKEL (Australia) endorsed the United States representative's remarks. The Executive Director's report was a very satisfactory record of achievement and should be welcomed as such. The present session being the first since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 318(IV), he assumed that the Board would want especially to note that the General Assembly had taken the unusual action of singling the Fund out for exceptional praise. It was
/gratifying

gratifying to note that contributions had been sent in by nine Governments since the General Assembly's fourth session; in that connexion, he made particular reference to the contribution made by the Philippines, a country heavily devastated by war which had nevertheless found it possible to make a considerable sum available to the Fund.

Lastly, he noted with satisfaction that only one million dollars remained to be subscribed in order to procure the whole of the appropriation granted by the United States Congress. He hoped that contributions to that amount would soon be received.

The Executive Board took note of the report of the Executive Director to the Programme Committee.

Agreement with the French Government and with WHO regarding the International Children's Centre in Paris (E/ICEF/L.4)

Dr. BUGNARD (France) stated that administrative measures for the establishing of the Children's Centre had been taken in Paris in January 1950 with the first meeting of the Board's Governing Body. He thanked the Fund for its assistance in the establishment of the Centre.

Miss IENROOT (United States of America) expressed gratification at the progress achieved and hoped that the Centre would function with success.

The Executive Board took note of the agreement with the French Government and WHO regarding the International Children's Centre in Paris.

Report on communications with the Government of Albania (E/ICEF/R.24)

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) stated that the Fund would continue to work with the Albanian Government through the latter's representatives in Paris. While the letter included in the report was admittedly not an encouraging one, it should be noted that other conversations with the Albanian authorities had taken place since the receipt of the letter, and every effort was being made to bring the negotiations to a successful issue.

The Executive Board took note of the report on communications with the Government of Albania.

(b) Progress of the milk conservation programme (E/ICEF/140)

Mr. ALLMAN (Food and Agriculture Organization) expressed his organization's satisfaction with the progress made in connexion with the programme.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) observed that the report included no details on the progress of the programme in Bulgaria.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) stated that the Bulgarian Government had made a request for a spray plant; agreement had not been possible with regard to the necessary technical arrangement. It was apparent, therefore, that the Bulgarian Government would not utilize its allocation for that purpose.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) said that she would bring the matter up again at a later stage.

The Executive Board took note of the report on the progress of the milk conservation programme.

(c) New and Revised Plans of operations

Approved Plans of Operations for Asia and the Far East (E/ICEF/132/Rev.1)

The Executive Board took note of document E/ICEF.132/Rev.1.

UNICEF Feeding Plan for Europe and the Middle East (E/ICEF/114/Add.2, E/ICEF/114/Add.2/Corr.1)

The Executive Board noted the contents of documents E/ICEF/114/Add.2 and E/ICEF/114/Add.2/Corr.1.

OTHER BUSINESS

Proposals for the establishment of a training centre for child health workers in India.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Dr. Lakshmanan, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, took his place at the Committee table.

Dr. LAKSHMANAN (Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health) said he was grateful to the Executive Board for affording him an opportunity to explain the details of the scheme for the establishment of a /training

training centre for child health workers in India. In that connexion he drew the attention of the members of the Executive Board to pages 11-27 of document E/ICEF/R.21 and to document E/ICEF/R.21/Add.1.

The idea of setting up a department of maternal and child health in the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, had originated in May 1949 at a meeting of Dr. Watt, former Director of Far Eastern Headquarters, UNICEF, and the Minister of Health of India. Further discussions had taken place between Dr. Raja, Director-General of the Health Services of the Indian Government, and Dr. Rajchman and Mr. Heyward of UNICEF, in Geneva in July 1949, when it had been agreed that a centre for the training of maternal and child health workers for the Asian region might be set up in India. It had been agreed that a scheme providing for the development of a department of maternal and child health at the Institute, where workers from South-East Asia could receive training, should be drawn up after discussion between the representatives of UNICEF, WHO and the Government of India. It had also been agreed that the centre should be under the control of the National Government of India and should provide training courses of an international character.

The scheme submitted to the Executive Board of UNICEF was the result of discussions between the representatives of the Government of India and the regional representatives of WHO and UNICEF. The scheme made full use of existing facilities at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and its rural medical practice field, and involved the minimum additional requirements necessary for the development of a first-class training centre for maternal and child health workers. The Institute's department of maternal and child health would be expanded to meet the requirements of the training centre and would provide graduate training in maternal and child health for medical workers, courses in public health nursing for certified nurses, and short-term and refresher courses for medical officers, nurses, health visitors, and administrators of maternal and child welfare services and children's institutions. Provision had not been made on a regional basis for the training of auxiliary or para-medical personnel at the lowest working level, or for the basic training of midwives, nurses and health visitors, as such training should be carried out in the students' own country. Facilities existed, however, for the training of

auxiliary personnel at the rural practice field of the Institute. The Institute would also be a centre of research, demonstration and planning from which countries could draw assistance in the development of child health and welfare services.

The department of maternal and child health would be organized as an integral part of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. It had been proposed that all costs in connexion with the establishment of the training centre should be capitalized over a period of five years and shared equally between the UNICEF and the Indian Government.

Referring to two notes by the Executive Director on the establishment of a training centre for child health workers in India, he pointed out that paragraph 18 of the first note (E/ICEF/R.21) stated: "the present draft has come forward in the form of an institution providing for national training at a high professional level; we do not know whether the Indian Government would be equally willing to consider the establishment of a centre serving international purposes." That sentence implied that the centre would serve national and not international purposes. The intention had always been that the centre, while providing training courses of an international character, should be organized under the administrative control of the Government of India. In that connexion, he drew attention to paragraphs 10-12 of the Executive Director's note (E/ICEF/R.21), which gave details regarding the international character of the centre.

The proposed scheme provided most of the types of training mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Executive Director's note which could be afforded on a regional basis.

The statements in the Executive Director's note that "the object of the proposal is to give professional training mainly to Indian nationals", and that "the plan has a secondary objective, to serve some of the international purposes" did not take into account that the setting up of a child health department was for the primary purpose of affording training facilities for workers from the entire South-East Asia area.

Referring to the proposals put forward in the Executive Director's second note (E/ICEF/R.21/Add.1), he pointed out that the Government of India considered that the scheme they had proposed was preferable. Any attempt to increase the number of students taking training courses included in the second scheme would entail a proportionately higher cost, and would involve administrative agreements
/between

between the Central and State Governments of India and other quasi-governmental institutions, which would inevitably take a considerable time to conclude.

With regard to regional participation in the scheme, he was sure that the Government of India would be prepared to welcome the advice of experts and consultants from South-East Asia and from outside that area, as well as from international agencies such as UNICEF and WHO. He emphasized that as the department of maternal and child health was an integral part of the All-India Institute, any direct control of that department by an external body would create administrative difficulties.

Referring to the international teaching staff, he pointed out that although provision had been made for a course of three years, the scheme did not preclude the possibility of their services being retained for a longer period.

The All-India Institute provided for applied research in the various fields of public health. The existing rural practice field and the proposed urban field would provide full opportunities for undertaking investigations into problems of maternal and child health. It had not, therefore, been considered necessary to make any special provision in the scheme for applied research.

It had been suggested that scholarships would have to be granted in order that full use might be made of the facilities offered by the centre. The region's need for personnel trained in maternal and child health was so great that in his opinion there need not be any apprehension that the facilities available at the Institute would not be fully utilized. Most of the students would be drawn from existing government or local health services and in their case the provision of scholarships did not arise. With regard to other students, however, it was expected that assistance would be forthcoming either in the form of scholarships awarded by national Governments in the region or by international agencies.

He strongly urged the Executive Board to accept the original scheme for the setting up of a training centre for child health workers in India. Referring to the suggested contribution by UNICEF towards the scheme, he pointed out that, in addition to making available all the existing facilities at the Institute, the Government of India would have to meet nearly 75 per cent

of the cost of setting up the centre. He felt that his Government would be most unlikely to agree to such a proposal.

The Indian Government's scheme had been carefully drawn up, and he felt that the members of the Executive Board would agree that its offer was a very generous one, inasmuch as it was ready to make the entire facilities at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health available and, in consideration of a 50 per cent contribution from UNICEF towards the cost of the training centre, had pledged itself to maintain the department, even after UNICEF financial support had been withdrawn, at a level befitting an institution designed to provide first-class training facilities on an international plane.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that the Committee had met on 7 February 1950 and its recommendations would be found in document E/ICEF/R.20. The most important item in connexion with allocations was the expansion of aid to Palestine refugees: the Committee had recommended a further allocation of \$1,100,000.

The Executive Board approved the additional allocation for aid to Palestine refugees.

Feeding operations in Europe

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that the Committee had made a very advantageous purchase of skim milk from the United States Department of Agriculture; the money previously allocated had therefore purchased much more milk than had been anticipated. The milk had been made available to countries which had a milk programme.

The Administration recommended that, as fats were normally supplied by UNICEF together with milk, an additional allowance of fats should be allocated to certain countries.

Mr. ALMEIDA (Brazil) wished to know on what basis the allocation of milk and fats was made. Referring to General Assembly resolution 318 (IV), he

/wondered

wondered whether the needs of such areas as Asia had been considered by UNICEF.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that as in certain European countries the need for the surplus milk was considered to be acute, the Committee had made the recommendations contained in paragraph 22 of its report.

Mr. ALMEIDA (Brazil) understood that the surplus milk had been sent to Europe because there were better distributing facilities there than there were in Asia. He hesitated to approve the additional allocation, for he considered that milk should be allocated to areas in greater need than Europe.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, pointed out that considerable amounts of surplus milk remained for use outside Europe.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) said that skim milk had been offered at a low price to all receiving countries, outside Europe as well as in Europe. So far, requests for that milk had been received from certain countries in the Far East, but there were large amounts still available to countries which wished to use it.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) pointed out that whole milk to the value of \$22,000 had been allocated to Greece. In view of the great needs of Greek children, he wondered whether a larger supply of milk could not be allocated.

Referring to the Brazilian representative's statement, he said it was perfectly true that larger supplies of milk could be used in many parts of Asia; Singapore, for instance, needed dried milk urgently.

Mr. HEYWARD (Deputy Executive Director) said that, as the report of the Programme Committee stated, the Administration recommended that milk and fats should be allocated to permit Governments to complete their school year operations on the basis of the original child-food units allocated to them. The amount of money needed to complete programmes to the end of the school year, namely 30 June 1950, was less than it would otherwise have been on account of

/the advantageous

the advantageous purchase of skim milk and because of a certain carry-over of stocks at the end of 1949, as shown in annex 1 on page 21 of the Programme Committee's report.

No country had been allocated additional quantities of whole milk. As far as Greece was concerned, the carry-over of stock showed that allocations to that country had been very liberal. The Milk Conservation Programme, in which UNICEF funds had been invested, was expected to come into operation in 1950 and would enable countries to support milk programmes on a permanent basis.

Referring to the remarks of the United Kingdom representative regarding milk for Singapore, he pointed out that two requests for supplies had been received from that city but milk had not been marked as first priority. The Administration hoped that when the Executive Director and the Programme Co-ordinator visited Asia the question of additional supplies would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Feeding operations in Europe would continue until the end of the school year but in other areas outside Europe operations would continue throughout the whole of 1950.

The Executive Board approved the allocation of \$644,000 for feeding operations in Europe.

Additional raw materials programme for Germany

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, referring to paragraph 24 of the Committee's report, said that the Committee recommended a new allocation of \$335,000 to the British, French and United States Zones of Germany for additional leather and wool to be processed into children's shoes and stockings.

The Executive Board approved the allocation of \$335,000 for the additional raw materials programme for Germany.

Streptomycin for last six months of 1950

The Executive Board approved the allocation of \$100,000 for the purchase of streptomycin.

Malta

The Executive Board approved an increase in the milk conservation equipment assistance to Malta from \$100,000 to \$155,000.

/Freight

Freight

In reply to a question from Mr. TSAO (China), who asked whether the freight expenses referred to were in connexion with the supplies mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, explained that the funds were to cover shipment of the additional amounts of skim milk as well as to defray increased general transport costs.

The Board approved the recommended allocation.

Other actions

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, explained paragraph 33 of the report, concerning the Hungarian Government's application for medical supplies.

The Board approved the Programme Committee's opinion.

With regard to paragraphs 34, 35 and 36, dealing with the remainder of the allocation to Romania, Miss LENROOT (United States of America) proposed that the remainder of the allocation to Romania, in the amount of \$2,600,000 should be returned to the general reserve, with the understanding that Romania had full opportunity to make reapplication and that the application would be considered.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) observed that although three months had elapsed since the Programme Committee's first decision to hold the funds in suspense, he felt that in the light of general conditions in Romania, it would be wise to wait longer before taking such a step as the United States representative proposed. He suggested that definite action could be taken on the matter at the Board's next meeting in June.

Mr. JOCKEL (Australia) opposed the United States proposal, feeling that since negotiations were still continuing, the Executive Director's suggestion was a wise one. He thought, moreover, that the action outlined in the United States proposal should not be taken while representation on the Board was incomplete. He did not consider Miss Lenroot's contention that the funds were needed to increase the general reserve a valid argument, since as long as they were held in suspense they did in fact constitute a reserve.

/Mr. LINDT

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland) thought that the Board would risk nothing by leaving the matter as it stood for the time being. On general principles and for practical reasons, he supported the position taken by the Programme Committee in its report.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), speaking as the representative of Canada, could not support the United States proposal. For the reasons already advanced by her colleagues, she favoured postponement of a final decision on the Romanian allocation until the Board's June session.

Dr. BUGNARD (France) shared the opinion of the representatives of Australia, Switzerland and Canada.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) agreed that it would be unwise to take a hasty decision on the matter and felt that the arguments on both sides of the question should be carefully weighed. He pointed out, however, that the Board should bear in mind its earlier decision to return the balance of the Hungarian allocation to the general reserve; since that decision had been taken at a time when all members of the Board had been present, there was no reason why a similar decision should not be taken in the case under consideration, even though certain members were absent. In his opinion, the Romanian Government had already been allowed sufficient opportunity to decide whether or not it intended to abide by the rules governing operation of the UNICEF. He was inclined to support the proposal of the United States representative.

Mr. KYROU (Greece) agreed with the United Kingdom representative and said that he also would support the proposal. Considering, however, that a compromise was possible, he suggested that the Executive Director might be authorized to approach the Romanian Government by cable and to indicate that if that Government had not complied with the rules governing the ICEF by a certain date, the allocation would then be returned to the general reserve.

Miss WITTEVEEN (Netherlands) asked whether paragraph 35 meant that the Programme Committee believed that a final decision should be taken at the June session of the Executive Board.

/Mrs. SINCLAIR

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, replied in the affirmative. Although the United States representative had indicated her intention to ask for a vote on the question during the current session, the Programme Committee had accepted the Executive Director's request that no action should be recommended until the June session.

In reply to a request from Miss LENROOT (United States of America) for clarification of his position as reported in paragraphs 34 and 35, Mr. PATE (Executive Director) explained that it had been his intention to advise the Romanian Government that a recommendation regarding its allocation would be made to the Executive Board at its June session.

Mr. TSAO (China), although originally in favour of the United States proposal, thought that in view of the Executive Director's explanation, it would be advisable to postpone final action in the matter until the following session.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the United States representative would accept the compromise suggested by the representative of Greece.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) did not feel that the attitude of the Romanian Government in the matter showed indecision; that Government had stated clearly that it did not wish to have a UNICEF mission in its country. In her opinion, further negotiation by the Executive Director would be fruitless; she could not therefore accept the Greek representative's suggestion.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) proposed that a vote on the United States proposal should be postponed until the following meeting.

In the absence of support from his colleagues, however, he subsequently withdrew that proposal.

Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia), speaking on a point of order, observed that the original recommendation in the Programme Committee's report should be voted on before the United States proposal

/Miss LENROOT

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) disagreed with the Yugoslav representative, on the ground that the Programme Committee's report did not contain a clear proposal.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Board was engaged in approving the Programme Committee's report paragraph by paragraph and that any paragraph could be put to the vote if the Board so desired. The relevant paragraph at the moment was paragraph 35; in view of the question put by the Netherlands representative and the clarification supplied by the Chairman of the Programme Committee, it seemed clear that the intention of the paragraph was that a final decision should be taken by the Board at its June session.

He therefore put to the vote paragraph 35 of the Programme Committee's report.

Paragraph 35 was approved by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN announced that in view of the adoption of the paragraph, the United States proposal would not be put to the vote.

Mr. TSAO (China), referring to paragraph 2 of the Programme Committee's report and the ruling of the Chairman of the Committee, wished it to be recorded that ⁱⁿ his delegation's opinion the question raised by the USSR representative was not within the competence of the Executive Board.

With regard to paragraph 3, he observed that since the text was a report of the Programme Committee and not a formal record of the USSR representative's statement, the word "Kuomintang" should be enclosed in quotation marks.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Board, took note of the Chinese representative's remarks.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

13/3 p.m.