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EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE HUNDRED AND THIRD MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 19 March 1953, at 10.30 a.m.

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PRESENT:

Chairman:

Mr. LINDT

Switzerland

PRESENT: (continued)Members:

Mr. MORALES	Argentina
Mr. BRENNAN	Australia
Mr. FENAU	Belgium
Mr. SOUTELLO-ALVES	Brazil
Mr. TEPLOV	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Mrs. SINCLAIR	Canada
Mr. TSAO	China
Mr. GLOZAR	Czechoslovakia
Mr. CONCHA-ENRIQUEZ	Ecuador
Mr. DEBRE	France
Mr. ROUSSO	Greece
Mr. RAJAN	India
Mr. KHALIDY) Mr. UMARI)	Iraq
Mrs. HARMAN	Israel
Mr. GIRETTI	Italy
Mr. HANCKE	Norway
Mr. HAMDANI	Pakistan
Mr. AREVALO-CARRENO	Peru
Mr. REYES	Philippines
Mr. DEVAKUS	Thailand
Mr. CHECHETKIN	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. ANDERSON	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Miss ELIOT	United States of America
Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT	Uruguay
Mr. KOS	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. MAHDAVI	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Mrs. SISMANIDIS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Mr. ARNALDO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Mr. COIGNY) Mrs. INGALLS) Mrs. MEAGHER)	World Health Organization (WHO)

Representatives of non-governmental organizations:

	Mr. ACTON	NGO Committee on UNICEF
<u>Category A:</u>	Mr. ARIAS-PEREZ	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
<u>Category B:</u>	Mr. JUDKYN	Friends World Committee
	Mr. ACTON) Mr. WILSON)	International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
	Miss DINGMAN	International Union for Child Welfare
	Miss GARTLAN	International Union of Women's Catholic Organizations
	Mrs. ARNETT	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

United Nations Secretariat:

Mr. GEORGES-PICOT	Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and Social Affairs
Miss HENDERSON	Department of Social Affairs

UNICEF Administration:

Mr. PATE

Executive Director

Mr. HEYWARD

Deputy Executive Director

Mr. BORCIC

Medical Advisers,
UNICEF/WHO

Mr. YUAN

Mr. SABIN

Milk Conservation
Co-ordinator

Mr. DAVEE

Director, Latin America
Regional Office

Mr. EGGER

Director, Europe and
Eastern Mediterranean
Regional Office

Mr. KEENEY

Director, Asia Regional
Office

Mr. CHARNOW

Secretary of the Board

REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that on 25 August 1950 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China had sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a telegram informing him that he did not acknowledge the right of the self-styled representatives of China to participate in the work of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and asking for their exclusion. The USSR delegation supported the legitimate request of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China because the representatives of the Kuomintang were not the legitimate representatives of the Chinese people. He therefore called upon members of the Executive Board to adopt the draft resolution submitted by his delegation to exclude the Kuomintang representative and to invite a representative appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to take part in UNICEF's work.

Mr. TSAO (China) regretted that the USSR representative had again thought fit to raise the question of the representation of China on the Executive Board of UNICEF. Incidentally, the Soviet Union had not made any contribution to the Fund and her only interest had been to inject political poison into a humanitarian organization.

The Government which he had the honour to represent was the only one which had been freely elected by the Chinese people. Moreover, the Kuomintang was not the only political party composing that Government; there were also the Young China Party and the Social Democrats. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, there was no party other than the Communist Party and only members of that party were authorized to represent the USSR Government. He himself belonged neither to the Kuomintang nor to any other political party. The eagerness on the part of the USSR Government to admit the communist regime in Peiping to the United Nations was further evidence that that regime was serving only the interests of the Soviet Union, to the detriment of the Chinese people.

The UNICEF was not an independent body outside the United Nations. Its Executive Board was appointed by the Economic and Social Council and was not therefore competent to consider the question of the representation of China.

Miss ELIOT (United States of America) said that the USSR draft resolution introduced no new factors. The opposition of her Government to the USSR proposal had on each occasion been made clear and she now reaffirmed it. It was out of the question even to consider the proposition. That was particularly true at a time when the international conduct of the Chinese communist regime departed so drastically from the normal standards of international conduct, as evinced by its action and its defiance of the United Nations in Korea.

In accordance with rule 25 of the Executive's Board's rules of procedure she called for adjournment of the debate on the question of the representation of China for the current session of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that two representatives could speak, one for the motion proposed by the United States representative and the other against.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) stated that the USSR draft resolution was inopportune in view of the situation in Korea. He therefore supported the United States representative's motion.

Mr. GLOZAR (Czechoslovakia) supported the USSR draft resolution. The self-styled representative of China on the Executive Board in fact represented merely a group of corrupt politicians.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was adopted by 21 votes to 4.

Mr. CHECHETKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that the decision taken by the Executive Board was incorrect and illegal, since the Kuomintang representative could in no way be regarded as the legitimate representative of the Chinese people. The seat which he occupied rightfully belonged to a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) considered that the motion was legal and justified. Nevertheless, he thought that that was no place for a political discussion. The Executive Board had to consider extremely important humanitarian questions affecting millions of children throughout the world. That was why he had voted for the adjournment of the debate on the question of the representation of China.

STATEMENT BY MR. GEORGES-PICOT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Mr. GEORGES-PICOT (Assistant Secretary-General) welcomed the members of the Executive Board on behalf of the Secretary-General. UNICEF had reached a decisive stage of its existence. The Social Commission, whose next session would begin on 4 May, would submit recommendations to the Economic and Social Council, which in turn would give its views on the future of UNICEF to the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General had taken a very strong position in favour of the continuation of UNICEF. He considered that the Fund played an essential part in the whole international programme for child welfare and that the principles set forth in the 1950 resolution provided a solid basis for its administration. He was convinced that by its activities the Fund would co-operate effectively in the implementation of various long-term programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the benefit of children. He believed that UNICEF programmes were as important in social matters as the programmes for the development of the under-developed regions were in economic matters.

The Secretary-General hoped that the Executive Board's financial problems would be satisfactorily solved and was glad to see that many members of the Board had increased their contributions, thus paying a real tribute to the work carried out by UNICEF. He wished the members of the Executive Board every success in dealing with its heavy agenda.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Georges-Picot for his statement. The members of the Executive Board could not do better than to bear his words in mind throughout their work.

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) said she was authorized to announce that the estimates recently tabled in the Canadian Parliament contained an item of \$500,000 for UNICEF which was the same amount as for each of the previous years. Parliamentary action was still to be taken on that contribution. The Canadian Government had been favourably impressed by the efficient administration of UNICEF. The number of countries participating in UNICEF's work showed the importance attached to it throughout the world.

Mr. RAJAN (India) announced that the Government of India would provide for 1953 a contribution equivalent to \$300,000, or 25 per cent more than in 1952 and three times as much as in 1951. That gesture showed that the Indian Government appreciated the purposes and achievements of UNICEF at their true value.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) said he was in a position to state that the United Kingdom contribution for 1953 would amount to £100,000, or double the contribution for 1952.

Mr. HAMDANI (Pakistan) said that the Government of Pakistan would contribute the equivalent of \$60,000 to UNICEF for 1953. Furthermore, the

United Nations Appeal for Children had resulted in the collection in Pakistan of voluntary contributions amounting to \$45,000.

Mrs. HARMAN (Israel) said that the Government of Israel had decided to provide for 1953, as for 1952, a contribution of \$25,000 in Israel pounds. Actually, the amount in Israel pounds would probably be greater that year, since the exchange rate of the Israel pound had fallen in relation to the dollar. The Israel Government had taken that decision, in spite of serious economic difficulties, because of the extremely encouraging results obtained thanks to UNICEF.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) observed that, as document E/ICEF/221 showed, the undertakings of the various governments were subject to parliamentary approval. That was the case in Uruguay, where the Government had promised to provide for UNICEF for 1953 a contribution of \$250,000, in addition to the contributions for Korean reconstruction and for aid to Palestine refugees. All those contributions must be approved by Parliament.

Mr. SOUTELLO ALVES (Brazil) announced officially that Brazil's contribution for 1953 would amount to three million cruzeiros, or \$162,000. It had already been approved by the Brazilian Parliament. That figure showed the importance Brazil attached to UNICEF's work.

Mr. BRENNAN (Australia) said that he had just received from Australia a telegram announcing that part proceeds of the United Nations Appeal for Children amounting to £60,000 Australian, or \$134,000, had been paid to the credit of the Children's Fund.

The CHAIRMAN thanked all the representatives who had spoken for the generous contributions they had announced.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The CHAIRMAN proposed that provisional agenda item 2 (c) should be taken before item 2 (b).

It was so decided.

The agenda for the session was adopted.

GENERAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. PATE (Executive Director) said that he would like first of all to pay a tribute to the memory of Mr. Karl Borders, who had died on 29 January 1953. For six years, Mr. Borders had devoted all his activities and energy to UNICEF, which had lost in him one of its most loyal servants.

He then announced the resignations of Mr. Myron Schmittlinger, UNICEF Programme Co-ordinator, and Mrs. Betty Jacob. It was thanks to Mrs. Jacob's efforts that a representative of the Administration of UNICEF had sat on the Negotiating Committee on Extra-Budgetary Funds.

For the time being, the Administration was trying to do its work without filling the posts that had become vacant as a result of the death of Mr. Borders and the two resignations to which he had referred. The officials concerned had organized and decentralized the work so as to delegate some of it to the regional services, thus alleviating the task of the central services. The present effort, however, was an experiment within the framework of the general effort being made by the Administration to reduce the expenditures on Headquarters services to an amount below that already approved by the Executive Board for 1953. If it appeared that such arrangements might endanger the effectiveness of the work, the Administration would have to review its decision. The Administration might also consider placing part of the appropriations thus made available at the disposal of the regional services. During his recent tour of inspection, he had observed that the regional staff had had to bear a heavy burden and an increase in its numbers would be conducive to greater effectiveness of the work as a whole.

Generally speaking, as he had foreseen in 1952, administrative expenditures represented about a seventh of total expenditures. That was because the nature of UNICEF programmes had undergone a profound change: at present UNICEF was essentially concerned with long-term programmes, requiring the countries concerned to make commitments for several years and therefore calling for thorough organization and an exhaustive study of lists of material and supplies. In order to obtain an accurate idea of the situation, therefore, it must be borne in mind that the administrative expenditure involved in the work of organization, study and planning could be defrayed during the total period covered by the execution of the programmes.

As the members of the Programme Committee who had gone to Yugoslavia in late 1951 could bear out, the regional staff's activities were not confined to work on UNICEF programmes. In addition, it maintained contact with other international and national organizations, it helped to organize fund-raising campaigns, and it assisted in all kinds of movements on behalf of children. Thus it was helping to lay the foundations of a long-term work and the importance of that work should be stressed, for all Governments, organizations and individuals who had assisted UNICEF with their contributions could be assured that UNICEF was doing all in its power to make the most effective and fruitful use of their gifts.

With regard to the reports submitted to the Executive Board, he noted with satisfaction that since the Board's last meeting, almost forty countries had paid or undertaken to pay contributions, which, when added to the unused credits, would be almost sufficient to cover the allocations recommended by the Administration. In that connexion, he recalled that for some time the Executive Board had exhausted the credits available for allocations at every session. It would be extremely useful if the Board could draw up plans and estimates for the more distant future based on the credits which it could

he had travelled on to Rome, where he had attended the conference on long-term child welfare programmes, and had made several arrangements with representatives of the FAO. He had also had conversations with high Italian officials concerning Italy's contribution, and with the Pope's Secretary.

He had then travelled on to the Middle East; there he had observed that the position in the Arab countries gave promise of a better future, particularly in the petroleum-producing countries, where considerable economic and social progress might be expected in the next ten years. In Lebanon, the President and the Government took great interest in work on behalf of children. The UNICEF programmes had been very favourably received in Iraq; far from meeting with the obstacles which had been expected, the BCG vaccination campaign had there achieved the greatest success and more than 100,000 children had been vaccinated, while the services concerned were daily receiving many letters from small towns and villages which were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the vaccination teams. In passing, he recalled that the Executive Board had been asked to make recommendations concerning a demonstration programme on nutrition which was to be started in Iraq and would affect about 60,000 children. He was sure that once the programme had been launched, Iraq would be in a position to continue it.

In the Sultanate of Kuwait, with a revenue of more than \$500,000 per day for a population of less than 200,000 inhabitants, he had been happy to note that an enlightened government had carried out immense work on improving living conditions for children. It had established many educational and health services, together with specialized clinics and playgrounds. In Pakistan, he had been struck by the cordiality and confidence of the relations between the Government and Mr. Keeny, by the enthusiasm of the UNICEF staff and by the importance of the concrete results which Mr. Keeny had been able to achieve. In that connexion, he referred to the history of UNICEF's work in Asia. After the study carried out by Dr. Laksmanan and Dr. Farran, Dr. Watt,

former Director of Health Services in New Zealand, had been appointed Regional Director for Asia. He had travelled from one country to another explaining the general plans of UNICEF and inviting governments to make their contribution. When Dr. Watt had retired on health grounds, after laying the foundations for UNICEF's work, Mr. Keony had succeeded him and had continued the work begun; his devotion and energy in carrying out his work, in co-operation with the governments concerned, became obvious when it was remembered that in a period of three years nearly thirty million children had benefited by UNICEF assistance and that in 1953 the UNICEF programmes would affect an average of two million children per month. The governments concerned had made a huge effort to achieve those results: their contributions had often been twice, three times or even five times greater than those made by UNICEF; they had constructed many buildings and trained fresh staff whose numbers could now be reckoned in thousands; the work undertaken had progressed far more rapidly than had originally been expected.

In Karachi, he had visited some of the institutions which were using supplies and equipment sent by UNICEF; he had discovered that, despite the economic difficulties with which it was faced, the Pakistan Government had decided to increase its contribution to UNICEF to \$60,000 in 1953. The Government of India, which had already allocated large credits for UNICEF programmes and made a very generous contribution in 1952, had informed him that it would raise that contribution to the equivalent of \$315,000, an increase of 25 per cent. In New Delhi, he had had conversations with the Regional Director for WHO. He had then proceeded to Dacca, capital of Eastern Pakistan, where a model clinic to combat tuberculosis had just been completed and where a maternity hospital was under construction; a nurses' and midwives' home would be attached to that maternity hospital, to provide training for village nurses. The double use of new hospitals and clinics both as medical services and vocational training centres, was noticeable in most countries. He referred particularly to the model children's clinic at Bangkok and the children's hospital in Saigon.

In Burma, the situation had returned to normal and the Government was now able to extend child-welfare services to the rural communities. In Thailand, where the government contribution to UNICEF was approximately equal to the value of equipment and supplies which it was receiving and where the budget for child welfare services had been increased more than three times since the inception of UNICEF's first programmes, he had noted that the services concerned and the population itself took an enthusiastic interest in those programmes.

In Taiwan, he had visited a BCG vaccine laboratory; he was certain that the BCG vaccination programme would be most effectively and fully implemented; twenty national teams were already prepared for work and were travelling to various individual communities to vaccinate children under school age, so that all children, whether or not they attended school, could benefit under that programme. In the Philippines, where the UNICEF representative had won the friendship and trust of the Government, he had attended meetings of the Co-ordination Committee, in which representatives of various specialized agencies, such as WHO and UNESCO, together with those of UNICEF and other organizations, had participated. Generally speaking, he had received the impression that similar committees were working actively in all countries of Asia; they were exchanging information on their present and future plans, defining their mutual areas of activity and co-operating in the most constructive manner. He had then visited Australia and New Zealand, countries which were among the most generous contributors to UNICEF and whose populations were actively concerned in that organ's programmes.

In conclusion, he pointed out that tens of thousands of people were taking part in the humanitarian work of UNICEF; there were among them many volunteers whose members and services were increasing and he wished to congratulate them and thank them on behalf of the Executive Board.

Miss ELIOT (United States of America) said that her delegation had read the Executive Director's report with great interest and reserved the right to submit detailed observations when the Executive Board considered the reports of the UNICEF Regional Directors. She warmly congratulated the Executive Director on the important mission which he had just carried out and which he had crowned by a comprehensive account of UNICEF's activities in the past two years.

Mr. ROUESOS (Greece) also congratulated the Executive Director on the clearness and breadth of his report, which described the many tasks that the devotion of the regional staff and the UNICEF missions had made it possible to accomplish. Referring to paragraph 229 of the Executive Director's report (E/ICEF/221), he regretted that the meeting of the UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy could not take place before 1 May 1953. Action on environmental sanitation related to child welfare could only be undertaken on the recommendation of that Committee. The question was an essential one for Greece, which had requested aid for providing water supplies as soon as possible in forty Greek towns and villages where children's homes had been set up. He would like to receive assurance that a decision on the subject would be taken immediately the Joint Committee met.

Mr. HEYWARD (Deputy Executive Director) regretted that owing to the schedule of their respective sessions, members of the Executive Boards of UNICEF and WHO had been unable to fix an earlier date for the meeting of the Joint Committee. He was sure the Committee would meet on the date now set.

Mr. DEBRE (France) expressed his Government's appreciation of the tour made by the Executive Director, both on account of the valuable technical information he had been able to collect and the helpful spirit he had shown in travelling round the world to promote the cause of child welfare.

As Chairman of the UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee, he confirmed that all arrangements had been made for holding the meeting on the date scheduled; he assured the Greek representative that he would take it on himself to express that representative's wishes to the Committee.

Mr. BRENNAN (Australia), on behalf of his delegation, congratulated the Executive Director for his excellent report. He would reserve his comments on UNICEF's work in the various regions for the time when the Regional Directors' reports were being considered. He wished, however, to express special thanks to Mr. Spaak for his work on behalf of UNICEF.

Mr. UMARI (Iraq) congratulated the Executive Director for his careful and thorough report and expressed his Government's gratitude for the way in which Mr. Pate had taken account of Iraq's achievements in child welfare; the numerous reports he, Mr. Umari, had received on the subject showed the extent of UNICEF's achievements in his country.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) associated himself with the Executive Director's tribute to the memory of Mr. Borders, whose devotion and generosity were well known to all, near and far, who had taken part in UNICEF's work.

After recalling the fruitful results of Mr. Pate's journey in all the countries visited, he stressed the importance of various points in the Executive Director's report, particularly the part dealing with the expansion of UNICEF's activities in Latin America, both in view of the number of countries participating in the programme there (twenty-five at the present time) and the amount of the apportionments to that region. He also emphasized the unquestionable interest shown in all countries for the maternity and child welfare programmes. He noted that \$698,000 had been apportioned for emergencies in Latin America and hoped that an institution with the necessary resources for dealing with emergencies, comparable to the special system of allocations for natural catastrophes which had existed under the League of Nations, would be set up. He thought the matter might be placed before the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.

He emphasized the importance of publicizing the collective needs of children as widely as possible throughout the world, stressing the extent of the material resources required and the value of UNICEF's task, as one of the most important aspects of United Nations work. It served, inter alia, to procure bread and milk for needy children throughout the world and to preserve children from tuberculosis and other serious diseases. Such achievements were only possible through the development of international solidarity.

He reserved the right to speak later on the various special problems, when the regional programmes came up for consideration.

Mr. ANDERSON (United Kingdom) considered the report just submitted by the Executive Board a striking proof of UNICEF's vitality. He was glad to note that it mentioned the programmes proposed for the African and Asian territories under British Administration. The intelligent co-operation of Mr. Egger, UNICEF Regional Director, and the co-operation of the officials of WHO with the local administrations, had made it possible to put those programmes forward. Referring to the Greek representative's remarks, he stressed the importance of environmental sanitation and particularly that of pure water supplies in relation to the prevention of leprosy in Nigeria. He would speak further on that point when the relevant reports came up for consideration.

In his view, other examples of UNICEF vitality were the procurement arrangements for supplies and the ingenuity with which contributions in various countries were used. He also spoke appreciatively of the activity and ingenuity shown by the UNICEF Public Information Division.

Mr. HAMDANI (Pakistan) thanked the Executive Director for the statement on the Asian situation included in his report and assured him that the great spirit of understanding he had shown concerning the efforts made by Pakistan would be greatly appreciated by the Government of that country.

Mr. RAJAN (India) recalled that the current session of the Executive Board was the last before the General Assembly session which was required to take a decision about UNICEF's future. For that reason he was glad that the

report (E/ICEF/221) submitted to the Board contained a general statement on UNICEF's activities during the whole of 1952, which would enable the Assembly to base its decision on very full information. He noted that, according to the Executive Director's verbal report, thirty million children in Asia had benefited from UNICEF's work during the last three years, but that in each month of 1953 two million children were to receive aid; in other words, UNICEF's work in the current year in Asia would benefit a number of children almost as high as for the whole of the three preceding years, which was an indication of the continually expanding scope of its programmes.

He went on to recall that the First Committee of the General Assembly was at present considering a draft resolution which, inter alia, took note of the need for promoting the release of the world's resources for the constructive purposes of peace rather than for the destructive activities of war and said that the Executive Director's report was the best proof of the tangible results that could be achieved by peaceful co-operation between nations.

The figures given in the report showed that it was possible to assist over fourteen million human beings for a contribution of \$0.60 per person and to save innumerable human lives with very limited resources; that proved - and it was an extremely encouraging point - that in spite of technical progress it was still considerably less costly to save a human life than to destroy it.

Mr. SOUTELLO ALVES (Brazil) associated himself with the congratulations expressed by preceding speakers to the Executive Director on his report to the Board. He regretted, however, that the information given on Latin America was not as detailed as that for other regions and he hoped that future reports would contain a more thorough study of the South American countries.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

4/4 p.m.