



UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

(22 OCTOBER — 2 NOVEMBER AND 11 DECEMBER 1956)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

NEW YORK

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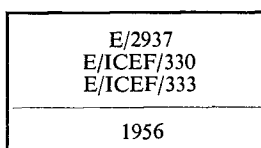
Section One : Report of the Executive Board on its 161st to 170th meetings

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NOTE

The Report of the Executive Board is issued in two parts, of which the present document is the first. The second part, to be issued as E/ICEF/330/Add.1, will contain country-by-country descriptions of UNICEF-aided programmes, together with a summary list of such programmes to which assistance is currently being given.



Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.



UNITED NATIONS
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TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

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Report of the Executive Board (22 October—2 November and 11 December 1956)

Section one : Report of the Executive Board on its 161st to 170th meetings

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Representation

1. The Executive Board held its 161st to 170th meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 22, 23, 24 October and 1 and 2 November, 1956. The following representatives of States members of the Board attended:

Chairman: Mr. B. Rajan (India)

Australia: Mr. T. W. Cutts, Mr. M. J. Wilson

Belgium: Mr. F. Lhoir

Brazil: Mr. M. A. O. de Almeida

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. V. G. Molchanov

Canada: Mr. R. C. Curran, Mr. G. Murray,
Mr. D. C. Arnould

China: Mr. P. Y. Tsao

Colombia: Mrs. M. Lopez, Mr. J. Canal

Czechoslovakia: Mr. J. Svoboda, Mr. Z. Paukner

Dominican Republic: Miss M. Bernardino

Ecuador: Mr. A. Barriga

Egypt: Dr. M. O. Shoib

France: Dr. R. Debré, Mr. G. Amanrich

Greece: Mr. D. Carayannis

Israel: Mrs. Z. Harman, Mrs. T. Shoham-Sharon

Italy: Mr. L. Montini, Mr. F. Sanjust

Japan: Mr. H. Kitahara, Mr. H. Yamaguchi

Pakistan: Mr. M. Shafqat, Mr. N. Naik

Philippines: Miss L. Tongson

Sweden: Mr. C. Carbonnier

Switzerland: Mr. A. Lindt, Mr. J. Iselin

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. A. Roslov,
Dr. F. Talyzin

United Kingdom: Mr. R. C. Barnes

United States: Dr. M. Eliot, Mrs. E. Cusack, Dr. K. Bain, Mr. A. Bender

Uruguay: Mr. E. Rodriguez Fabregat

Yugoslavia: Miss M. Radic, Mr. I. Golob

2. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat was represented by Miss J. Henderson, Miss M. Branscombe and Miss E. Rauch.

3. The specialized agencies were represented as follows:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. H. Pedersen, Miss J. McNaughton, Mr. T. Eastwood and Mr. R. C. Dawson

FAO Adviser to UNICEF: Dr. J. M. Hundley

Special FAO/UNICEF Consultant: Dr. W. Sebrell

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. S. V. Arnaldo

World Health Organization (WHO): Mr. M. P. Siegel, Dr. R. L. Coigney, Dr. E. J. Pampana, Dr. P. Russell, Dr. V. E. Z. Tabona, Mrs. S. Meagher

WHO Medical Advisers to UNICEF: Dr. I. C. Yuan, Dr. G. Garcin

4. The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF was represented by Mrs. G. Freeman, Chairman and Miss R. Williams. The member organizations of the NGO Committee on UNICEF were represented as follows:

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. G. Roberts

Boy Scouts' International Bureau: Mr. W. Johnston

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. A. Micheli

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations:
Mrs. H. Kadane

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Miss
M. Ermen, Mrs. E. Jackson

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. G. Brown

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss M. Bedard

International Committee of Catholic Nurses and
Medico-Social Workers: Miss D. Kelly

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr.
L. Longarzo

International Conference of Social Work: Miss R.
Williams

International Co-operative Alliance: Mr. L. Wood-
cock, Miss Long

International Co-operative Women's Guild: Mrs. M.
Bender

International Council of Nurses: Miss R. Martin

International Council of Women: Mrs. G. Freeman

International Federation of Business and Professional
Women: Mrs. E. W. Hymer

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions:
Mr. G. C. Thormann

International Hospital Federation: Dr. E. M. Bluestone

International Movement for Fraternal Union among
Races and Peoples: Miss M. Krijnen

International Social Service: Mrs. Charlotte Mahon

International Society for the Welfare of Cripples:
Miss J. Sutherland

International Union against Tuberculosis: Mrs. A.
Dunn

International Union against Venereal Diseases and the
Treponematoses: Miss B. Bierman, Mrs. A. Abè

International Union for Child Welfare: Mr. L. Mayo,
Mrs. L. Kaufmann-Frankenstein

Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association:
Mrs. H. Fowler

The Salvation Army: Mr. R. Pagan

Union OSE—World Wide Organization for Child
Care, Health and Hygiene among Jews: Dr. L. Wulman

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:
Mrs. T. Walser

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts:
Mrs. H. N. Davis

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. H. S. Ascher

World Federation of Trade Unions: Miss E. Kahn

World Federation of United Nations Associations:
Mrs. C. Beresford Fox, Mr. H. Barratt-Brown

World Jewish Congress: Mr. G. Jacoby

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:
Miss A. Zizzamia

World Union for Progressive Judaism: Mrs. A.
Goodman

World Veterans Federation: Mr. G. Arneman

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs.
G. Britt

B. Agenda

5. The agenda of the session (E/ICEF/325) contained the following substantive items:

1. Reports

(a) General progress report of the Executive Director
(E/ICEF/322)

Beneficiaries (E/ICEF/322/Add.1)

Programme developments in Africa (E/ICEF/322/Add.2)

Programme developments in Asia (E/ICEF/322/Add.3;
also E/ICEF/L.965—Report on Calcutta Training
Centre)

Programme developments in Eastern Mediterranean
Area (E/ICEF/322/Add.4)

Programme developments in Europe (E/ICEF/322/
Add.5)

Programme developments in the Americas (E/ICEF/322/
Add.6 & Corr.1)

(b) Report on the activities of the Bureau of Social Affairs
in fields related to family and child welfare (E/ICEF/328)

2. Report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health
Policy (E/ICEF/319)

3. Reports of non-governmental organizations (E/ICEF/NGO/
31 to 39)

4. Report of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.997)

5. Report of the Committee on Administrative Budget
(E/ICEF/327)

6. A list of all documents circulated in connexion
with the session is given in E/ICEF/INF.6/Rev.1.

CHAPTER II

ALLOCATIONS

7. The Executive Board at the present session approved aid for 68 programmes in 47 countries and for the International Children's Centre in Paris.

8. Allocations amounted to a total of \$12,284,741.

Of this amount \$9,127,811 was for programme aid, \$1,654,270 for estimated operational services for 1957, and \$1,502,660 for estimated administrative costs for 1957. The allocations are summarized by region and type in the following table:

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, OCTOBER 1956, BY
REGION AND BY TYPE OF PROGRAMME

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Inter-regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Maternal and child welfare</i>	—	1,299,200	33,000	155,000	137,700	250,000	1,874,900	20.6
<i>Disease control</i>	1,994,000	1,149,311	1,383,600	—	733,400	—	5,260,311	57.6
Malaria eradication and control .	498,500	131,400	1,281,000	—	682,600	—	2,503,500	27.4
BCG vaccination and other TB control	210,000	257,411	11,000	—	27,000	—	505,411	5.5
Yaws, venereal disease control ..	293,000	745,500	84,000	—	23,800	—	1,146,300	12.6
Trachoma control	148,500	15,000	7,600	—	—	—	171,100	1.9
Leprosy control	934,000	—	—	—	—	—	934,000	10.2
<i>Nutrition</i>	87,600	270,500	707,000	620,000	279,500	—	1,964,600	21.5
Milk conservation	—	—	677,000	620,000	265,000	—	1,562,000	17.1
Long-range feeding	87,600	270,500	30,000	—	14,500	—	402,600	4.4
TOTAL	2,081,600	2,719,011	2,123,600	775,000	1,150,600	250,000	9,099,811 ^a	
Per cent (of total programme aid)	22.8	29.8	23.3	8.5	12.6	2.7		99.7
<i>Emergency aid</i>							28,000	0.3
Total programme aid							9,127,811	100.0
Estimated operational services for 1957							1,654,270	
Estimated administrative costs for 1957							1,502,660	
GRAND TOTAL, allocations							12,284,741	

^a Includes allocations for \$9,750 to come from earlier Indo-China block allocation and therefore not requiring new funds.

9. The following allocations for programme aid, recommended by the Executive Director in his individual project recommendations, were approved.

COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS

<i>Documents E/ICEF</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Allocation (\$US)</i>
AFRICA		
<i>French West Africa</i>		
L.976	Malaria control ^a	408,500
L.956 and Corr.1	Yaws control ^b	206,000
L.955 and Corr.1	Leprosy control ^b	690,000
L.946	School feeding ^b	83,000
		1,387,500
<i>Gold Coast</i>		
L.987	Yaws control	70,000
L.926	Leprosy control ^b	48,000
		118,000
<i>Kenya</i>		
L.984	Tuberculosis control (pilot domiciliary treatment)	147,000
<i>Morocco</i>		
L.986 and Corr.1	Trachoma control	124,000
<i>Nigeria, Federation of</i>		
L.977	Leprosy control	153,000
L.927	Yaws control	17,000
		170,000

^a Includes also Cameroons and Togoland under French administration.

^b First UNICEF aid approved for this programme.

Documents E/ICEF		Summary	Allocation (\$US)
<i>St. Helena</i>			
L.949	Feeding through schools and health centres ^b . . .		4,600
<i>Tunisia</i>			
L.963	Trachoma control	24,500	
L.974	Tuberculosis control (pilot domiciliary treatment) ^b	50,000	
			74,500
<i>Uganda</i>			
L.943	Leprosy control ^b		43,000
<i>Regional (East and West Africa)</i>			
L.972	TB survey teams		13,000
	TOTAL, AFRICA		2,081,600
ASIA			
<i>Afghanistan</i>			
L.983	MCW including environmental sanitation		52,000
<i>Burma</i>			
L.954	MCW and feeding through health centres and schools	321,000	
L.912	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	14,000	
L.915	Malaria eradication (preparatory stage)	95,000	
			430,000
<i>Cambodia</i>			
L.941 and L.993 ^a	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination		8,375*
<i>China</i>			
L.937	Feeding through schools, nurseries and child care institutions in Taiwan		76,000
<i>India</i>			
L.940	MCW (handicapped children) ^b	11,000	
L.971	MCW (stipends)	12,700	
L.939	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	204,000	
			227,700
<i>Indonesia</i>			
L.930	MCW	496,000	
L.993	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	1,876**	
L.931	Yaws control	739,000	
L.973	Trachoma control (pilot project)	15,000	
			1,251,876
<i>Japan</i>			
L.925/Rev.1	MCW (handicapped children)	57,000	
L.934	MCW feeding through MCW centres	50,000	
			107,000
<i>New Hebrides</i>			
L.945	Yaws control ^b	6,500	
<i>North Borneo</i>			
L.942	MCW including feeding	26,000	
L.921	Malaria control (pilot project)	15,400	
			41,400
<i>Pakistan</i>			
L.935	MCW	99,500	
L.993	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	1,785**	
			101,285

^b First UNICEF aid approved for this programme.

^a From Indo-China block allocation.

* Includes \$1,375 for deficit allocation in respect of WHO project personnel.

** Deficit allocation in respect of WHO project personnel.

Documents E/ICEF		Summary	Allocation (\$US)
<i>Philippines</i>			
L.928	MCW	150,000	
L.920	Infant, pre-school and school feeding	153,000	
			303,000
<i>Sarawak</i>			
L.922 and Corr.1	Infant, pre-school and school feeding ^b		41,500
<i>Thailand</i>			
L.929	MCW	24,000	
L.924	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination ^c	26,000	
			50,000
<i>Viet-Nam</i>			
L.993	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination		1,375**
<i>West New Guinea</i>			
L.948	Malaria control (pilot project)		21,000
	TOTAL, ASIA		2,719,011
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN			
<i>Aden</i>			
L.967	MCW ^b		33,000
<i>Egypt</i>			
L.952	Milk conservation		127,000
<i>Ethiopia</i>			
L.993	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	3,000**	
L.966	Venereal disease control ^b	84,000	
			87,000
<i>Iran</i>			
L.993	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination		4,000**
<i>Iraq</i>			
L.975	Malaria eradication		181,000
<i>Jordan</i>			
L.993	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	4,000**	
L.989	School feeding ^b	30,000	
			34,000
<i>Syria</i>			
L.951	Milk conservation ^b		550,000
<i>Turkey</i>			
L.964/Rev.1	Malaria eradication (preparatory stage) ^b	1,100,000	
L.988	Trachoma control (pilot project) ^b	7,600	
			1,107,600
	TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN		2,123,600
EUROPE			
<i>Spain</i>			
L.982	MCW (handicapped children) ^b	50,000	
L.950	Milk conservation ^b	620,000	
			670,000
<i>Yugoslavia</i>			
L.947	MCW		105,000
	TOTAL, EUROPE		775,000

^b First UNICEF aid approved for this programme.

** Deficit allocation in respect of WHO project personnel.

Documents E/ICEF		Summary	Allocation (\$US)
THE AMERICAS			
<i>Bolivia</i>			
L.933	Milk conservation		15,000
<i>Brazil</i>			
L.959	School feeding		14,500
<i>British Honduras</i>			
L.969 and Add.1	Malaria eradication		18,700
<i>Chile</i>			
L.958	MCW (environmental sanitation)		22,000
<i>Colombia</i>			
L.944	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination		16,000
<i>Dominica</i>			
L.957	Yaws/VD ^a		10,000
<i>El Salvador</i>			
L.990	Malaria eradication	180,600	
L.938	Milk conservation	30,000	
			210,600
<i>Honduras</i>			
L.985	MCW	20,000	
L.960	Milk conservation ^a	220,000	
			240,000
<i>Mexico</i>			
L.981	MCW (including environmental sanitation)		95,700
<i>Nicaragua</i>			
L.980	Malaria eradication		167,000
<i>Panama</i>			
L.991	Malaria eradication ^a		148,000
<i>Paraguay</i>			
L.936	BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	11,000	
L.978	Malaria eradication	146,000	
			157,000
<i>Surinam</i>			
L.979	Malaria eradication		22,300
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>			
L.970	Yaws/VD control ^a		13,800
	TOTAL, THE AMERICAS		1,150,600
BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION			
L.968	International Children's Centre		250,000
	TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID		9,099,811
EMERGENCY AID			
L.995	Japan (feeding)		28,000
	GRAND TOTAL PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS		9,127,811

^a First UNICEF aid approved for this programme.

10. The Board noted that programme savings totalling \$539,603.80 had been returned to the general resources of the Fund, as listed in E/ICEF/L.993, paras. 2-6. These savings represent unused balances on projects for which UNICEF aid has been fulfilled or balances of funds previously allocated to WHO and FAO for international project personnel and fellowships.

11. The programme allocations adopted by the Executive Board were based upon recommendations by the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.997). The allocations for administrative and operational services for 1957 were based upon recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/327) which are discussed in paragraphs 125 to 130 below.

12. Total allocations for the year 1956 amount to

\$21.5 million. This was the highest allocation in recent years, as can be seen from the following table:

	Allocations (gross) (in \$ million)	Allocations (net) * (in \$ million)
1951	16.6	15.9
1952	16.8	16.2
1953	15.9	14.6
1954	17.1	16.6
1955	14.4	14.2
1956	21.5	21.5

* Net allocations represent the gross allocations less returns pertaining to the year in which allocations were made.

13. During the period 1947-1950, when UNICEF was engaged mainly in post-war emergency aid, an average about \$40.8 million per year (net) was allocated.

CHAPTER III

FORECAST OF REQUESTS FOR ALLOCATIONS

14. The Executive Board at its session in March 1956 discussed a forecast of commitments and other request for allocations for the period 1956-1960 (E/ICEF/316, paras. 112-138), and asked that a similar forecast of the financial prospects of UNICEF be presented to future sessions of the Board. In accordance with this request, the Executive Director has forecast commitments and other requests for allocations for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959. For 1960, commitments only are given, together with a discussion of probable programme trends, since it was not possible to make a comprehensive forecast of requests so far in advance.

Resources of the Fund were estimated by the Executive Director to the end of 1958.

A. Allocation forecasts 1957-1959

15. The forecast of allocations for 1957, 1958 and 1959 in terms of the categories of "commitment" and other requirements (following the March 1956 pattern), and by major type of programme, are given below. The forecasts take into account the effect in terms of "commitments" of allocations made by the Executive Board at its present session.

FORECAST OF COMMITMENTS AND OTHER REQUESTS FOR ALLOCATIONS IN 1957, 1958 AND 1959

BY CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME

Category and programme	1957 (\$1,000)	1958 (\$1,000)	1959 (\$1,000)
I. Formal commitments through approval in principle of whole project:			
Malaria	3,468	3,868	4,238
Maternal and child welfare	1,026	25	25
International Children's Centre	275	300	300
	4,769	4,193	4,563
II. Continuation of current disease-control campaigns other than in I:			
Malaria	1,691	1,631	1,757
Other disease control	2,015	1,268	3,050
	3,706	2,899	4,807

<i>Category and programme</i>	<i>1957 (\$1,000)</i>	<i>1958 (\$1,000)</i>	<i>1959 (\$1,000)</i>
III. <i>Future disease-control campaigns for which regional planning has been encouraged:</i>			
Malaria	3,870	3,024	2,702
Other disease control	180	300	—
	— 4,050	— 3,324	— 2,702
IV. <i>Continuation of child feeding programmes</i>	2,316	2,071	2,050
Va. <i>Other requests under discussion:</i>			
Disease control	226	613	590
Maternal and child welfare	3,304	2,005	3,170
Food conservation	600	—	—
	— 4,130	— 2,618	— 3,760
Vb. <i>Other expected requests:</i>			
Disease control	1,461	1,337	1,722
Maternal and child welfare	464	1,151	1,432
Child feeding	50	104	155
Food conservation	1,400	2,150	2,250
	— 3,375	— 4,742	— 5,559
VI. <i>Emergencies</i>	500	500	500
VII. <i>Operational services</i>	1,700	1,700	1,700
VIII. <i>Administration</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500
GRAND TOTAL	26,046	23,547	27,141
Say	26,000	23,500	27,000

NOTE. The estimates include freight.

16. Category I represents the estimated future allocations required to complete projects approved in principle by the Executive Board. Commitments are mainly for malaria eradication projects.

17. Category II covers the continuation and normal development of current large-scale disease control campaigns. These are already being assisted, and will need further assistance up to the stage at which the assisted country can take them over completely, i.e., usually after the period of maximum effort when the remaining activities required can be consolidated into permanent health services. The provision for malaria in Category II continues "going" projects in Africa, South of the Sahara, which are to be used as field projects to work out the techniques of eradication in that area. Provision is also made for a number of countries that are either in process of converting their control operations into eradication, or are running pilot projects to work out methods and train personnel for eradication. Whenever a malaria control programme is converted to eradication and approved in principle by the Board, it passes into Category I. The provision for "other disease control" in Category II includes tuberculosis, yaws, trachoma and leprosy control. The increase in 1959 is mainly related to the gradual expansion of

campaigns against trachoma and leprosy which have already been planned.

18. Category III provides for malaria eradication requests still to come from various countries in the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean, and for some yaws control requests from African territories, in accordance with the regional planning proposed by the Second International Conference on Yaws Control sponsored by WHO in Nigeria in November 1955 (E/ICEF/316, paras. 46 and 48). As such projects are accepted they pass either into Category I (malaria) or Category II (other disease control—yaws).

19. Category IV provides for overseas freight to continue the distribution of skim milk to children as long as United States surplus supplies are available free at the port of exit, and also for some fish-liver oil capsules and other foods contributed in kind. The decline reflects the transfer of some projects to voluntary agency and bilateral support; any new projects would appear in Category Vb.

20. Category V contains "other requests". The majority of these require aid mainly in the form of basic equipment which is given in a single allocation to the project. Food conservation projects are assisted this

way, as is the provision of basic equipment for maternal and child welfare services (except for the supply of drugs and diet supplements to MCW centres and for training stipends which usually continue over a period of years). Requirements for programmes of this type do not extend into future years, as is the case with disease control campaigns. Nevertheless, it can be foreseen that each year new requests for them will be received.

Hence, category Vb shows "other expected requests". In addition there is an entry for disease control, mainly covering new requests for control of tuberculosis and trachoma.

21. The following table shows the above forecasts consolidated by type of programme, and compared with 1956 allocations.

FORECAST OF COMMITMENTS AND OTHER REQUESTS FOR ALLOCATIONS FOR 1957, 1958, 1959 BY PROGRAMME AND ALLOCATIONS IN 1956

Category and programme	1956 (\$1,000)	1957 (\$1,000)	1958 (\$1,000)	1959 (\$1,000)
Maternal and child welfare	3,434	5,069	3,481	4,927
Disease control:				
Malaria eradication and control	6,036	9,029	8,523	8,697
BCG and other TB control	723	1,374	1,420	1,517
Control of yaws and VD	1,712	867	939	720
Trachoma control	192	1,298	529	1,445
Leprosy control	971	348	630	1,680
Sub-total	9,634	12,911	12,041	14,059
Child feeding	1,685	2,366	2,175	2,205
Milk and other food conservation	2,167	2,000	2,150	2,250
Emergencies	1,477	500	500	500
Operational services	1,654	1,700	1,700	1,700
Administration	1,503	1,500	1,500	1,500
GRAND TOTAL	21,554	26,046	23,547	27,141
Say	21,500	26,000	23,500	27,000

22. It will be seen that the anticipated requirements for malaria eradication in 1957 increased by \$3 million over the allocations for 1956; this accounts for the main part of the net increase in total allocations from \$21.5 million to an estimated \$26 million in 1957. Allocations for malaria in 1957 will reach the peak required for the eradication schemes in the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean, and remain for these three years (which are the years of maximum effort) within the limit of \$10 million set by the Board at its session in March 1956 (E/ICEF/316, para. 136).

23. The drop in allocations for 1958 reflects the policy of allocating supplies of drugs and diet supplements for maternal and child welfare programmes, and antibiotics for trachoma, for periods of two years at a time.

B. Trend of requests in 1960 and 1961

24. The Executive Director cannot give detailed estimates for 1960 and 1961 (except for the formal commitments already made of \$1,415,000 for 1960 and \$200,000-\$300,000 for 1961). However, the following trends may be foreseen:

1. MALARIA

UNICEF is at present assisting eradication campaigns in the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean and some Asian countries. Allocations for most of these eradication campaigns should have passed their peak in 1960. However, at about that time UNICEF may receive requests for assistance for eradication plans which may develop in other groups of countries. It would be reasonable therefore to retain the \$10 million ceiling for malaria campaigns for 1960 and 1961 while recognizing that available resources may not permit assistance to new campaigns to this extent.

2. OTHER DISEASE CONTROL

It appears that the 1959 levels of allocations for yaws, trachoma and leprosy control programmes should continue, and that requests will increase for tuberculosis control using chemotherapy, assuming the successful results of pilot projects now under way or about to begin. Needs for this type of project therefore would total not less than \$6 million.

3. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

UNICEF intends to give greater encouragement to building up the maternal and child welfare aspects of

permanent rural health and welfare services. Apart from their direct value, the greatest practicable extension of maternal and child welfare services is necessary to prepare for the consolidation of disease control campaigns after the mass phases are over. In addition, there is need for the extension of MCW services within community development movements, and for emphasis on the social welfare side as well as on the purely health side, particularly in the education of mothers in the care of children. By 1960, maternal and child welfare aid should amount to \$6 million as compared to \$3.4 million in 1956.

4. NUTRITION

By 1960, there should be a considerable need for the exploitation of the results of research now beginning in protein deficiency and economical methods of remedying it. A need for \$4.5 million is forecast for child nutrition.

25. To the above needs (malaria \$10 million; other disease control \$6 million; maternal and child welfare \$6 million; and nutrition \$4.5 million) amounts of \$0.5 million for emergencies, \$2 million for operational services and \$1.5 million for administration must be added, giving a total of \$30.5 million. Such a volume of requests could only be entertained, however, if sufficient resources were available.

26. The Board was in substantial agreement on the estimates by the Executive Director on how the resources, if available, should be allocated. It believed that the forecasts of expected results provided a useful framework for forward planning.

C. Estimated resources

27. The following table shows income estimated by the Executive Director up to 1958 and its relation to estimated allocations and unallocated resources:

Resources and allocations for 1956, 1957 and 1958

	1956 (\$1,000)	1957 (\$1,000)	1958 (\$1,000)
Unallocated resources on 1 Jan. . . .	7,100	5,800	1,500
Estimated income	19,200	20,500	24,000
Allocations returned	1,000	1,200	500
Total available for allocation	27,300	27,500	26,000
Allocations forecast	21,500	26,000	23,500
Unallocated resources on 31 Dec. . .	5,800	1,500	2,500

28. The estimated income in the table above is assumed to consist of contributions from Governments of \$17.2 million in 1956, \$18.5 million in 1957 and \$21.5 million in 1958. Income from private contributions and other sources is assumed to increase from \$2 million in 1956 to \$2.5 million in 1958. In connexion with planning work on future programmes the Executive Director pointed out that the increase in government contributions from 1957 to 1958 might be less than the \$3 million assumed, in which case, the reserve of unallocated resources at the end of 1958 would be less than the \$2.5 million forecast. It might also be necessary to make some cut in the allocations foreseen, in order to maintain the reserve of between \$1 and \$2 million in unallocated resources which the Board considered desirable.

29. It was apparent to the Board that allocations foreseen for 1957 and 1958 could be covered out of income and drawings on unallocated resources.

30. While it was not possible to make detailed forecasts of income for 1959 and later years, the Board felt that the Executive Director should explore during 1957 whether other channels of aid could be found (bilateral aid, voluntary agencies, private foundations) to meet some of the needs during that period.

CHAPTER IV

PROGRAMME TRENDS

A. Beneficiaries

31. A total of 37 million children and nursing and pregnant women ¹ are expected to benefit in 1956 from the principal large scale disease control campaigns and child feeding programmes aided by UNICEF. This

¹ This estimate covers children and nursing and pregnant mothers receiving *direct* benefits (i.e., vaccinated rather than tested in BCG campaigns; treated rather than examined in yaws campaigns). The data in the area sections of the general progress report (E/ICEF/322/Add.2-6) relating to individual country projects cover persons of all ages benefiting (rather than children and mothers only) in order to indicate the scope of the work.

estimate is less than the estimate of 39.5 million made in March 1956 (E/ICEF/316, paras. 18-21) reflecting later starts than originally anticipated in several malaria eradication campaigns and a slower development than expected of several anti-yaws campaigns. The 37 million estimated for 1956 compares with 32.5 million reached in 1955.

32. Not included in the above estimates are many children and nursing and pregnant mothers who receive benefits (other than milk) from maternal and child welfare centres, clinics, and children's and maternity hospitals aided by UNICEF. Aid has now been approved to provide basic equipment for some 11,000 maternal

and child health centres. Still more children and mothers benefit from UNICEF assistance for vaccine production plants, campaigns for the control of leprosy and communicable diseases such as diphtheria and whooping cough and from milk-drying and pasteurization plants. When all the projected milk conservation plants are in full operation, they will provide free or low-cost milk to some 4.7 million children and mothers. Many times this number will benefit from the availability of safe milk.

33. The following table shows the 1956 targets for children and mothers to be aided in the principal programmes:

	<i>Targets 1956</i>
<i>BCG Anti-tuberculosis vaccination</i>	
(Children to be vaccinated)	15,572,000
<i>Anti-malaria campaigns</i>	
(Children and mothers to be protected with UNICEF DDT)	9,999,500
<i>Yaws control</i>	
(Children and mothers to be treated)	1,930,000
<i>Control of trachoma and related eye diseases</i>	
(Children to be treated)	632,500
<i>Feeding through school lunches and maternal and child welfare centres</i>	
(Peak number of children and mothers to receive daily ration)	3,817,900
<i>Emergency feeding</i>	
(Peak number of children and mothers to receive daily ration)	2,053,500

B. Currently assisted countries and programmes

34. At the current session UNICEF aid was approved for the first time for New Hebrides and St. Helena. This brings the number of countries and territories currently receiving UNICEF aid to ninety-eight. The Fund is currently assisting a total of 311 programmes. Of these 305 are of long-range benefit and six are for emergency aid. The following table shows the geographical distribution of these programmes.

Number of currently assisted countries and programmes

	<i>Countries and territories</i>	<i>Programmes</i>
Africa	22	48
Asia	24	90
Eastern Mediterranean	14	53
Europe	7	17
The Americas	31	99
Inter-regional	—	4
TOTAL	98	311

35. By major categories of programmes aided, the distribution is as follows:

	<i>Maternal and child welfare</i>	<i>Disease control</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Total</i>
Africa	10	33	5	—	48
Asia	25	48	13	4	90
Eastern Mediterranean ..	17	21	13	2	53
Europe	10	3	4	—	17
The Americas	27	37	35	—	99
Inter-regional	2	—	2	—	4
TOTAL	91	142	72	6	311

C. Evaluation of UNICEF-aided programmes

36. The Executive Board examined ways in which a more comprehensive evaluation of UNICEF-aided programmes might be brought before it in the future. It recognized that any such evaluation must give substantial weight to the views of the Governments being aided. It decided that evaluation should be undertaken in close collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, which would be responsible for evaluation of the technical aspects.

37. The Board requested the Executive Director to include annually in his progress report to the Executive Board a chapter on evaluation of all programmes to which UNICEF aid had been terminated in the course of the year; the chapter should include also any available information about the progress of projects for which UNICEF aid had ceased before the beginning of the year under review.

38. In addition, the Executive Director is requested from time to time to provide a longer report than the normal one on the development of specially significant projects (such as the report at this session on the organization of malaria eradication in Mexico, E/ICEF/329), or on the development of a type of programme (as has been done for milk conservation at previous sessions).

39. Recommendations by the Executive Director for aid to a project should contain information, whenever applicable, showing the relation of the project to the Government's over-all plans for national development.

40. To enable the Executive Board to view individual project recommendations in proper perspective the Executive Director, in presenting projects, should include information on the over-all needs, requests of Governments, and previous UNICEF aid for the type of projects concerned.

41. Recommendations by the Executive Director for second and subsequent allocations to a project should contain an account of the development of the project and results so far achieved in relation to the planned objectives.

42. Progress reports on the development of various types of health programmes, prepared for the annual sessions of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on

Health Policy (JCHP), should be circulated to the Executive Board after JCHP action.

43. All the material described above would assist the Programme Committee by strengthening its examination of programme policy in the light of experience. The Executive Board noted that the Programme Committee had instituted procedures to increase the time available to it for such examination. In addition, the Executive Board requested the Programme Committee to review annually policies of assistance to one type of programme. Such review would be made in meetings of one day or longer immediately prior to the Board session. Any Board members who wished to do so would be invited to attend and participate in the discussion. The first such review would be devoted to UNICEF assistance to maternal and child welfare; it would be made in September 1957, at which time the JCHP report on the subject would be available.

44. The Executive Director was requested to submit a report to the next session of the Executive Board concerning a proposal that a small group of eminent authorities should appraise a selected broad phase of UNICEF assistance. The report was to include a section on relations with the specialized agencies concerned in any such appraisal, and on the financial implications.

D. Maternal and child welfare

45. UNICEF is currently aiding ninety-one maternal and child welfare programmes in sixty-five countries and territories. Sixty-two of these programmes are for the provision of basic rural maternal and child welfare services and training; the remainder are for environmental sanitation programmes which provide safe water and excreta disposal and health education as part of a broader maternal and child welfare approach (sixteen programmes); the care of handicapped children (seven programmes); and care for premature infants (six programmes).

46. Including the present session, UNICEF has approved the provision of basic maternal and child welfare equipment to over 11,000 centres in currently-assisted programmes in fifty-five countries. Somewhat over half of these had received the equipment by 30 June 1956.

Basic equipment for MCW centres provided by UNICEF

Area	Total number of centres to be equipped	Number of centres equipped by June 1956
Africa	149	87
Asia	8,136	5,226
Eastern Mediterranean	1,146	401
Europe	943	506
The Americas	710	518
TOTAL	11,084	6,740

47. A large number of centres (including virtually all those receiving the basic equipment) are making use of UNICEF "expendables" (various basic drugs, whole skim milk powder, fish-liver oil capsules and soap). The total number of centres to be supplied with expendables is 12,149 in forty-six countries; of these, over 7,300 were distributing the expendables by mid-1956. The importance of MCW centres as channels for the distribution of milk to younger children is referred to in paragraph 79 below.

48. Considerable attention was devoted in the current session of the Executive Board to the need for strengthening UNICEF aid for maternal and child welfare, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The importance of permanent local services in rural areas to help consolidate the gains of mass disease control campaigns and serve as focal points in developing health, nutrition and other community services in rural areas has been referred to in paragraph 24 above, where a forecast was made of an increase of allocations for MCW from \$3.4 million in 1956 to \$6 million in 1960.

49. The organization of basic MCW services necessarily varies from country to country. In some the services are still provided through scattered centres and are limited in scope. In others there is a gradual transition to maternal and child welfare services integrated into the public health structure of the country and provided through networks of multi-function health centres and sub-centres accessible to the whole population. These centres have a vast potential, as yet relatively undeveloped, in providing education, particularly to mothers, in child-rearing, nutrition education, hygiene and general health education. In those countries which have community development movements an integration of MCW services into the framework of community development affords effective opportunities; such integration not only provides directly for the well-being of children, but also indirectly forms part of a balanced and comprehensive approach, strengthening family and community life and drawing upon the enthusiasm and initiative which the community development movement engenders in people.

50. Because the UNICEF Board wishes to encourage the trend towards more effective aid to maternal and child welfare, it welcomed the intention of the JCHP to review progress in this field at its next session. It also decided that the Programme Committee's first annual review of UNICEF aid to a type of programme, in September 1957, would be devoted to maternal and child welfare (see para. 43). The Executive Board requested the JCHP in reviewing progress in maternal and child welfare, to include in its review the role of maternal and child welfare in broader community and social development programmes.

51. In the latter connexion, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs suggested the following practical ways in which UNICEF could contribute to the integration of MCW in broader community programmes:

(a) By planning country programmes and projects in co-operation with all international officials and

national ministries concerned with community development programmes (such as Central Planning Boards, Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Education and Social Affairs);

(b) By assistance in improving the social aspects of the training of health and nutrition workers at all levels, and in providing support for increased health and welfare training for other personnel working with children (such as home economists and community workers); and

(c) By encouraging co-operation between the MCW centres and other community programmes at the local level.

52. The importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations in these activities was recognized by the Board, which heard statements in connexion with various aspects of this by representatives of the International Conference of Social Work, the International Union for Child Welfare (E/ICEF/NGO/34), the Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association (E/ICEF/NGO/39), and the World Federation for Mental Health (E/ICEF/NGO/33).

53. The Board recognized that an important obstacle to the expansion of effective MCW services was the shortage of trained staff. For some years UNICEF has helped overcome this shortage through the provision of teaching aids and equipment for training centres, and training stipends for auxiliary workers, nurses and midwives. While considerable progress had been made (in Asia in 1956 some 13,000 nurses and midwives would have attended institutions which received UNICEF aid), the Board was convinced that more must be done by UNICEF in promoting training, particularly for senior staff to assume positions of leadership and supervision in MCW.

54. The Executive Director accordingly proposed (E/ICEF/L.996) that the Board extend its existing training policy by approving in principle grants-in-aid to selected schools of medicine or public health, for periods of up to five years, to help them create or strengthen the teaching of pediatrics (with special reference to social pediatrics), and preventive medicine. The objective would be the training of persons to serve in the rural health organization in leading and in supervisory positions. UNICEF help would be given for training in undergraduate medical education, for graduate and refresher training of doctors, and for the training of future teachers of pediatrics and preventive medicine. The aid proposed would be supplementary to that available from WHO and through technical assistance, and would, as usual, be planned in close consultation with WHO. The Board decided to examine the proposal at its next session (spring 1957).

55. In order to see how the Executive Director's proposal would work out in specific instances, the Executive Board authorized the Executive Director to bring forward to the next session of the Executive Board from one to three actual project proposals, without prejudice to the Board's decision on the principle involved in UNICEF aid for this type of project. The

requesting Governments would be informed by the Executive Director that the proposals could only be acted upon on their merits by the Executive Board after the Board had considered the principle involved and had accepted the type of aid as desirable for UNICEF to provide. To facilitate consideration of the subject, the Executive Director was requested to summarize for the next session of the Executive Board the UNICEF aid thus far provided for training in maternal and child welfare.

56. The Board had before it a progress report on the work of the Calcutta Training Centre (E/ICEF/L.965) for which UNICEF aid was first approved in 1950. The Board noted that the Centre now had all the facilities necessary to fulfil its role as a regional training centre in post-graduate and refresher maternal and child health work. When a number of necessary steps had been taken by the Government, WHO and UNICEF to assure a regular flow of candidates from other countries, the Centre would be able to provide the type of comprehensive and high-level training in maternal and child health so greatly needed in the region.

57. The Executive Board also approved its first annual allocation to the International Children's Centre in Paris under the new arrangement approved in principle by the Executive Board in March 1956 for further support of the Centre for the period 1957-1961. During this period the international scope of the Centre's training, research and information programme will be strengthened and extended (E/ICEF/L.968).

58. At its current session the Executive Board approved UNICEF aid for handicapped children's programmes to three countries, two of them (India and Spain) receiving UNICEF aid for the first time for this type of programme. These programmes, which are developed in co-operation with WHO and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, increasingly reflect the tendency to provide UNICEF equipment for handicapped children's programmes as part of broader national programmes for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of handicapped persons of all age groups. This is a field in which a number of international non-governmental organizations have been actively co-operating with the various United Nations agencies in co-ordinating programmes and in jointly sponsoring projects.

E. Disease control

59. Allocations in 1956 for disease control programmes amounted to 52 per cent of total programme allocations. Almost one-third of the total of all programme allocations during the year was for malaria eradication and control. The control of yaws, venereal disease and bejel accounted for 9 per cent; leprosy control, 5 per cent; BCG vaccination and other tuberculosis control, 4 per cent; and trachoma control, 1 per cent. The expected pattern of allocations for these programmes during the period 1957-1959, and trends for 1960 and 1961 are discussed in paragraphs 15 to 25.

UNICEF/WHO JOINT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH POLICY

1. HEALTH POLICY

60. The Executive Board approved the report of the ninth session of the JCHP held in May 1956 (E/ICEF/319). The report included a summary of progress being made in malaria eradication; in the planning and assessment of BCG campaigns; in ambulatory chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis in tuberculosis control; and in the control of trachoma. A recommendation that the Board approve in principle UNICEF aid for the control of endemic goitre is discussed in paragraphs 99 to 103.

61. The plans of the JCHP to review progress in maternal and child health at its 1957 session are discussed in paragraph 50.

62. The Executive Board requested that the question of advisability of UNICEF aid for bilharziasis be placed on the agenda of the next JCHP session.

2. MALARIA

63. In the main, programmes for malaria eradication in the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean area have taken longer to get started than originally expected. The geographic reconnaissance, together with more detailed epidemiological surveys required for final decisions on the number and nature of sprayings, the preparation of detailed working plans for each area, the training of personnel, and the setting up of administrative machinery have all required time. In consequence, most programmes in 1956 were not much advanced beyond the planning and preparatory stages; at the same time, such detailed attention to technical and administrative arrangements is calculated to ensure ultimate effectiveness of the projects. Experience with some of the programmes has emphasized the importance of health education as part of the campaigns in order to secure the full co-operation of the people in the sprayings. The technical feasibility of eradication in Africa is still being studied by WHO; in most countries of the other regions eradication appears technically feasible, and, as was pointed out by the JCHP, the technical difficulties are less important than those of an administrative character. The JCHP, at its May 1956 session, welcomed the information that WHO would provide the necessary technical and practical advice required in working out new plans and in reviewing campaigns under way, so as to ensure that operations are carried out in the most effective and economical manner (E/ICEF/319, paragraph 33). As is noted in paragraph 22 above, UNICEF expenditures for malaria campaigns are being kept under the \$10 million ceiling set by the Board in March 1956. An encouraging report on progress in the malaria eradication campaign in Mexico, the most ambitious programme being aided by UNICEF, was presented to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/329).

64. UNICEF is currently assisting forty-six anti-malaria programmes; twenty-three of these are eradication campaigns, of which fourteen are in the Americas, seven in the Eastern Mediterranean area and two in Asia. The remaining twenty-three anti-malaria pro-

grammes are for malaria control; almost half of them are in Africa.

65. In 1956 a total of almost 10 million children and mothers will be protected with UNICEF insecticides: approximately 4.5 million in Asia, 3.1 million in the Americas, 1.6 million in Africa, and 700,000 in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

3. YAWS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

66. At the present session the Executive Board approved aid for yaws programmes to four countries for the first time: Dominica, French West Africa, New Hebrides and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition it approved aid for the first time to a venereal disease control programme in Ethiopia. This brings to thirty the number of countries currently being aided by UNICEF for yaws and other treponemal diseases. In Africa, which is considered to have the greatest continental reservoir of yaws, aid has now been approved for campaigns in seven countries, and good results are apparent in the campaigns under way. In Asia, campaigns against yaws are under way in all countries where the disease is prevalent; eleven country programmes are being aided, involving a population of nearly 100 million persons, of whom 65 per cent are in Indonesia, 10 per cent in the Philippines and 10 per cent in Thailand. In the Americas, aid for yaws control has thus far been confined to countries in the Caribbean (usually combined with syphilis control). For the future the possibility is being explored of UNICEF aid to several countries in South America where yaws is prevalent.

67. By mid-1956 a total of 5.7 million children and mothers had been treated for yaws since the inception of UNICEF aid for this disease. Of this number 2.7 million were in Asia, and 1.5 million each in Africa and the Americas.

4. BCG VACCINATION AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

68. UNICEF is currently aiding BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns in twenty-three countries. The JCHP examined progress in these campaigns at its session of May 1956, and noted certain practical problems which have emerged, as a result largely of defects in the campaign techniques, particularly with respect to the handling of the vaccine. The Committee agreed that in order to achieve and maintain a high standard of technique in the campaign, special teams must continue to plan the work and assess the quality of the execution. The Committee agreed that existing WHO/UNICEF policy on BCG mass campaigns was sound and should be continued.

69. On the question of the protection accorded to children in underdeveloped countries, the Committee concluded that there was no evidence to show that the vaccination did not give a similar degree of protection in underdeveloped countries as in countries with a relatively high standard of living (E/ICEF/319, paras. 5-7).

70. Continued interest was shown in methods of integration of the vaccination work into the normal

activities of the public health service after the mass phases are over. While this has been done successfully in several instances in the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean area, there are, in many places, a number of difficulties, among them inadequately developed rural public health organization and shortage of staff. Accordingly, many countries in Asia have worked out plans to do modified "second sweeps" at intervals of approximately three to five years; these second sweeps would cover at least the main urban centres of population and some rural areas accessible to the more densely populated localities. The largest BCG campaigns in operation in 1956 are in Asia (India, 7.5 million children to be vaccinated and Pakistan, 1.6 million). In the Eastern Mediterranean area, the largest campaign is in Turkey (1.4 million to be vaccinated). In the Americas, the largest campaign is in Colombia (0.8 million to be vaccinated). Altogether, during the year 43.3 million children were to be examined and 15.5 million vaccinated.

71. Two of the recommendations approved at the present session were for aid to pilot projects for ambulatory chemotherapy in tuberculosis (in Kenya and Tunisia). In both cases, chemoprophylaxis through drug treatment of a control group of contacts of infectious tuberculosis cases was included, as recommended by the JCHP (E/ICEF/319, para. 11). Approval of these programmes brings to six the number of programmes aided by UNICEF involving the use of chemotherapy in home treatment of active cases.

5. LEPROSY

72. At the present session UNICEF approved aid for the first time for leprosy control work in French West Africa, the Gold Coast and Uganda, bringing to twelve the number of programmes currently assisted: Africa, six; Asia, four; Eastern Mediterranean, one; and the Americas, one.

73. The major experience thus far with these programmes has been in French Equatorial Africa and Nigeria, where the campaigns have been proceeding satisfactorily; in Nigeria the campaign has been particularly welcomed by local authorities and the population. In Asia and the Americas, the programmes are still at pilot project or small-scale stages.

6. TRACHOMA AND ASSOCIATED EYE DISEASES

74. At the present session aid was approved for the continuation of campaigns in Morocco and Tunisia to control trachoma and related eye diseases, and for aid for the first time to Turkey for a pilot project. This brings to nine the number of projects being aided: Africa, three; Asia, two; Eastern Mediterranean, two; and Europe, two. The Board noted the JCHP's conclusion that the campaigns offered a very valuable protection against the development of blindness and other serious and disabling sequelae of trachoma and bacterial conjunctivitis (E/ICEF/319, para. 17). It noted also with interest that experience with various types of treatment schedules gave prospect for finding simpler and

cheaper methods, thus opening up new possibilities of effective mass campaigns in large areas of the world in which no control programmes had as yet been developed. In 1956 some 632,000 children would be treated, including some 300,000 in North Africa and another 300,000 in Asia, mainly in Taiwan.

F. Child nutrition

1. FEEDING PROGRAMMES

75. During 1955 and 1956 UNICEF will have shipped over 260 million pounds of powdered skim milk, available from the United States surplus milk stocks, for child feeding.

76. In 1956 a peak number of 3.8 million children, pregnant women and nursing mothers will be receiving daily rations of powdered skim milk provided by UNICEF for distribution through school lunches and snacks, and through maternal and child welfare centres and children's hospitals and maternities (in some cases, fish liver oil capsules are also provided primarily for pre-school children).

Skim milk distribution

	Number of countries	Peak number to be reached 1956
Africa	8	54,900
Asia	13	1,504,000
Eastern Mediterranean	9	727,900
Europe	1	5,000
The Americas	25	1,526,100
TOTAL	56	3,817,900

77. In addition, the 2,053,500 children to be reached in emergency feeding programmes in six countries in 1956 will bring the total number of children receiving some form of supplementary feeding with the help of UNICEF to 5,871,400.

78. At the present Board session UNICEF approved aid for the first time for long-range feeding programmes, mainly through schools, in four countries—French West Africa, Jordan, St. Helena and Sarawak (in Jordan, the school feeding developed out of an emergency feeding programme).

79. Increasing emphasis is being placed on distribution through maternal and child welfare centres in order to reach young children, the group most severely affected by protein malnutrition. As is shown in paragraph 76 above, fifty-six countries are being aided either through long-range feeding programmes (mainly school feeding) or through feeding programmes carried out by maternal and child welfare centres, or through programmes of both types.

80. The representative of FAO pointed out that an *ad hoc* Working Party on Dairy Products of the FAO

Committee on Commodity Problems, meeting in Rome on 1-3 October 1956, had concluded that in order to increase milk consumption in underdeveloped countries, it was essential to make milk available at a more favourable price, to increase the supply and improve the quality, and to secure a greater appreciation of the nutritive value of milk. In addition to stressing the need for Governments to take steps toward the achievement of these objectives, the Working Party concluded that wider support for UNICEF activities would lead to increased milk consumption and the development of indigenous dairy industries in underdeveloped countries.

2. FOOD CONSERVATION

81. From the inception of the Fund to the present time, UNICEF aid has been approved for 178 food conservation installations in thirty-two countries. These installations include 146 fluid-milk plants, twenty-nine milk drying plants, one vegetable-milk, one fish-flour, and one baby-food plant. The 146 fluid-milk plants range in size and importance from single pasteurizing units to complete dairies.

82. The status of food conservation plants is as follows:

	<i>Milk drying</i>		<i>Fluid milk</i>		<i>Other food processing</i>	
	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>In operation</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>In operation</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>In operation</i>
Africa	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	2	1	5	—	1	—
Eastern Mediterranean	1	—	10	5	—	—
Europe	13	12	129	110	1	1
The Americas	12	3	2	—	1	—
	20	16	146	115	3	1

83. Of the 178 plants authorized, 132 are already in operation, most of them being fluid-milk plants in Europe, where the first milk conservation plants were authorized in 1949. Of the forty-six plants not yet in operation, about twenty are expected to be in operation by the end of 1957.

84. The Board noted that the Administration had taken a number of steps to reduce the time between Board allocations for a plant and the time when it went into operation. One such measure was the stipulation that the Administration and the Government must have reached substantial agreement on a detailed plan of operations before a project was submitted to the Board for approval.

85. On the basis of a statement made by the representative of FAO to the Board it now appears that many of the technical problems connected with vitamin A enrichment of skim milk before spray-drying have been solved. In consultation with FAO and WHO, the UNICEF Administration will keep under review the possibility of providing additional machinery for spray-drying plants it assists, in order to enrich the skim milk powder with vitamin A where this would be advisable. The additional machinery required would be fairly simple in nature and relatively inexpensive.

86. The representative of FAO also emphasized the importance of nutrition education to induce people to make better use of local foods to meet their vitamin A requirements. In many areas, a number of fruits and vegetables rich in carotene, a precursor of vitamin A, were readily available.

87. The aid for sterilization of milk approved at the present Board session brings UNICEF aid in milk sterilization to seven countries. Although milk sterilization presents a number of problems, it offers a significant opportunity to provide long-keeping good quality milk in warm climates where home refrigeration is lacking.

88. The desirability of fortifying sterilized milk with added-vitamins A and D rather than supplying these

vitamins in capsule form through fish-liver oil depends on local conditions. A decision to supply added vitamins should be based on evidence of a local need, having due regard to the cost as well as the technical feasibility of such action.

89. The attention of the Board was directed to recent statements that the high-heat treatment of sterilization caused some loss of vitamins, principally vitamin C. The representative of FAO pointed out that milk was not an important source of vitamin C, which must be provided from other sources; furthermore, pasteurization and boiling also resulted in some loss of vitamin C. Moreover, in the countries under consideration, the most important factor in the use of milk to supplement inadequate diets was its protein, calcium and riboflavin content. The FAO representative agreed to provide all FAO member Governments with copies of the "Report on Meeting of Expert Group on Sterilization of Milk" held in Rome from 1 to 5 October 1956 under FAO auspices.

3. FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MILK CONSERVATION

90. The representative of FAO called attention to the responsibilities of FAO, involving nearly all the phases of the livestock industry, in assuring maximum value of the investment in milk conservation plants jointly aided by UNICEF and FAO. The contribution of FAO, as a service and advisory agency, was to promote the economic production and hygienic handling of milk. In those fields it was often a matter of years before results were apparent. FAO hoped that Governments receiving UNICEF aid for milk conservation would realize the importance of making requests to the Technical Assistance Board for related FAO technical assistance, and of placing such requests in Category I with the highest priority.

91. The Board requested the Executive Director to continue to emphasize to Governments receiving

UNICEF aid for milk conservation the need for requesting the necessary technical assistance in Category I with the highest priority.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HIGH PROTEIN FOODS

92. When the Executive Board allocated \$100,000 in March 1956 to provide pilot batches of new high protein food products for testing, it requested the Executive Director to continue his efforts to find private foundation support for the research necessary to establish the safety and nutritional value of protein foods which have promise as practical dietary supplements in areas where protein malnutrition is prevalent.

93. The Board was gratified to learn that in April 1956 the Rockefeller Foundation had announced a grant of \$250,000 for the purpose; it requested the Executive Director to convey its appreciation to the Rockefeller Foundation. The Board was informed that those funds were being administered by the National Research Council of the United States, with the advice of a special Committee on Protein Malnutrition, the Chairman of which was Dr. W. H. Sebrell, FAO/UNICEF consultant. The WHO Protein Advisory Group, the Nutrition Division of FAO, and the Food Conservation Division of UNICEF were associated with the group in developing the necessary research.

94. The Board was pleased to learn that an FAO adviser to UNICEF, stationed at UNICEF Headquarters, had been appointed; with his FAO colleagues, the adviser would work closely with the National Research Council, WHO and UNICEF groups to develop research programmes necessary for a practical attack on protein malnutrition in infants, children, and nursing and pregnant women.

95. Plans to produce fish flour in Chile and soy milk in Indonesia are well advanced, and substantial progress has been made in locating sources of peanut, sesame and cottonseed flour for laboratory and clinical testing. The main effort is to approach the problem on a world-wide basis and find protein-rich substances in large supply which are not at present being used for human consumption. The WHO Protein Advisory Group has evaluated the available knowledge regarding the safety and nutritional value of these products and has recommended additional research before they can be regarded as effective weapons against protein malnutrition. The WHO Protein Advisory Group has approved minimum specifications, prepared jointly by FAO and UNICEF, as a guide to UNICEF in the procurement of new products for testing. The purpose of the specifications is to ensure that the product will be non-toxic, sanitary, of high nutritional value, of acceptable flavour and capable of being produced with existing industrial equipment. Those which survived the testing programme can then be included in programmes of child feeding based upon local production. The Food Conservation Division of UNICEF is taking steps to obtain the selected products so that the necessary research can be completed as soon as possible.

96. It is hoped that as a result of the new co-ordinated

programme, five high protein foods, namely, fish flour, soy milk, peanut, sesame and cottonseed flours, will be available in standardized, reproducible and safe form for use in local diets and feeding programmes in areas suffering from protein deficiency.

97. The National Research Council's Committee on Protein Malnutrition has already allocated about 10 per cent of its funds to support the necessary research. There are three projects, one in Central America for animal and infant feeding tests with a mixture of cottonseed, sesame, and yeast, and two in the United States for animal tests to determine the safety of fish flour products and for infant tests in connexion with some of the other high-protein foods. Applications from Africa which total another 10 per cent of the available funds are now under active consideration. Further applications from France, Africa and India are expected soon. It seems most likely that the research funds from the Rockefeller Foundation will be fully allocated in the near future. One of the principles determining the allocation of funds is that much of the testing work should be done in the areas in which the products will be eventually used.

98. A statement by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF (E/ICEF/NGO/38, para.20) directed the attention of the Executive Board to the contribution which can be made by non-governmental organizations in promoting the use of high-protein foods through nutritional education work.

5. AID FOR ENDEMIC GOITRE

99. The JCHP at its session in Geneva in May 1956, after discussing the problem of goitre agreed "that if countries put forward properly planned projects to prevent endemic goitre, assistance should be given by UNICEF" (E/ICEF/319, para. 15). The Executive Board agreed in principle to consider aid for projects to control endemic goitre along the lines set forth in a recommendation on this subject by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.962).

100. Endemic goitre is a food deficiency disease occurring in many regions of the world, in some of which it constitutes an important public health problem. It is most common in mountainous and highland areas where soils are deficient in iodine. The most important factor in causation of goitre is physiological iodine deficiency. Goitre is likely to have serious effects on the physical and mental development of children and, in the case of pregnant women, the mother's goitre may affect the child.

101. The most effective and economical method of prevention is to enrich salt with iodine. This method has not until recently been feasible for most endemic goitre areas of underdeveloped countries which use coarse salt, since the enriched product has been found to be unstable. Recent research, encouraged by WHO, has now shown that coarse salt can be enriched without loss of stability if iodine is added in the form of potassium or sodium iodate.

102. UNICEF aid would include blending machinery for enriching the salt, and in some cases an initial supply of iodate and other materials. As "matching", the countries would provide for the labour and materials required, and undertake the necessary administrative arrangements to ensure that substantially all the salt going into the goitre prevalent areas is enriched. The capital expenditures of such a programme are very low—about six-tenths of a cent (US) per beneficiary; the recurrent costs would be about four-tenths of a cent (US) per beneficiary per year.

103. The Board was impressed by the fact that endemic goitre, which causes much suffering and economic loss, can largely be eliminated by relatively small expenditures. It hoped that the impetus of UNICEF aid, in collaboration with WHO and FAO, would provide a

valuable example to Governments uncertain on how to proceed in solving the problem.

G. Emergencies

104. The Executive Board at its present session approved an allocation to Japan to provide 1.4 million pounds of skim milk powder for the feeding of 150,000 schoolchildren, following an emergency arising out of a severe crop shortage on the island of Hokkaido. Previous allocations during the year for emergency aid to India, Japan, Korea and Pakistan bring the emergency allocations for 1956 to \$1.477 million. The forecast of future allocations (paragraph 21 above) estimates \$500,000 a year for emergencies during the next several years.

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL POSITION

105. At the close of the Board session on 2 November 1956, seventy-three Governments had contributed or pledged a total of approximately \$17.1 million to UNICEF for 1956. A number of other Governments are expected to contribute approximately \$100,000, bringing the total number of donor Governments for 1956 to over seventy-five, as compared with seventy-two for 1955, and the total of governmental contributions to \$17.2 million compared with \$15.6 million in 1955. A list of government contributions and pledges for 1956, as of 2 November, is given in table VII of the Annex to this report.

106. Government contributions have been rising over the past several years. In 1953, fifty-five Governments contributed approximately \$14.3 million; the estimated contribution by over seventy-five Governments of approximately \$17.2 million in 1956 constitutes an increase in amount of about 20 per cent.

107. Contributions from Governments other than the principal donor, the United States, have been a material factor in this rise, as shown in the following table:

	<i>Governmental contributions (excluding United States)</i>
1953	\$4,453,000
1954	5,308,000
1955	6,631,000
1956 (estimated)	7,500,000

A. Resources available for allocation

108. At the end of the last Executive Board session in March 1956 an amount of \$6,138,000 remained unallocated. As is shown in the following table the unallocated resources at the end of the current session amounted to \$3,951,000:

Resources available for allocation

	\$US	\$US	\$US
Unallocated at end of March 1956 Board session		6,137,949	
Less: Allocation to Ecuador by mail poll	277,000		
Allocation to Pakistan by mail poll	594,000	871,000	5,266,949
<i>New resources, end of March 1956 session to end of October 1956 session:</i>			
Government contributions		9,472,316	
Private contributions		252,815	
Miscellaneous		694,397	10,419,528
Return of unused balances of allocations			15,686,477
			539,604
Total available for allocation at October 1956 session			16,226,081
Amount allocated	12,284,741		
Less: Allocations for which new funds were not required	9,750		12,274,991
Unallocated resources at end of October 1956 session			3,951,090

CHAPTER VI

REPORT OF THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

109. The Executive Board considered the proposal contained in the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/3194, para. 17) that the General Assembly should establish each year an *ad hoc* committee of the whole at which pledges of contributions to EPTA, UNRWA, UNREF and UNICEF would be announced, and that States not Members of the United Nations, but members of one or more of the specialized agencies, be invited to attend meetings of the *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of announcing their pledges. The *ad hoc* committee would meet as soon as practicable after the opening of the Assembly, the first meeting being held during the twelfth session to receive pledges in respect of 1958. The Negotiating Committee requested that its report be considered by the governmental supervisory bodies of the respective agencies (in the case of UNICEF, the Executive Board), so that comments might be furnished to the General Assembly if those bodies so desired.

110. The question was discussed in the UNICEF Sub-committee on Public Relations and Fund-Raising of the Programme Committee, in the Programme Committee and in the Executive Board.

111. The representatives were in complete agreement on the necessity of maintaining the effectiveness of UNICEF in its important work. They were divided, however, in their opinions as to whether or not the proposed new procedure would influence this effectiveness, and if so, in what direction and to what extent.

112. Following an extensive consideration of the question, the Executive Board, by a roll-call vote of fifteen in favour to six against, with two abstentions,² decided to inform the General Assembly that it considered that the application to UNICEF of the fund-raising procedure proposed by the Negotiating Committee would not serve the best interests of UNICEF.

113. The Executive Board also decided to call to the attention of the General Assembly the summary records of the Programme Committee's discussion of this question (E/ICEF/C.I./SR.218), the relevant sections of the Programme Committee's report (E/ICEF/L.997, paras. 60-62) and the summary records of the Executive Board discussion (E/ICEF/SR.169).

114. The principal views advanced by the majority and by the minority are summarized below:

² *In favour:* Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Colombia, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstentions: Canada, Egypt.

MAJORITY VIEWS

115. The disturbance of the present cycle of government contributions to UNICEF might have a depressing effect at a time when there is a need not only to maintain UNICEF income but to increase it. Fund-raising for UNICEF is a matter of persistent effort; negotiations with Governments occur at periods of time chosen because of their relation to the budgetary periods of various Governments. Under the Negotiating Committee's proposal there might be an impairment of the flexibility which UNICEF has hitherto had in adapting its annual approach to Governments in accordance with time periods likely to be most effective.

116. An important element in the increasing level of support for UNICEF has been the completely voluntary character of support. Under the proposed new method UNICEF would become part of a procedure which would have a greater element of compulsion in it. The special appeal which UNICEF's objectives and methods of operation has for many Governments would be subordinated in the over-all appeal.

117. Final decisions affecting contributions to the various programmes often originate with different ministries, and there might be adverse psychological reactions should attention be focused on the total amount for all four agencies, with the conceivable result that pressures for cuts would be more likely to be successful and the net result might be a smaller over-all amount for all the agencies.

118. Moreover, some Governments, having made contributions near the end of their fiscal periods, when they found excess amounts available in various provincial budgets and departmental appropriations, might not be encouraged to make pledges in advance under the proposed plan.

119. If it were considered that a reduction in UNICEF income would be justified in the interests of sister agencies, it is by no means certain that losses to UNICEF would result in corresponding gains for the other agencies. Even if it were to happen, however, the financial needs of one of the agencies might be relatively too great to be affected by even sizeable reductions in UNICEF income. The result might only be that UNICEF's activities would be seriously affected without the prospects of other agencies being substantially improved.

120. The agencies all have different purposes: there is no basis for believing that the new procedure would change substantially the importance which Governments place upon their respective activities. There is no reason to assume that a satisfactory alternative to the present fund-raising procedure could not be developed on the basis of individual approaches by separate agencies, rather than the type of collective appeal proposed.

MINORITY VIEWS

121. The issue should be determined along the broad lines of general solidarity among Governments in the support of all extra-budgetary activities of the United Nations. The purpose is to establish a new mechanism for fund-raising which will dramatize the activities and financial needs of the agencies which the General Assembly has created, and ensure that the attention of Governments at a high level be given to these activities and needs. The securing of adequate contributions to carry on the voluntary programmes is a matter involving the prestige of the United Nations and should not, therefore, in the final analysis, be decided from the point of view of the possible best interests of any one of the agencies alone. The new procedure would in no

way interfere with present UNICEF fund-raising methods, but would supplement them by giving Governments an additional opportunity to make public announcements regarding their contributions.

122. There is no intention that any agency suffer as a result of the new procedure; on the contrary, the purpose is to increase the resources of each of the agencies concerned. It should be remembered, however, that all the other agencies contribute in one way or another to the well-being of children.

123. No great financial risk, if any, is entailed for UNICEF; however, should a joint pledging conference prove to be detrimental to UNICEF, or any other agency, the method could be reconsidered after the first year's experience.

CHAPTER VII

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

124. The Executive Board noted the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/327) and approved the Committee's recommendations.

A. Estimated administrative and operational services budget for 1957

125. The Executive Board approved the administrative and operational services budget estimates for 1957 as submitted by the Executive Director in E/ICEF/L.916. The estimates for administration and operational services are as follows:

	Administration \$	Operational services \$
New York Headquarters	927,050	433,190
Asia—regional, area and country offices	228,530	264,620
Africa and Europe—regional, area and country offices	255,840	465,380
The Americas—regional, area and country offices	66,240	232,550
Eastern Mediterranean—area and country offices	—	218,600
South-west Pacific Office	—	14,930
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,477,660	1,629,270
Contingency Fund	25,000	25,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GROSS	1,502,660	1,654,270

126. The net expenditures for 1957 (after deducting estimated revenue from staff assessment and agency procurement commissions for UNRWA) are estimated at \$1,358,000 for administration and \$1,445,160 for operational services.

127. In approving the budget estimates the Executive Board noted the analysis presented by the Executive Director, in the foreword to the estimates, setting forth

a series of statistical indications of the work-load in 1957 as compared with preceding years. These show that the value of project aid in 1957 is expected to be approximately 70 per cent greater than in 1953, and the volume to be double. The geographic spread of aid has increased, as has the number of programmes aided, and the number of beneficiaries reached. Over the years the rise in operational services, which in essence are an organic part of implementing programmes, has been proportionate to the rise in the volume of project aid. At the same time administrative expenditures have been at a fairly stable level, rising relatively little over the years despite the rather considerable changes in the qualitative aspects of UNICEF aid which make substantially greater demands upon UNICEF staff for planning and assessment.

128. Including the Contingency Fund, the administrative element in the 1957 budget constitutes an increase of 5 per cent over 1956 budget estimates; the operational services portion of the budget constitutes an increase of 20 per cent over 1956. The over-all increase in gross estimates is 12 per cent. A net increase is proposed of thirteen professional and eighteen general service posts, making a total of 151 professional and 206 general service posts. The total increase over 1956 amounts to \$345,230 (gross) of which somewhat over one-fourth is accounted for by certain automatic increases.

129. The main organizational changes include the transfer of the Americas Regional Office to New York, the opening of two new area offices in West and East Africa, and the opening of country offices in Mexico and Turkey. The Eastern Mediterranean Area Office will continue the practice, begun in 1956, of reporting directly to Headquarters. These developments are designed to strengthen field operations generally and

expedite communication with UNICEF field officers responsible in the first instance for UNICEF operations at the country level. The change of location of the Regional Office of the Americas to New York is made on its own merits and is not to be considered as a precedent applicable to other regions.

130. Because of the increase in the amounts being spent on assistance, the ratio of administrative costs (net) to total expenditures (net) is expected to be lower in 1956 and 1957 than the 1955 level of 9 per cent. The Board's approval of the 1957 budget is based upon an expectation of total expenditures during 1957 of \$20 million and a consequent substantial increased workload over 1956 (when estimated total expenditure is \$16 million), and over 1955 (when total expenditures amounted to \$13.8 million). The Executive Director assured the Board that additional proposed staff in 1957 would be recruited only when necessitated by an actual increase in the work-load.

B. Greeting card budgets for 1956 and 1957

131. The Board noted that the Committee had approved budget estimates of the Greeting Card Fund for the 1956 season totalling \$319,000 (gross) and for the 1957 season totalling \$347,200 (gross) as detailed in E/ICEF/L.953. The Committee also authorized the Executive Director to spend an additional amount of up to 10 per cent of the gross budget of each of these years, if necessary, to meet costs should there be increased buying demand for the cards.

132. The target for sales of cards is 6.5 million in 1956 and 7.5 million in 1957. The Board was gratified by the continuous increase in sales which these targets represent, and by the widening geographic distribution of cards, which are giving increasing numbers of persons in many countries a chance to become aware of UNICEF's work and to participate in it. The Board noted that suggestions had been made by members of the Committee for widening the scope of artistic contribution to the design of the cards, and for increasing geographic sales appeals (E/ICEF/327, para. 8), and that the

Executive Director was studying these suggestions in developing future plans for the Greeting Card Fund.

C. Financial reports for 1955

133. The Board noted that the Committee had received and approved the following financial reports for the year ended 31 December 1955:

Financial report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1955 (E/ICEF/317);

Report of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1955 (E/ICEF/317);

Report of the Executive Director on administrative and operational services expenditures for the year 1955 (E/ICEF/L.914 and Add.1).

D. Drawings from 1956 Administrative Contingency Fund and transfers between sections of 1956 administrative and operational services budget

134. The Board noted that the Committee had authorized drawings of \$100,000 from the 1956 Administrative Contingency Fund and had also authorized the transfer of an anticipated surplus of \$25,000 from section 5, "Southwest Pacific Office", to meet anticipated deficits in several sections of the 1956 budget, as detailed in E/ICEF/L.992.

E. Establishment of a Tax Equalization Fund

135. In pursuance of paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly of 12 November 1955 (A/C.5/643) and of General Assembly resolution 973 (X), the Board authorized the Executive Director to establish a separate tax equalization fund within the UNICEF accounts beginning with the year 1956. All refunds for the reimbursement of national income taxes will be charged against this fund, which will be maintained from the receipts of staff assessment. Any remaining balance will be credited to the general resources of the Fund.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Universal Children's Day

136. At its March 1956 session, the Executive Board requested the Executive Director, within the limits of his public information staff and resources, to furnish available informational materials about UNICEF, upon request, to countries which might wish to adapt them for their Children's Day celebrations. It requested the Executive Director to write to Governments which

observe Universal Children's Day in 1956 asking them to furnish him with information regarding their celebrations, together with any suggestions or comments that might arise as a result of the actual observance of the Day. It also requested the Executive Director to transmit to all Governments the information which he had so far obtained, or might thereafter obtain, regarding observance of Universal Children's Day in various countries (E/ICEF/316, para. 140-142).

137. In response to this request the Executive Director sent a circular letter in September 1956 to such Governments. Enclosed with each letter was information so far obtained from Governments regarding plans for the observance of the Day (E/ICEF/298 and Addenda 1 through 17). A tabular summary of this information was also enclosed. (This summary, brought up to-date as of 10 October, is included as Annex II to the report of the Sub-Committee on Public Information and Fund Raising, E/ICEF/326). A sample public information kit containing materials about UNICEF and the United Nations generally, which can be adapted for use in Children's Day celebrations, was likewise enclosed with the circular letter. Governments were informed that additional sample copies of the kit were available in limited numbers, upon request.

138. The representative of UNESCO stated that in accordance with the wishes of the Executive Board of UNICEF, formulated at its last session, UNESCO was willing to provide its relevant information materials to countries upon request, within the limits of its available resources. It was also prepared to publicize some UNICEF materials related to Universal Children's Day.

139. The Executive Board was encouraged by the greater government response to the General Assembly resolution 836 (IX). More information was now becoming available on government plans for celebration. It was hoped that when the Sub-Committee on Public Relations and Fund Raising met next year substantial information would be available on actual experience with the celebrations. At some appropriate stage the sub-committee might use the experience and comments of Governments as a basis for a "guide" for celebration activities and their organization, in order to assist Governments wishing to profit from relevant experience in other countries.

B. Relations with non-governmental organizations

140. The Executive Board expressed its appreciation to the non-governmental organizations for their continued active support of UNICEF through educational and fund-raising activities and, in some cases, through participation within countries in the carrying out of UNICEF-aided governmental programmes. It noted particularly the value of non-governmental organizations in promoting UNICEF national committees.

141. Statements to the Executive Board by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF and by a number of member organizations have been referred to elsewhere in this report (paras. 52 and 98). Following is a list of the statements presented to the Board by a number of non-governmental agencies in support of various phases of the Fund's work:

- E/ICEF/NGO.31 International Federation of Business and Professional Women.
- E/ICEF/NGO.32 World Jewish Congress.
- E/ICEF/NGO.33 World Federation for Mental Health
- E/ICEF/NGO.34 International Union for Child Welfare.
- E/ICEF/NGO.35 World Veterans Federation.
- E/ICEF/NGO.36 International Alliance of Women.
- E/ICEF/NGO.37 World Federation of United Nations Associations.
- E/ICEF/NGO.38 Non-governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF.
- E/ICEF/NGO.39 Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association.

C. Date of next regular session

142. The Executive Board decided to convene its first regular session in 1957 on 8 April.

Section Two : Report of the Executive Board on its special session (171st meeting)

CHAPTER IX

REPORT ON THE SPECIAL SESSION

A. Representation

143. A special session of the Executive Board, its 171st meeting, was held at United Nations Headquarters on 11 December 1956. The following representatives of States members of the Board attended:

- Chairman: Mr. B. Rajan (India)
- Australia: Mr. T. W. Cutts
- Belgium: Mr. J. A. Goris
- Brazil: Mr. F. Da Costa
- Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. V. G. Molchanov
- Canada: Miss K. E. Bowlby

- China: Mr. P. Y. Tsao
- Colombia: Mrs. M. Lopez
- Czechoslovakia: Mr. J. Svoboda
- Dominican Republic: Miss M. Bernardino
- Ecuador: Mr. A. Barriga
- Egypt: Mr. A. H. Abdel-Ghani
- France: Mr. B. G. Epinat; Mr. J. D. Turpin
- Greece: Mr. D. Carayannis
- Israel: Mrs. T. Shoham-Sharon
- Italy: Mr. A. Macchia
- Japan: Mr. H. Kitahara
- Pakistan: Mr. M. Shafqat

Philippines: Miss L. Tongson

Sweden: Mr. C. Carbonnier

Switzerland: Mr. A. Lindt

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. A. Roslov

United Kingdom: Mr. R. C. Barnes

United States: Dr. M. Eliot

Yugoslavia: Miss M. Radic

144. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat was represented by Miss J. Henderson and Miss M. Branscombe. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was represented by Miss A. Cohn.

145. The specialized agencies were represented as follows:

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. J. L. Orr

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. R. I. Coigney

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. R. Maheu

146. The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF was represented by Miss R. Williams. The members of the NGO Committee on UNICEF were represented as follows:

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. A. Micheli

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mrs. E. Jackson; Miss M. Ermen

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. G. Brown; Miss A. Guthrie

International Conference of Social Work: Miss R. Williams

International Union for Child Welfare: Mrs. L. Kaufmann-Frankenstein

International Union against Tuberculosis: Mrs. A. Dunn

International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses: Mrs. J. Tuller

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. H. S. Ascher

World Federation of Trade Unions: Miss E. Kahn

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. C. Beresford Fox; Mr. H. Barratt-Brown

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss A. Zizzamia

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. G. Britt

B. Agenda

147. The agenda of the special session (E/ICEF/L.998) consisted of the following two items:

- (a) Recommendation of the Executive Director for Assistance to Hungarian Children and Mothers in Hungary and Austria (E/ICEF/L.999)
- (b) Recommendation of the Executive Director for Assistance for Children and Mothers Evacuated from the Port Said Area in Egypt (E/ICEF/L.1000).

C. Recommendation for assistance to Hungarian children and mothers in Hungary and Austria

148. The Executive Board approved an initial allocation of \$700,000 to meet relief needs of Hungarian children and mothers in Hungary and Austria as recommended by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.999), with the understanding that \$200,000 of the allocation would be used by the Executive Director to meet urgent requirements not met from other sources, and that a plan of operations for the use of the remaining \$500,000 would be placed before the Executive Board for its approval. An informal committee, consisting of the representatives of Brazil, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia was appointed by the Chairman to advise the Executive Director in the development of the plan of operations. The Chairman will be an ex-officio member of this committee. The Executive Director informed the Board that he was taking immediate action to supply warm children's underclothing in Austria and a supplementary supply of blankets in Hungary. In Hungary, UNICEF aid will be distributed through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

149. After approving the allocation the Board agreed to hear a statement from the representative of Hungary, who expressed his Government's appreciation for the aid, and assured the Board that the Government would give UNICEF every assistance in the equitable and orderly distribution of the proposed aid.

D. Recommendation for assistance for children and mothers evacuated from the Port Said area

150. The Executive Board approved an allocation to Egypt of \$110,000 for the purpose of alleviation of distress for a period of three months of 40,000 children and mothers who have been moved from the area of Port Said to emergency housing in other parts of the country. The allocation provided for immediate diversion of 310,000 pounds of dry skimmed milk now in the Eastern Mediterranean area; for replacement of 2 million fish-liver oil capsules to be immediately diverted from other Egyptian programmes; for the provision of 120,000 pounds of soap, 60,000 pounds of which can be immediately diverted from other programmes; and for the provision of 30,000 blankets. The Board noted that other needs may require a further recommendation at a later date.

E. Allocations in 1956

151. The action taken by the Executive Board at the special session brings the total allocations for the year to \$22,364,540. Table I of the Annex shows the allocations for the year and cumulative allocations since the inception of UNICEF. This table constitutes an up-dating of the first (summary) section of table III. Table II of the Annex to this report shows UNICEF allocations made in 1956 by geographic area and major type of programme.

ANNEX

TABLE I

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in October 1956, and cumulative from inception to end of October 1956

(in US dollars)

(1)	Allocations cumulative to end of March 1956 (2)	Action taken in October 1956		Allocations returned ^a (5)	Mail poll allocations ^b (6)	Allocations cumulative to end of October 1956 ^c (7)
		Allocations to cover				
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
I. AFRICA	5,534,612	2,081,600	—	4,000	—	7,612,212
II. ASIA	46,513,789	2,719,010	28,000	265,047	594,000	49,589,752
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	27,456,045	2,123,600	—	182,856	—	29,396,789
IV. EUROPE	101,763,399	775,000	—	4,563	—	102,533,836
V. THE AMERICAS	18,414,265	1,150,600	—	92,888	277,000	19,748,977
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION ..	3,348,271	250,000	—	—	—	3,598,271
TOTAL (I-VI)	203,030,381	9,099,810	28,000	549,354	871,000	212,479,837
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE:						
Freight	200,000	—	—	—	—	200,000
Operational services	8,884,672	1,654,270	—	—	—	10,538,942
VIII. ADMINISTRATION	12,281,838	1,502,660	—	—	—	13,784,498
TOTAL (VII-VIII)	21,366,510	3,156,930	—	—	—	24,523,440
GRAND TOTAL	224,396,891	12,284,740	—	549,354	871,000	237,003,277
I. AFRICA						
Algeria (French Depts. of)	21,500	—	—	—	—	21,500
Basutoland	23,000	—	—	—	—	23,000
Bechuanaland	56,600	—	—	—	—	56,600
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	198,181	—	—	4,000	—	194,181
Central African Federation:						
Northern Rhodesia	39,500	—	—	—	—	39,500
Nyasaland	61,600	—	—	—	—	61,600
Southern Rhodesia	24,200	—	—	—	—	24,200
French Equatorial Africa	277,261	—	—	—	—	277,261
French West Africa	—	979,000	—	—	—	979,000
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland	1,537,300	408,500	—	—	—	1,945,800
Gambia	49,600	—	—	—	—	49,600
Gold Coast	38,400	118,000	—	—	—	156,400
Kenya	277,700	147,000	—	—	—	424,700
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	53,600	—	—	—	—	53,600
Liberia	352,289	—	—	—	—	352,289
Mauritius	3,646	—	—	—	—	3,646
Morocco	859,690	124,000	—	—	—	983,690
Nigeria, Federation of	1,097,200	170,000	—	—	—	1,267,200
St. Helena	—	4,600	—	—	—	4,600
Sierra Leone	86,500	—	—	—	—	86,500
Tanganyika under British administration	135,400	—	—	—	—	135,400
Togoland under French administration	49,500	—	—	—	—	49,500
Tunisia	223,145	74,500	—	—	—	297,645
Uganda	22,000	43,000	—	—	—	65,000
Zanzibar	16,000	—	—	—	—	16,000
Regional TB survey teams	30,800	13,000	—	—	—	43,800
AREA TOTAL	5,534,612	2,081,600	—	4,000	—	7,612,212
II. ASIA						
Afghanistan	691,323	52,000	—	—	—	743,323
Brunei	32,987	—	—	—	—	32,987
Burma	2,172,645	430,000	—	20,000	—	2,582,645
Cambodia	78,579	8,375*	—	—	—	86,954
Ceylon	1,164,892	—	—	5,455	—	1,159,437
China-Taiwan	1,368,732	76,000	—	4,000	—	1,440,732

TABLE I (continued)

(1)	Allocations cumulative to end of March 1956 (2)	Action taken in October 1956				Mail poll allocations ^b (6)	Allocations cumulative to end of October 1956 ^c (7)
		Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a (5)			
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)				
II. ASIA (continued)							
China-Mainland	3,445,593	—	—	—	—	3,445,593	
Fiji	24,100	—	—	—	—	24,100	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	6,600	—	—	—	—	6,600	
Hong Kong	220,595	—	—	—	—	220,595	
India	14,859,353	227,700	—	104,767	—	14,982,286	
Indonesia	5,587,409	1,251,875*	—	10,390	—	6,828,894	
Japan	1,263,800	107,000	28,000	—	—	1,398,800	
Korea	5,338,479	—	—	—	—	5,338,479	
Malaya, Federation of	263,529	—	—	9,257	—	254,272	
Maldives Islands	15,194	—	—	—	—	15,194	
New Hebrides	—	6,500	—	—	—	6,500	
North Borneo	133,799	41,400	—	—	—	175,199	
Pakistan	4,478,161	101,285*	—	78,300	594,000	5,095,146	
Philippines	2,515,470	303,000	—	1,196	—	2,817,274	
Sarawak	128,323	41,500	—	—	—	169,823	
Singapore	87,892	—	—	—	—	87,892	
Solomon Islands	15,400	—	—	—	—	15,400	
Thailand	2,007,748	50,000	—	—	—	2,057,748	
Viet-Nam	263,782	1,375**	—	11,226	—	253,931	
West New Guinea	88,100	21,000	—	—	—	109,100	
Western Samoa under New Zealand administration	8,800	—	—	—	—	8,800	
Indo-China (unapportioned)	141,993	—	—	9,750	—	132,243	
BCG regional assessment teams	110,511	—	—	10,706	—	99,805	
AREA TOTAL	46,513,789	2,719,010	28,000	265,047	594,000	49,589,752	
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN							
Aden	7,563	33,000	—	—	—	40,563	
British Somaliland	16,100	—	—	—	—	16,100	
Egypt	1,503,223	127,000	—	39,773	—	1,590,450	
Ethiopia	290,039	87,000*	—	690	—	376,349	
Iran	3,398,635	4,000**	—	32,026	—	3,370,609	
Iraq	1,233,578	181,000	—	52,324	—	1,362,254	
Israel	1,109,000	—	—	—	—	1,109,000	
Jordan	1,221,563	34,000*	—	195	—	1,255,368	
Lebanon	113,370	—	—	—	—	113,370	
Libya	328,529	—	—	8,471	—	320,058	
Somaliland under Italian administration	89,900	—	—	—	—	89,900	
Sudan	124,040	—	—	12,260	—	111,780	
Syria	651,510	550,000	—	1,758	—	1,199,752	
Turkey	810,599	1,107,600	—	12,000	—	1,906,199	
Palestine refugees	16,488,396	—	—	—	—	16,488,396	
BCG regional assessment team	70,000	—	—	23,359	—	46,641	
AREA TOTAL	27,456,045	2,123,600	—	182,856	—	29,396,789	
IV. EUROPE							
Albania	324,592	—	—	—	—	324,592	
Austria	6,907,840	—	—	—	—	6,907,840	
Bulgaria	5,515,926	—	—	—	—	5,515,926	
Czechoslovakia	5,622,898	—	—	—	—	5,622,898	
Finland	2,092,049	—	—	—	—	2,092,049	
France	2,727,317	—	—	—	—	2,727,317	
Germany	3,034,596	—	—	140	—	3,034,456	
Greece	9,845,194	—	—	1,956	—	9,843,238	
Hungary	2,039,571	—	—	—	—	2,039,571	
Italy	19,080,222	—	—	—	—	19,080,222	
Malta	174,834	—	—	—	—	174,834	
Poland	18,961,539	—	—	—	—	18,961,539	
Portugal	55,000	—	—	—	—	55,000	
Romania	7,191,172	—	—	—	—	7,191,172	

TABLE I (continued)

(1)	Allocations cumulative to end of March 1956 (2)	Action taken in October 1956			Mail poll allocations ^b (6)	Allocations cumulative to end of October 1956 ^c (7)
		Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a (5)		
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
IV. EUROPE (continued)						
Spain	89,900	670,000	—	—	—	759,900
Yugoslavia	18,100,749	105,000	—	2,467	—	18,203,282
AREA TOTAL	101,763,399	775,000	—	4,563	—	102,533,836
V. THE AMERICAS						
Antigua	50,100	—	—	—	—	51,000
Barbados	55,700	—	—	—	—	55,700
Bolivia	539,300	15,000	—	—	—	554,300
Brazil	3,618,043	14,500	—	3,000	—	3,629,543
British Guiana	66,199	—	—	105	—	66,094
British Honduras	88,075	18,700	—	860	—	105,915
British Virgin Islands	3,400	—	—	—	—	3,400
Chile	1,269,829	22,000	—	—	—	1,291,829
Colombia	1,001,862	16,000	—	3,209	—	1,014,653
Costa Rica	402,588	—	—	27,244	—	375,344
Dominica	32,500	10,000	—	—	—	42,500
Dominican Republic	220,400	—	—	—	—	220,400
Ecuador	987,606	—	—	—	277,000	1,264,606
El Salvador	759,405	210,600	—	15,000	—	955,005
French Guiana (Dept. of France)	22,100	—	—	—	—	22,100
Grenada	66,000	—	—	—	—	66,000
Guatemala	986,500	—	—	—	—	986,500
Haiti	1,091,724	—	—	—	—	1,091,724
Honduras	547,550	240,000	—	—	—	787,550
Jamaica	277,748	—	—	—	—	277,748
Mexico	3,412,525	95,700	—	12,010	—	3,496,215
Montserrat	11,200	—	—	—	—	11,200
Nicaragua	513,429	167,000	—	11,003	—	669,426
Panama	188,000	148,000	—	3,631	—	332,369
Paraguay	373,125	157,000	—	8,512	—	521,613
Peru	1,198,667	—	—	5,679	—	1,192,988
St. Kitts	72,802	—	—	105	—	72,697
St. Lucia	49,100	—	—	—	—	49,100
St. Vincent	34,600	—	—	—	—	34,600
Surinam	97,000	22,300	—	2,530	—	116,770
Trinidad and Tobago	196,888	13,800	—	—	—	210,688
Uruguay	180,300	—	—	—	—	180,300
AREA TOTAL	18,414,265	1,150,600	—	92,888	277,000	19,748,977
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION						
Group training courses	586,864	—	—	—	—	586,864
Calcutta Training Centre (fellowships)	50,000	—	—	—	—	50,000
WHO regional BCG advisers and Skive project ...	61,488	—	—	—	—	61,488
International Children's Centre, Paris	2,544,919	250,000	—	—	—	2,794,919
Food for testing	105,000	—	—	—	—	105,000
INTER-AREA TOTAL	3,348,271	250,000	—	—	—	3,598,271

^a Consists of funds returned from previous allocations E/ICEF/L.993 :

Unspent balances from previously approved country allocations	\$ 181,792
WHO project personnel	280,773
FAO project personnel and fellowships	77,039
From block allocations to Associated States of Indo-China for programmes in Cambodia and Viet-Nam (this figure is included in the total of allocations in column 3)	9,750
	549,354

^b Mail poll allocations (E/ICEF/320) : Pakistan (Emergency Feeding); Ecuador (Malaria Eradication).

^c Equals sum of columns 2 plus 3 plus 4 plus 6 minus 5.

^{*} Includes deficit allocations in respect of WHO project personnel as follows :

Asia : Cambodia	1,375 (for 1956)
Indonesia	1,875 (for 1955)
Pakistan	1,785 (for 1956)
Eastern Mediterranean : Ethiopia	3,000 (for 1955)
Jordan	4,000 (for 1955)

^{**} Deficit allocations in respect of WHO project personnel (for 1956).

TABLE II

UNICEF allocations ^a approved for long-range programmes in October 1956, by type of programme
(in US dollars)

	Maternal and child welfare (1)	Disease control				Child nutrition				Grand total (11)
		Malaria eradication and control (2)	BCG and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Sub-total (7)	Long-range feeding (8)	Milk conservation (9)	
I. AFRICA										
French West Africa	—	—	—	187,000	—	630,000	817,000	6,600 ^b	—	979,000
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland	—	373,500	—	—	—	—	373,500	—	—	408,500
Gold Coast	—	—	—	63,500	—	44,000	107,500	—	—	118,000
Kenya	—	—	123,000 ^{b, c}	—	—	—	123,000	—	—	147,000
Morocco	—	—	—	—	113,000	—	113,000	—	—	124,000
Nigeria, Federation of	—	—	—	15,600	—	138,000	153,600	—	—	170,000
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200 ^b	—	4,600
Tunisia	—	—	38,400 ^{b, c}	—	22,200	—	60,600	—	—	74,500
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	39,500	39,500	—	—	43,000
Regional	—	—	13,000	—	—	—	13,000	—	—	13,000
AREA TOTAL	—	373,500	174,400	266,100	135,200	851,500	1,800,700	7,800	—	2,081,600
II. ASIA										
Afghanistan	47,000 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,000
Burma	204,000 ^b	86,000	12,600	—	—	—	98,600	—	—	430,000
Cambodia	—	—	7,375 [*]	—	—	—	7,375	—	—	8,375
China (in Taiwan)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	^b	—	76,000
India	22,700	—	185,000	—	—	—	185,000	—	—	227,700
Indonesia	251,000 ^b	—	1,875 ^{**}	672,000	14,000	—	687,875	—	—	1,251,875
Japan	52,000 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,000
New Hebrides	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	6,500
North Borneo	17,000 ^b	14,000	—	—	—	—	14,000	—	—	41,400
Pakistan	80,000 ^b	—	1,785 ^{**}	—	—	—	1,785	—	—	101,285
Philippines	136,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,700 ^b	—	164,300
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300 ^b	—	41,500
Thailand	22,000	—	23,700	—	—	—	23,700	—	—	50,000
Viet-Nam	—	—	1,375 ^{**}	—	—	—	1,375	—	—	1,375
West New Guinea	—	19,000	—	—	—	—	19,000	—	—	21,000
AREA TOTAL	831,700	119,000	233,710	678,000	14,000	—	1,044,710	4,000	—	2,719,010
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN										
Aden	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,000
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,000	127,000
Ethiopia	—	—	3,000 ^{**}	77,000	—	—	80,000	—	—	87,000
Iran	—	—	4,000 ^{**}	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	4,000
Iraq	—	164,500	—	—	—	—	164,500	—	—	181,000

TABLE III

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in 1956 (March and October sessions and mail polls),
and cumulative from inception to end of October 1956

(in US dollars)

(1)	Action taken by Board in 1956 (through October)				
	Allocations cumulative 1947/1955 (2)	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a (5)	Allocations cumulative through October 1956 ^b (6)
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)		
I. AFRICA	5,622,724	2,272,100	—	282,612	7,612,212
II. ASIA	42,851,454	5,648,510	1,477,000	387,212	49,589,752
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	24,992,536	4,603,900	—	199,647	29,396,789
IV. EUROPE	101,661,971	900,000	—	28,125	102,533,836
V. THE AMERICAS	16,830,080	3,121,100	—	202,203	19,748,977
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION	3,224,852	375,000	—	1,581	3,598,271
TOTAL (I-VI)	195,183,617	16,920,610	1,477,000	1,101,390	212,479,837
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE:					
Freight	200,000	—	—	—	200,000
Operational services	8,906,730	1,654,270	—	22,058	10,538,942
VIII. ADMINISTRATION	12,296,465	1,502,660	—	14,627	13,784,498
TOTAL (VII-VIII)	21,403,195	3,156,930	—	36,685	24,523,440
GRAND TOTAL	216,586,812	21,554,540	—	1,138,075	237,003,277
I. AFRICA					
Algeria (French Depts. of)	—	21,500	—	—	21,500
Basutoland	23,000	—	—	—	23,000
Bechuanaland	56,600	—	—	—	56,600
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	252,600	—	—	58,419	194,181
Central African Federation:					
Northern Rhodesia	39,500	—	—	—	39,500
Nyasaland	61,600	—	—	—	61,600
Southern Rhodesia	24,200	—	—	—	24,200
French Equatorial Africa	382,500	—	—	105,239	277,261
French West Africa	—	979,000	—	—	979,000
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland	1,537,300	408,500	—	—	1,945,800
Gambia	49,600	—	—	—	49,600
Gold Coast	38,400	118,000	—	—	156,400
Kenya	124,700	300,000	—	—	424,700
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	53,600	—	—	—	53,600
Liberia	352,289	—	—	—	352,289
Mauritius	11,100	—	—	7,454	3,646
Morocco	859,690	124,000	—	—	983,690
Nigeria, Federation of	1,108,700	170,000	—	11,500	1,267,200
St. Helena	—	4,600	—	—	4,600
Sierra Leone	86,500	—	—	—	86,500
Tanganyika under British administration	135,400	—	—	—	135,400
Togoland under French administration	49,500	—	—	—	49,500
Tunisia	223,145	74,500	—	—	297,645
Uganda	22,000	43,000	—	—	65,000
Zanzibar	—	16,000	—	—	16,000
Regional TB survey teams	130,800	13,000	—	100,000	43,800
AREA TOTAL	5,622,724	2,272,100	—	282,612	7,612,212
II. ASIA					
Afghanistan	621,323	122,000	—	—	743,323
Brunei	33,404	—	—	417	32,987
Burma	1,715,345	887,300	—	20,000	2,582,645
Cambodia	78,579	8,375*	—	—	86,954

TABLE III (continued)

		Action taken by Board in 1956 (through October)				
		Allocations to cover				
(1)	Allocations cumulative 1947/1955 (2)	Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)	Allocations returned * (5)	Allocations cumulative through October 1956 ^b (6)	
II. ASIA (continued)						
Ceylon	1,018,456	150,000	—	9,019	1,159,437	
China-Taiwan	1,353,232	91,500	—	4,000	1,440,732	
China-Mainland	3,445,593	—	—	—	3,445,593	
Fiji	24,100	—	—	—	24,100	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	6,600	—	—	6,600	
Hong Kong	229,662	5,200	—	14,267	220,595	
India	13,403,451	1,686,700*	55,000	162,865	14,982,286	
Indonesia	5,039,074	1,804,875*	—	15,055	6,828,894	
Japan	1,263,800	107,000	28,000	—	1,398,800	
Korea	4,526,479	12,000	800,000	—	5,338,479	
Malaya, Federation of	273,571	—	—	19,299	254,272	
Maldiv Islands	15,100	—	—	(94)	15,194	
New Hebrides	—	6,500	—	—	6,500	
North Borneo	133,799	41,400	—	—	175,199	
Pakistan	4,415,512	166,785*	594,000	81,151	5,095,146	
Philippines	2,514,779	318,000	—	15,505	2,817,274	
Sarawak	129,700	41,500	—	1,377	169,823	
Singapore	80,692	7,200	—	—	87,892	
Solomon Islands	15,400	—	—	—	15,400	
Thailand	1,930,417	140,000	—	12,669	2,057,748	
Viet-Nam	263,782	1,375**	—	11,226	253,931	
West New Guinea	64,900	44,200	—	—	109,100	
Western Samoa under New Zealand adminis- tration	8,800	—	—	—	8,800	
Indo-China (unapportioned)	141,993	—	—	9,750	132,243	
BCG regional assessment teams	110,511	—	—	10,706	99,805	
AREA TOTAL	42,851,454	5,648,510	1,477,000	387,212	49,589,752	
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN						
Aden	11,500	33,000	—	3,937	40,563	
British Somaliland	16,100	—	—	—	16,100	
Egypt	1,503,223	127,000	—	39,773	1,590,450	
Ethiopia	261,039	116,000*	—	690	376,349	
Iran	1,406,635	1,996,000*	—	32,026	3,370,609	
Iraq	1,146,103	281,000	—	64,849	1,362,254	
Israel	1,109,000	—	—	—	1,109,000	
Jordan	1,149,563	106,000*	—	195	1,255,368	
Lebanon	93,370	20,000	—	—	113,370	
Libya	328,529	—	—	8,471	320,058	
Somaliland under Italian administration	89,900	—	—	—	89,900	
Sudan	124,040	—	—	12,260	111,780	
Syria	497,839	704,000	—	2,087	1,199,752	
Turkey	697,299	1,220,900	—	12,000	1,906,199	
Palestine refugees	16,488,396	—	—	—	16,488,396	
BCG regional assessment teams	70,000	—	—	23,359	46,641	
AREA TOTAL	24,992,536	4,603,900	—	199,647	29,396,789	
IV. EUROPE						
Albania	324,592	—	—	—	324,592	
Austria	6,911,420	—	—	3,580	6,907,840	
Bulgaria	5,515,926	—	—	—	5,515,926	
Czechoslovakia	5,622,898	—	—	—	5,622,898	
Finland	2,093,162	—	—	1,113	2,092,049	
France	2,727,317	—	—	—	2,727,317	
Germany	3,034,596	—	—	140	3,034,456	
Greece	9,851,395	—	—	8,157	9,843,238	

TABLE III (continued)

Action taken by board in 1956 (through October)					
(1)	Allocations cumulative 1947/1955 (2)	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a (5)	Allocations cumulative through October 1956 ^b (6)
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)		
IV. EUROPE (continued)					
Hungary	2,039,571	—	—	—	2,039,571
Italy	18,955,222	125,000	—	—	19,080,222
Malta	187,512	—	—	12,678	174,834
Poland	18,961,539	—	—	—	18,961,539
Portugal	55,000	—	—	—	55,000
Romania	7,191,172	—	—	—	7,191,172
Spain	89,900	670,000	—	—	759,900
Yugoslavia	18,100,749	105,000	—	2,467	18,203,282
AREA TOTAL	101,661,971	900,000	—	28,135	102,533,836
V. THE AMERICAS					
Antigua	25,200	24,900	—	—	50,100
Barbados	55,700	—	—	—	55,700
Bolivia	539,300	15,000	—	—	554,300
Brazil	3,167,043	465,500	—	3,000	3,629,543
British Guiana	43,240	27,800	—	4,946	66,094
British Honduras	78,100	28,700	—	885	105,915
British Virgin Islands	3,400	—	—	—	3,400
Chile	1,251,829	40,000	—	—	1,291,829
Colombia	917,862	100,000	—	3,209	1,014,653
Costa Rica	420,500	—	—	45,156	375,344
Dominica	32,500	10,000	—	—	42,500
Dominican Republic	158,400	62,000	—	—	220,400
Ecuador	1,001,191	277,000	—	13,585	1,264,606
El Salvador	750,000	236,300	—	31,295	955,005
French Guiana (Dept. of France)	—	22,100	—	—	22,100
Grenada	49,600	17,900	—	1,500	66,000
Guatemala	697,200	289,300	—	—	986,500
Haiti	1,101,800	—	—	10,076	1,091,724
Honduras	323,550	483,000	—	19,000	787,550
Jamaica	291,900	—	—	14,152	277,748
Mexico	3,412,525	95,700	—	12,010	3,496,215
Montserrat	5,500	5,700	—	—	11,200
Nicaragua	513,500	167,000	—	11,074	669,426
Panama	183,300	152,700	—	3,631	332,369
Paraguay	338,625	191,500	—	8,512	521,613
Peru	1,063,100	138,000	—	8,112	1,192,988
St. Kitts	52,115	21,000	—	418	72,697
St. Lucia	40,500	8,600	—	—	49,100
St. Vincent	19,200	15,400	—	—	34,600
Surinam	69,700	49,600	—	2,530	116,770
Trinidad and Tobago	143,900	75,900	—	9,112	210,688
Uruguay	79,800	100,500	—	—	180,300
AREA TOTAL	16,830,080	3,121,100	—	202,203	19,748,977
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION					
Group training courses	586,864	—	—	—	586,864
Calcutta Training Centre (fellowships)	25,000	25,000	—	—	50,000
WHO regional BCG advisers and Skive project	61,488	—	—	—	61,488
International Children's Centre, Paris	2,546,500	250,000	—	1,581	2,794,919
Food for testing	5,000	100,000	—	—	105,000
INTER-AREA TOTAL	3,224,852	375,000	—	1,581	3,598,271

• Consists of funds returned from previous allocations (E/ICEF/L.839 and L.993) :

	\$
Unspent balances from previously approved allocations (including \$20,924 for freight)	614,828
WHO project personnel	380,773
FAO project personnel and fellowships	96,039
From block allocation to Associated States of Indo-China for programmes in Cambodia and Viet-Nam (this figure is included in the total of allocations in column 3)	9,750
Operational services	22,058
Administration	14,627
	<hr/>
	1,138,075

• Equals sum of columns 2 plus 3 plus 4 minus 5.

* Includes allocations in respect of WHO project personnel as follows :

Asia : Cambodia	1,375 (1956 deficit)
India	11,000 (for 1956)
Indonesia	1,875 (1955 deficit)
Pakistan	1,785 (1956 deficit)
Eastern Mediterranean : Ethiopia	3,000 (1955 deficit)
Iran	4,000 (1956 deficit)
Jordan	4,000 (1955 deficit)

** Deficit allocation in respect of WHO project personnel (for 1956).

TABLE IV

UNICEF allocations^a approved for long-range programmes in 1956 (March and October sessions and July mail poll), by type of programme
(in US dollars)

	Disease control					Child nutrition					
	Maternal and child welfare (1)	Malaria eradication and control (2)	BCG and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Sub-total (7)	Long-range feeding (8)	Milk and food conservation (9)	Freight (10)	Grand total (11)
I. AFRICA											
Algeria (French Depts. of)	—	—	—	—	19,500	—	19,500	—	—	2,000	21,500
French West Africa	—	—	—	187,000	—	630,000	817,000	6,600 ^a	—	155,400	979,000
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland	—	373,500	—	—	—	—	373,500	—	—	35,000	408,500
Gold Coast	—	—	—	63,500	—	44,000	107,500	—	—	10,500	118,000
Kenya	120,500	12,000	123,000 ^{a, c}	—	—	—	135,000	—	—	44,500	300,000
Morocco	—	—	—	—	113,000	—	113,000	—	—	11,000	124,000
Nigeria, Federation of	—	—	—	15,600	—	138,000	153,600	—	—	16,400	170,000
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200 ^a	—	3,400	4,600
Tunisia	—	—	38,400 ^{a, c}	—	22,200	—	60,600	—	—	13,900	74,500
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	39,500	39,500	—	—	3,500	43,000
Zanzibar	9,500	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	1,500	16,000
Regional	—	—	13,000	—	—	—	13,000	—	—	—	13,000
AREA TOTAL	130,000	390,500	174,400	266,100	154,700	851,500	1,837,200	7,800	—	297,100	2,272,100
II. ASIA											
Afghanistan	47,000 ^a	64,000 ^a	—	—	—	—	64,000	—	—	11,000	122,000
Burma	213,300 ^b	473,000	12,600	—	—	20,000	505,600	—	—	168,400	887,300
Cambodia	—	—	7,375*	—	—	—	7,375	—	—	1,000	8,375
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	15,000	150,000
China (in Taiwan)	—	—	14,000	—	—	—	14,000	^b	—	77,500	91,500
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	^b	—	600	6,600
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	^b	—	5,200	5,200
India	1,155,700*	—	188,600 ^c	—	—	—	188,600	^b	—	342,400	1,686,700
Indonesia	251,000 ^b	—	1,875**	1,057,000	14,000	—	1,072,875	—	118,000	363,000	1,804,875
Japan	52,000 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,000	107,000
Korea	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	12,000
New Hebrides	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	500	6,500
North Borneo	17,000 ^b	14,000	—	—	—	—	14,000	—	—	10,400	41,400
Pakistan	80,000 ^b	—	64,285 ^{c, *}	—	—	—	64,285	—	—	22,500	166,785
Philippines	136,000	—	—	—	—	14,000	14,000	2,700 ^a	—	165,300	318,000
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300 ^a	—	40,200	41,500
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	^b	—	7,200	7,200
Thailand	22,000	—	23,700	82,000	—	—	105,700	—	—	12,300	140,000
Viet-Nam	—	—	1,375**	—	—	—	1,375	—	—	—	1,375
West New Guinea	3,600	19,000	2,800	8,000	—	—	29,800	1,800 ^a	—	9,000	44,200
AREA TOTAL	1,988,600	570,000	316,610	1,159,000	14,000	34,000	2,093,610	5,800	253,000	1,307,500	5,648,510

III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

[illegible]

IV. EUROPE

[illegible]

V. THE AMERICAS

[illegible]

TABLE IV (continued)

	Disease control					Child nutrition					Grand total (11)
	Maternal and child welfare (1)	Malaria eradication and control (2)	BCG and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Sub-total (7)	Long-range feeding (8)	Milk and food conservation (9)	Freight (10)	
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION											
Calcutta Training Centre (fellowships)	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Food for testing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	100,000
International Children's Centre, Paris	250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250,000
INTER-AREA TOTAL	275,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	375,000
TOTAL PROJECT AID	2,792,260	5,490,300	646,260	1,557,600	175,550	885,500	8,755,210	180,950	1,983,000	3,209,190	16,920,610
FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION	641,440	546,200	76,450	154,300	17,050	85,500	879,500	1,504,250	184,000	(3,209,190)	—
GRAND TOTAL	3,433,700	6,036,500	722,710	1,711,900	192,600	971,000	9,634,710	1,685,200	2,167,000	—	16,920,610

* All project allocations (columns 1-9 inclusive) exclude freight, which is shown in column 10.

^b Dried skim milk provided under this allocation is available without cost except for ocean freight, which is charged to country allocations at the average cost of 2 cents per pound. These freight costs are included in columns 10 and 11.

^c Chemotherapy for tuberculosis.

^a Includes environmental sanitation.

^e Includes \$9,000 for typhus control.

^f Includes chemotherapy for tuberculosis: India, \$3,600; Pakistan, 5,000.

* Includes reimbursement to WHO of the cost of international project personnel: MCW—India, \$11,000. BCG—Cambodia, \$1,375; Pakistan, \$1,785; Iran, \$4,000.

** Reimbursement to WHO of the cost of international project personnel.

TABLE V

Assistance approved by the Executive Board, from 1947 to the end of October 1956, by area, country and type of programme
(in thousands of US dollars)

	Disease control					Nutrition					Grand total of all programme allocations (13)		
	Maternal and child welfare ^a (1)	Malaria eradication and control and DDT production ^b (2)	TB control including BCG vaccination (3)	Yaws, bejel, syphilis control (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other disease control ^c (7)	Sub-total, disease control (8)	Long-range feeding ^a (9)	Milk and food conservation (10)		Emergency aid ^a (11)	Freight (12)
AFRICA													
Algeria (French Depts. of)	—	—	^d	—	19.5	—	—	19.5	—	—	—	2.0	21.5
Basutoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.9	20.9	—	—	—	2.1	23.0
Bechuanaland	—	—	—	35.0	—	—	16.6	51.6	—	—	—	5.0	56.6
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169.5	—	—	24.7	194.2
Central African Federation :													
Northern Rhodesia	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	39.5
Nyasaland	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	61.6
Southern Rhodesia	—	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	—	—	—	2.2	24.2
French Equatorial Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	196.0	—	196.0	44.8	—	—	36.5	277.3
French West Africa	—	—	—	187.0	—	630.0	—	817.0	6.6	—	—	155.4	979.0
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland ...	—	1,768.4	—	—	—	—	—	1,768.4	—	—	—	177.4	1,945.8
Gambia	12.8	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	20.0	2.2	—	—	14.6	49.6
Gold Coast	22.5	—	—	74.0	—	44.0	—	118.0	—	—	—	15.9	156.4
Kenya	185.5	59.0	123.0	—	—	—	—	182.0	—	—	—	57.2	424.7
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	—	49.0	—	—	—	—	—	49.0	—	—	—	4.6	53.6
Liberia	—	166.6	—	154.6	—	—	—	321.2	—	—	—	31.1	352.3
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	3.2	—	—	—	0.4	3.6
Morocco	—	—	281.6	265.0	374.8	—	—	921.4	—	—	—	62.3	983.7
Nigeria, Federation of ...	14.6	220.1	5.5	569.6	—	281.0	—	1,076.2	3.5	50.0	—	122.9	1,267.2
Sierra Leone	19.5	—	—	58.0	—	—	—	58.0	—	—	—	9.0	86.5
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	3.4	4.6
Tanganyika under British administration	52.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.0	56.0	135.4
Togoland under French administration	—	—	—	45.0	—	—	—	45.0	—	—	—	4.5	49.5
Tunisia	—	—	135.5	—	138.7	—	—	274.2	—	—	—	23.4	297.6
Uganda	20.0	—	—	—	—	39.5	—	39.5	—	—	—	5.5	65.0
Zanzibar	9.5	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	1.5	16.0
Regional	—	—	41.0	—	—	—	—	41.0	—	—	—	2.8	43.8
AREA TOTALS	427.7	2,290.1	586.6	1,388.2	533.0	1,210.5	40.7	6,049.1	227.8	50.0	27.0	830.6	7,612.2

TABLE V (continued)

	Disease control					Nutrition					Grand total of all programme allocations (13)		
	Maternal and child welfare ^a (1)	Malaria eradication and DDT ^b production (2)	TB control including BCG vaccination (3)	Yaws, bejel, syphilis control (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other disease control ^c (7)	Sub-total, disease control (8)	Long-range feeding ^a (9)	Milk and food conservation (10)		Emergency aid ^a (11)	Freight (12)
ASIA													
Afghanistan	367.0	276.2 ^b	—	—	—	—	20.0 ^a	296.2	—	—	—	80.1	743.3
Brunei	24.6	—	7.5	—	—	—	—	7.5	—	—	—	0.9	33.0
Burma	1,051.7	895.0	206.9	—	—	20.0	1.1	1,123.0	24.6	—	12.4	370.9	2,582.6
Cambodia	24.0	—	57.6	—	—	—	—	57.6	—	—	—	5.4	87.0
Ceylon	326.2	438.5 ^b	126.6	—	—	—	—	565.1	—	135.0	—	121.6	1,147.9
China-Taiwan	170.5	—	178.6	87.8	631.3	—	27.0 ^a	924.7	50.5	—	—	295.0	1,440.7
China-Mainland	441.7	—	33.7	—	—	—	—	33.7	—	—	1,242.2	191.9	1,909.5
Fiji	—	—	—	22.0	—	—	—	22.0	—	—	—	2.1	24.1
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	0.6	6.6
Hong Kong	129.1	—	56.1	—	—	—	6.1	62.2	—	—	—	27.8	219.1
India	5,430.5	1,159.1 ^b	1,790.0	140.0	—	—	850.0 ^c	3,939.1	132.4	447.0	2,884.0	2,138.1	14,971.1
Indonesia	1,970.6	—	306.8	2,965.6	17.0	—	—	3,289.4	271.0	358.0	17.4	922.5	6,828.9
Japan	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292.5	—	580.7	455.8	1,398.8
Korea	45.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169.4	3,123.0	5,338.2
Malaya, Federation of	173.7	—	40.3	23.0	—	—	—	63.3	—	—	—	17.3	254.3
Maldives Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.2	1.0	15.2
New Hebrides	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	0.5	6.5
North Borneo	120.7	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	—	—	—	22.2	171.7
Pakistan	893.4	1,311.8 ^b	852.8	—	—	—	545.0 ^a	2,709.6	104.9	—	845.0	529.7	5,082.6
Philippines	1,031.0	—	225.3	268.0	—	22.0	33.0	548.3	534.9	—	123.5	576.1	2,813.8
Sarawak	60.5	—	21.4	—	—	—	—	21.4	1.3	—	—	86.1	169.3
Singapore	59.7	—	10.3	—	—	—	—	10.3	—	—	—	16.9	86.9
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	12.2	—	1.8	—	14.0	—	—	—	1.4	15.4
Thailand	659.8	44.3	214.9	861.5	—	8.0	—	1,128.7	70.9	—	—	198.3	2,057.7
Viet-Nam	80.4	—	51.5	—	—	—	—	51.5	—	—	83.3	38.7	253.9
West New Guinea	3.6	58.0	2.8	28.0	—	—	—	88.8	1.8	—	—	14.9	109.1
Western Samoa under New Zealand administration	—	—	—	8.0	—	—	—	8.0	—	—	—	0.8	8.8
Regional	—	—	99.8	—	—	—	—	99.8	—	—	—	—	99.8
AREA TOTALS	13,134.3	4,211.7	4,282.9	4,428.1	648.3	51.8	1,482.2	15,105.0	1,484.8	940.0	7,972.1	9,239.6	47,875.8
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN													
Aden	30.0	—	7.3	—	—	—	—	7.3	—	—	—	3.3	40.6
British Somaliland	—	14.6	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	—	—	—	1.5	16.1
Egypt	342.4	351.2 ^b	293.7	—	19.0	—	—	663.9	—	240.0	200.0	144.1	1,590.4
Ethiopia	72.6	26.0	134.0	77.0	—	23.0	—	260.0	13.7	—	—	30.0	376.3
Iran	208.5	2,030.0	318.0	34.0	—	—	—	2,382.0	24.5	418.0	—	337.6	3,370.6
Iraq	129.7	329.4	79.3	112.4	—	—	—	521.1	195.0	246.1	33.6	236.3	1,362.3
Israel	206.0	—	85.3	—	—	—	—	85.3	89.2	300.0	326.9	101.6	1,109.0

Jordan	57.6	66.0	58.1	—	—	—	124.1	*	—	882.0	191.7	1,255.4
Lebanon	51.0	32.0	22.1	—	—	—	54.1	—	—	—	8.3	113.4
Libya	83.6	—	92.7	—	—	—	92.7	85.8	—	—	58.0	320.1
Somaland under Italian administration	—	81.7	—	—	—	—	81.7	—	—	—	8.2	89.9
Sudan	30.5	31.0	41.7	—	—	—	72.7	—	—	—	8.6	111.8
Syria	105.8	349.0	49.5	—	—	40.0	490.7	—	500.0	—	103.2	1,199.7
Turkey	114.4	1,001.0	199.4	6.9	—	—	1,207.3	79.3	255.0	44.2	206.0	1,906.2
Palestine refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,726.7	1,761.7	16,488.4
Regional	—	—	46.6	—	—	—	46.6	—	—	—	—	46.6
AREA TOTAL	1,432.1	4,311.9	1,427.7	275.6	25.9	40.0	6,104.1	487.5	1,959.1	16,213.4	3,200.6	29,396.8
EUROPE												
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289.5	35.1	324.6
Austria	73.4	—	188.1	—	—	22.7*	210.8	—	130.0	5,759.5	734.1	6,907.8
Bulgaria	63.9	139.0	273.6	36.8	—	57.7*	507.1	—	0.5	4,348.9	595.5	5,515.9
Czechoslovakia	71.9	—	495.7	83.4	—	19.7*	598.8	—	385.5	3,983.4	583.3	5,622.9
Finland	60.3	—	137.8	27.4	—	—	165.2	—	352.3	1,299.8	214.5	2,092.1
France	525.5	12.8	433.0	—	—	28.4*	474.2	—	558.3	909.1	260.2	2,727.3
Germany	27.9	—	118.1	—	—	—	118.1	—	—	2,567.8	320.7	3,034.5
Greece	246.8	—	311.6	10.7	—	—	322.3	75.0	134.1	8,036.6	1,028.0	9,842.8
Hungary	—	75.9	88.0	18.0	—	—	181.9	—	999.2	1,644.7	213.0	2,039.6
Italy	108.2	—	55.6	77.9	—	1.9	135.4	100.0	135.5	15,692.9	2,044.5	19,080.2
Malta	—	—	14.0	—	—	—	14.0	—	970.5	8.0	17.3	174.8
Poland	800.3	26.3	1,053.5	299.6	—	443.5 ^b	1,822.9	—	—	13,370.6	1,997.2	18,961.5
Portugal	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	55.0
Romania	92.3	177.4	86.0	—	17.8	—	263.4	—	—	6,058.9	776.6	7,191.2
Spain	109.5	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	—	565.0	—	67.6	759.9
Yugoslavia	1,624.0	182.3	475.5	364.8	10.0	544.2 ^c	1,576.8	265.0	1,511.5	11,321.6	1,904.4	18,203.3
AREA TOTALS	3,854.0	613.7	3,730.5	918.6	27.8	1,118.1	6,408.7	440.0	5,742.4	75,291.3	10,797.0	102,533.4
THE AMERICAS												
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	44.9	50.1
Barbados	24.8	—	10.2	16.0	—	—	26.2	—	—	—	4.7	55.7
Bolivia	97.7	114.8 ^b	—	—	—	—	114.8	60.4	179.0	—	102.4	554.3
Brazil	501.4	—	—	—	—	30.3	30.3	889.0	630.0	519.1	1,059.7	3,629.5
British Guiana	—	—	12.7	—	—	—	12.7	23.2	—	—	30.2	66.1
British Honduras	—	39.8	3.2	—	—	—	43.0	41.9	—	—	19.8	104.7
British Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	3.4	3.4
Chile	201.3	—	40.3	—	—	388.5 ^c	428.8	81.1	400.0	—	180.6	1,291.8
Colombia	149.5	147.8	135.7	—	—	105.0 ^a	388.5	60.2	160.0	—	252.0	1,010.2
Costa Rica	—	75.5	42.3	—	—	—	117.8	128.5	78.9	—	39.2	364.4
Dominica	—	6.0	—	9.0	—	—	15.0	3.0	—	—	24.5	42.5
Dominican Republic	9.1	191.4	—	—	—	—	191.4	—	—	—	19.9	220.4
Ecuador	98.1	251.8	345.9	—	—	—	597.7	—	160.0	233.8	132.5	1,247.1
El Salvador	47.3	424.2	31.1	—	—	—	455.3	103.6	155.0	37.6	136.9	935.7
French Guiana (Dept. of France)	11.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.7	22.1
Grenada	—	28.1	2.5	9.0	—	—	39.6	2.9	—	—	23.5	66.0

TABLE V (continued)

	Disease control					Nutrition					Grand total of all programme allocations (13)		
	Maternal and child welfare ^a (1)	Malaria eradication and control and DDT production ^b (2)	TB control including BCG vaccination (3)	Yaws, bejel, syphilis control (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other disease control ^c (7)	Sub-total, disease control (8)	Long-range feeding ^a (9)	Milk and food conservation (10)		Emergency aid ^a (11)	Freight (12)
THE AMERICAS (continued)													
Guatemala	44.4	392.3	29.1	—	—	—	—	421.4	110.9	230.0	—	179.8	986.5
Haiti	5.4	309.6	—	580.0	—	—	—	889.6	—	—	43.3	153.4	1,091.7
Honduras	67.8	301.0	18.4	—	—	—	—	319.4	86.7	200.0	—	113.7	787.6
Jamaica	—	35.2	97.8	—	—	—	—	133.0	0.9	—	—	143.9	277.8
Mexico	188.8	2,395.0	57.8	—	—	—	—	2,452.8	62.0	375.0	—	417.6	3,496.2
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	10.0	11.2
Nicaragua	26.1	381.5	—	—	—	—	—	381.5	82.1	107.0	—	72.7	669.4
Panama	59.6	134.4	—	—	—	—	—	134.4	86.5	—	—	51.9	332.4
Paraguay	111.2	180.9	76.7	—	—	18.5	—	276.1	14.4	—	—	119.9	521.6
Peru	249.1	183.8 ^b	41.5	—	—	—	102.7 ¹	328.0	247.4	—	—	368.5	1,193.0
St. Kitts	20.0	—	6.4	5.1	—	—	—	11.5	6.1	—	—	35.1	72.7
St. Lucia	—	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	32.8	2.6	—	—	13.7	49.1
St. Vincent	—	—	—	10.9	—	—	—	10.9	2.5	—	—	21.2	34.6
Surinam	—	57.3	8.2	—	—	—	—	65.5	6.0	—	—	45.3	116.8
Trinidad and Tobago	—	103.3	34.1	12.5	—	—	—	149.9	9.1	—	—	51.7	210.7
Uruguay	148.4	—	14.9	—	—	—	—	14.9	—	—	—	17.0	180.3
AREA TOTALS	2,061.4	5,786.5	1,008.8	642.5	—	18.5	626.5	8,082.8	2,142.4	2,674.9	833.8	3,900.3	19,695.6
ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION													
Group training courses ...	542.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	552.5
Calcutta Training Centre (fellowships)	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
WHO regional BCG advisers	—	—	27.7	—	—	—	—	27.7	—	—	—	—	27.7
Tuberculosis Research Organization	—	—	60.8	—	—	—	—	60.8	—	—	—	—	60.8
International Children's Centre, Paris	2,778.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,778.5
Food for testing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105.0	—	—	105.0
INTER-AREA TOTALS	3,371.0	—	88.5	—	—	—	—	88.5	—	115.0	—	—	3,574.5
GRAND TOTAL, PROGRAMME AID	24,280.5	17,213.9	11,125.0	7,653.0	1,235.0	1,303.8	3,307.5	41,838.2	4,782.5	11,481.4	100,337.6	27,968.1	210,688.3
Unprogrammed ^m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,791.5
GRAND TOTAL, PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS												212,479.8	

^a UNICEF has allocated to these programmes large quantities of skim milk powder from United States surplus stocks, provided to UNICEF free of cost or at token prices, UNICEF paying the ocean freight charges which average 2 cents per pound. The freight costs are shown in column 12.

Where the entire quantity of dried milk allocated to a feeding programme has been free of cost except for ocean freight, an "a" has been shown in column 9 in lieu of the usual allocation amount.

^b Includes typhus control as follows: Afghanistan, \$34,300; Pakistan, \$34,400; Bolivia, \$52,800; Peru, \$99,500.

Includes DDT production as follows: Ceylon, \$250,000; India, \$500,000; Pakistan, \$250,000; Egypt, \$250,000.

^c Includes immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, smallpox, tetanus, cholera, etc.; production of sera and vaccine, production of penicillin, control of mycosis and brucellosis.

^d \$278,000 allocated to France was used for a BCG vaccination campaign in Algeria from 1949 to 1952.

^e Vaccine production.

^f Penicillin production.

^g Penicillin production \$525,000; diphtheria toxoid serum production \$20,000.

^h Includes \$334,900 for blood plasma and vaccine production.

ⁱ Includes \$184,400 for penicillin production and \$198,100 for blood plasma and vaccine production.

^j Includes \$300,900 for penicillin production.

^k Includes \$15,000 for vaccine production.

^l Includes \$45,000 for vaccine production.

^m Unprogrammed balances of allocations total \$1,791,500, including Asia \$1,713,900; Europe \$400; the Americas \$53,400; more than one region \$23,800.

TABLE
Assistance approved by Executive Board, from 1947 to
(in thousands)

1947-1950						
	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>More than one region</i>
A. LONG-RANGE AID						
1. Maternal and child welfare	—	3,732.1	54.0	2,406.5	682.1	1,542.5
2. Disease control :						
(i) Insect-borne diseases :						
Malaria	—	249.3	—	613.7	597.7	—
Other	—	—	—	—	135.3	—
(ii) Production :						
Insecticides	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antibiotics	—	850.0	—	—	—	—
Sera and vaccine	—	—	—	592.1	—	—
(iii) Bejel, yaws, VD	—	1,667.5	112.4	861.7	320.0	—
(iv) BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination	378.7	620.3	383.8	1,766.1	342.2	48.2
(v) Other tuberculosis control	—	896.9	—	1,946.5	82.6	6.5
(vi) Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vii) Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
(viii) Other diseases	—	33.1	—	270.4	234.6	—
SUB-TOTAL, DISEASE CONTROL	378.7	4,317.1	496.2	6,050.5	1,712.4	54.7
3. Child nutrition :						
(i) Long-range feeding	—	1,156.0	—	—	639.4	—
(ii) Milk and food conservation	—	—	—	3,776.8	135.0	—
SUB-TOTAL, CHILD NUTRITION	—	1,156.0	—	3,776.8	774.4	—
TOTAL, LONG-RANGE AID	378.7	9,205.2	550.2	12,233.8	3,168.9	1,597.2
B. EMERGENCY AID						
(i) Feeding	—	1,469.2	9,684.3	65,526.4	140.9	—
(ii) Raw materials (clothing, shoes, blankets, etc.)	—	764.6	450.5	6,339.7	79.3	—
(iii) Miscellaneous	—	189.0	774.8	2,005.7	13.6	—
TOTAL, EMERGENCY AID	—	2,422.8	10,909.6	73,871.8	233.8	—
SUB-TOTAL (A and B)	378.7	11,628.0	11,459.8	86,105.6	3,402.7	1,597.2
C. FREIGHT	—	1,293.0	1,336.4	10,182.0	368.6	—
TOTAL, LONG-RANGE AND EMERGENCY AID, INCLUDING FREIGHT	378.7	12,921.0	12,796.2	96,287.6	3,771.3	1,597.2

VI

the end of October 1956, by area and type of programme
of US dollars)

1951-October 1946								1947 to end of October 1956 Grand Total
Sub-total	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	More than one region	Sub-total	
8,417.2	427.7	9,402.2	1,378.1	1,447.5	1,379.3	1,828.5	15,863.3	24,280.5
1,460.7	2,290.1	2,893.7	4,061.9	—	5,036.5	—	14,282.2	15,742.9
135.3	—	68.7	—	—	17.0	—	85.7	221.0
—	—	1,000.0	250.0	—	—	—	1,250.0	1,250.0
850.0	—	525.0	—	184.4	300.9	—	1,010.3	1,860.3
592.1	—	67.0	—	69.3	60.0	—	196.3	788.4
2,961.6	1,388.2	2,760.6	163.2	56.9	322.5	—	4,691.4	7,653.0
3,539.3	5.5	2,650.5	1,043.9	4.6	503.8	33.8	4,242.1	7,781.4
2,932.5	202.4	115.2	—	13.3	80.2	—	411.1	3,343.6
—	533.0	648.3	25.9	27.8	—	—	1,235.0	1,235.0
—	1,210.5	51.8	23.0	—	18.5	—	1,303.8	1,303.8
538.1	40.7	7.1	40.0	1.9	31.0	—	120.7	658.8
13,009.6	5,670.4	10,787.9	5,607.9	358.2	6,370.4	33.8	28,828.6	41,838.2
1,795.4	227.8	328.8	487.5	440.0	1,503.0	—	2,987.1	4,782.5
3,911.8	50.0	940.0	1,959.1	1,965.6	2,539.9	115.0	7,569.6	11,481.4
5,707.2	277.8	1,268.8	2,446.6	2,405.6	4,042.9	115.0	10,556.7	16,263.9
27,134.0	6,375.9	21,458.9	9,432.6	4,211.3	11,792.6	1,977.3	55,248.6	82,382.6
76,820.8	27.0	4,169.7	4,160.0	989.8	560.7	—	9,907.2	86,728.0
7,634.1	—	1,126.1	320.8	416.1	—	—	1,863.0	9,497.1
2,983.1	—	253.5	823.0	13.6	39.3	—	1,129.4	4,112.5
87,438.0	27.0	5,549.3	5,303.8	1,419.5	600.0	—	12,899.6	100,337.6
114,572.0	6,402.9	27,008.2	14,736.4	5,630.8	12,392.6	1,977.3	68,148.2	182,720.2
13,180.0	830.6	7,946.6	1,864.2	615.0	3,531.7	—	14,788.1	27,968.1
127,752.0	7,233.5	34,954.8	16,600.6	6,245.8	15,924.3	1,977.3	82,936.3	210,688.3
					Unprogrammed *			1,791.5
					Insurance reserve			200.0
					Operational services			10,538.9
					Administration			13,784.5
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS								237,003.2

* Unprogrammed : Asia, \$1,713,900; Europe, \$400; the Americas, \$53,400; more than one region, \$23,800; total, \$1,791,500.

TABLE VII

Governmental contributions and pledges for 1956

as of 2 November 1956

	\$		\$
Afghanistan	6,000	Jordan	1,401
Antigua	117	Korea	2,000
Argentina	48,387	Lebanon	4,615
Australia	448,000	Libya	2,000
Austria	30,769	Luxembourg	3,000
Belgium	160,000	Malaya, Federation of	24,500
Bolivia	15,000	Mexico	300,000
Brazil	324,910	Monaco	857
Brunei	1,625	Morocco	2,429
Burma	56,000	Netherlands	78,947
Cambodia	2,015	New Zealand	210,000
Canada	662,072	Nicaragua	10,000
Ceylon	14,726	North Borneo	655
Chile	55,000	Norway	67,200
Colombia	285,000	Pakistan	75,534
Costa Rica	10,000	Paraguay	5,000
Czechoslovakia	34,722	Peru	82,051
Denmark	72,400	Philippines	45,000
Dominican Republic	20,000	Poland	40,000
Ecuador	1,000	Saar	28,571
Egypt	55,247	Singapore	3,267
Ethiopia	8,000	Spain	33,376
Finland	21,739	Sudan	10,000
France	785,714	Sweden	193,050
Germany	285,714	Switzerland	234,000
Greece	12,069	Syria	7,000
Grenada	583	Thailand	236,409
Guatemala	20,000	Trinidad and Tobago	7,000
Haiti	10,000	Turkey	107,143
Honduras	20,000	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	500,000
Hong Kong	3,500	United Kingdom	560,000
Iceland	6,139	United States of America	9,700,000
India	335,781	Vatican State	1,000
Indonesia	110,000	Viet-Nam	981
Iran	200,000	Yugoslavia	200,000
Iraq	56,000		
Israel	27,778		
Japan	99,931		
		TOTAL	17,082,924

TABLE VIII

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in 1956 (March, October and December sessions and mail polls), and cumulative from inception to end of 1956

(in US dollars)

(1)	Allocations cumulative 1947/1955 (2)	Action taken by Board in 1956				Allocations cumulative through 1956 * (6)
		Allocations to cover		Allocations returned (5)		
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
Africa	5,622,724	2,272,100	—	282,612	7,612,212	
Asia	42,851,454	5,648,510	1,477,000	387,212	49,589,752	
Eastern Mediterranean	24,992,536	4,603,900	110,000	199,647	29,506,789	
Europe	101,661,971	900,000	700,000	28,135	103,233,836	
The Americas	16,830,080	3,121,100	—	202,203	19,748,977	
Assistance benefiting more than one region	3,224,852	375,000	—	1,581	3,598,271	
TOTAL	195,183,617	16,920,610	2,287,000	1,101,390	213,289,837	
Other assistance :						
Freight	200,000	—	—	—	200,000	
Operational services	8,906,730	1,654,270	—	22,058	10,538,942	
Administration	12,296,465	1,502,660	—	14,627	13,784,498	
TOTAL	21,403,195	3,156,930	—	36,685	24,523,440	
GRAND TOTAL	216,586,812	22,364,540	—	1,138,075	237,813,277	

* Equals sums of columns 2 plus 3 plus 4 minus 5.

TABLE IX

UNICEF allocations : Approved in 1956 (March, October and December sessions, June and July mail polls),
by area and type of programme

(in US dollars)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Inter-regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE	150,500	2,569,500	33,000	155,000	250,700	275,000	3,433,700	17.9
DISEASE CONTROL	2,034,000	2,298,910	3,672,900	—	1,628,900	—	9,634,710	50.1
Malaria eradication and control	427,000	627,400	3,404,000	—	1,578,100	—	6,036,500	31.4
BCG vaccination and other								
TB control	210,000	345,410	140,300	—	27,000	—	722,710	3.8
Yaws, bejel, VD control	293,000	1,274,100	121,000	—	23,800	—	1,711,900	8.9
Trachoma control	170,000	15,000	7,600	—	—	—	192,600	1.0
Leprosy control	934,000	37,000	—	—	—	—	971,000	5.0
NUTRITION	87,600	780,100	898,000	745,000	1,241,500	100,000	3,852,200	20.1
Food conservation	—	280,000	777,000	745,000	265,000	100,000	2,167,000	11.3
Long-range feeding	87,600	500,100	121,000	—	976,500	—	1,685,200	8.8
TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID	2,272,100	5,648,510	4,603,900	900,000	3,121,100	375,000	16,920,610	88.1
PER CENT (of total programme aid)	11.8	—29.4	24.0	4.7	16.2	2.0		
EMERGENCY AID							2,287,000	11.9
GRAND TOTAL, PROGRAMME AID							19,207,610	100.0
ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL SERVICES FOR 1957							1,654,270	
ESTIMATED ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR 1957							1,502,660	
GRAND TOTAL, ALLOCATIONS							22,364,540	

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