UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
EXECUTIVE BOARD
PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD MEETING
Held at Lake Success, New York
on Tuesday, 28 November 1950, at 3 p.m.

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Other questions.

Chairmen: Dr. RAJCHMAN Poland

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Members:

Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA
Mr. SHANN
Mr. CAMPOS
Mr. MECHTCHENKOV
Mrs. SINCLAIR
Mr. TSAO
Mr. POBLEDO
Mr. NOSEK
Mrs. WRIGHT
Mr. CORREA
Mr. AMANRICH
Mr. LAMBROS
Mr. KHALIDY
Baron Van LYNDEN
Mr. WEIR
Mr. HANCOE
Mr. CABADA
Mr. WOLLIN
Mr. LINDF
Mr. STADNIK
Mr. HAHN
Mr. CHECHETKIN
Mr. LEDWARD
Miss LENROOT
Mr. BLEIC

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Miss RIEGelman
Mr. AYKROYD
Mr. ARNALDO

Dr. ELLIOT
Dr. KAUl
Dr. MACPHERSON

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
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Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
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Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Yugoslavia

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)

Also present:
Continuation of the general discussion

The CHAIRMAN announced that the representatives of the FAO and ILO wished to comment on the report of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/R.124, E/ICEF/R.124/Add.1).

Mr. AKROYD (Food and Agriculture Organization) speaking with particular reference to sub-paragraph (m) of paragraph 23 of the Programme Committee's report, which called for a careful analysis of the effect of UNICEF distribution of skim milk for supplementary feeding programmes in countries which were normally importers of milk, said he would comment on that form of child feeding since it concerned both UNICEF and the FAO.

Nutrition was a most important factor in the health of children, and a large proportion of the children of the world were undernourished or ill-nourished. In African countries where milk for children who had just been weaned hardly existed or did not exist at all, those children were subject to certain diseases. The problem was one of concern to UNICEF, the FAO and the WHO.

/The first
The first thought was naturally to distribute to undernourished children foods with a high nutritional value such as powdered milk, a product of which there was an excess on the world market. Experience had shown that with a daily ration of powdered skim milk, the general condition of children could be substantially improved. However, the quantity of surplus products available in the world was not enough to feed all children whose diet was unsatisfactory and, moreover, millions of dollars would be needed to finance supplementary child feeding programmes in which imported foods figured prominently. In view of the economic situation, the under-developed countries were hardly likely to agree to incorporate permanently in their child welfare programmes imported food products such as powdered milk.

Yet it seemed particularly urgent that such surplus food products should be distributed to human beings and particularly to children, if it was remembered that otherwise the food would either be wasted or used to feed cattle. The FAO had instructed a special committee to study the question of using those surplus food products, obviously a complicated and difficult problem.

He then examined in greater detail the problem of child feeding within the scope of the UNICEF and FAO programmes. Although UNICEF was paying greater attention to certain activities for improving child health, it was still carrying out a large number of programmes for improving child feeding. The policy was to supply skim milk to countries which needed it.

The FAO did not think that such feeding programmes could in themselves constitute a point of departure for national programmes for improving child feeding. Their effects, however admirable, were only temporary. Governments should be helped to establish national programmes which they would carry on alone and which would make it possible to achieve lasting progress in child feeding. Before such programmes could be put into effect, local production of the necessary foodstuffs had to be increased. Moreover, although it was important that those foodstuffs should then be distributed to maternity and child welfare centres or school canteens, it was still more important to teach mothers to use the available resources to feed their children better at home.

Such activities were the work of the FAO. It was helping countries to improve their agriculture so that the people should be better nourished, and it was proceeding to put into effect, with special co-operation from UNICEF, a milk conservation project. FAO activities of that nature covered the whole world.
world and would grow in scope when the expanded Technical Assistance Programme for economic development was applied.

School feeding programmes were most important. The distribution of imported foodstuffs was a starting point for the preparation of such programmes, which should attract the attention of governments and encourage them to continue and to develop school feeding. Still, one day the imported foodstuffs would be replaced by domestic foods. In some cases that would demand much effort. In countries where it was impossible to develop the dairy industry speedily, an attempt would have to be made to increase production of other foodstuffs such as fish or vegetables. Research would be required so that local foodstuffs could become usable in child feeding. Training in domestic science, a question with which the FAO was dealing, should also form part of a general and co-ordinated programme of child feeding.

In the past, the relations between the FAO and UNICEF had been unofficial. However, for the purpose of the necessary co-ordination between the activities of the two organizations, precise arrangements should be made. For example, a joint group could be set up of UNICEF and FAO officials to be responsible for co-ordination between the activities of their organizations and subsequently for supervising those activities. A representative of the WHO could participate in the group's work, and there would also be arrangements for regional liaison. Whenever UNICEF received a request for assistance from a government, there would be thorough discussions in the country concerned between the officials of the FAO and UNICEF and of the government in question. Those discussions would relate not only to the feeding programme itself, the number of children to be fed, the most suitable type of meal and the staff which would have to be recruited, but also the possibility of linking the programme with the general programme, which the government might carry out with the assistance of the FAO, either out of its own resources or with the help of Technical Assistance. The other points to be considered were how much the FAO, UNICEF, and the government concerned could each contribute and how far the government would agree to be responsible for carrying out the programme.
An official familiar with feeding questions in the under-developed countries might usefully be attached to the staff of UNICEF for the purpose of liaison between UNICEF and the FAO. With regard to field work, the FAO dietitians now in Central America and Thailand could be instructed to organize and supervise the UNICEF feeding programmes. The officials in question could be given the title of UNICEF advisers on feeding questions.

Those were just a few suggestions; the FAO was anxious to collaborate with UNICEF in a sincere spirit of understanding.

Miss RIEHEIMAN (International Labour Organisation) said that the reports submitted to the Executive Board and the discussions in the Board and in the Programme Committee concerning long-term activities for children were of great interest to her organization. Since the establishment of UNICEF, the ILO had taken a special interest in activities relating to the protection of the health and welfare of women and children. The change in the policy of UNICEF activities and the proposals submitted to the Third Committee of the General Assembly for carrying out a better co-ordinated programme on behalf of children would enable the ILO to participate directly in a large number of the activities contemplated.

The ILO was better able to co-operate in several of the programmes on the meeting's agenda than in the past as for example in the work planned in Europe and in the Near and Middle East to help physically handicapped children. The ILO had secured the services of an expert in re-education who would be able early in 1951 to take part in the programme to help physically handicapped Europe in including German children. The ILO was also ready to participate in the courses for training specialists in re-education which were to take place in the United Kingdom. It proposed to send one of its officials to that course, a Finnish national who wished to specialize in re-education of handicapped children.

The ILO was also taking part in the work of the International Children's Centre. However, since the Centre's programme of activities, as noted in the Programme Committee's recommendations, would not start before 1952, the ILO would supply further particulars of its prospective participation at a later meeting of the Executive Board.

/The ILO
The ILO was considering how it could take part in the programme of maternal and child health in Asia and Latin America. Its functions would be to help to protect mothers and families through social security measures, and to settle conditions of work for the protection of young workers, not only in industrial centres but also in rural communities.

The ILO welcomed the suggestion made by several members of the Executive Board to consider what kind of co-ordinated programme could be put into effect by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. In the course of a general discussion the ILO would be able to indicate in more detail what activities it could take part in directly, in concert with the other international organizations.

Adoption of the recommendations of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/R.124, E/ICEF/R.124/Add.1)

The CHAIRMAN declared the general discussion on the report of the Programme Committee closed and invited the members of the Executive Board to examine the recommendations appearing in that document and its annex one by one. He asked the Chairman of the Programme Committee, Mrs. Sinclair, to introduce the recommendations.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said the Programme Committee's first recommendation was that the $32,500 balance of a $100,000 reserve for sending streptomycin to Europe should be returned to the general resources of the Fund.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, submitted the Committee's second recommendation, which was to return to the general reserve a sum of $30,000 which the Executive Board had allocated for a programme of raw materials for the eastern sector of Berlin.

Mr. CHECKIOTKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) asked that the recommendation should be put to the vote since they could not support it.
Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia) said that in the absence of any evidence showing the reasons for the recommendation he would be unable to vote for it.

The recommendation was adopted by 17 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that two additional allocations of $5,000 for the technical personnel who would be responsible for carrying out the BCG campaign and $240,000 for the Latin-American reserve should be added to the allocations recommended by the Committee in paragraph 15 of the report. She added that, since the adoption of the report, additional funds had been returned to the general reserve, so that the total figure of allocations, compared with the funds available, was not so disturbing as might seem at first sight.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the allocations should be considered one by one.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that the Committee's first recommendation was an allocation of $25,000 for physically handicapped children in Germany.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that the second allocation was $185,000 for Greece.

Mr. LAMBROS (Greece) said the Programme Committee had noted in its report (paragraphs 165 to 170) the urgent need for Greek children to continue to receive the benefit of UNICEF's supplementary feeding programme. He warned the Board against the danger of disregarding the needs of European countries too soon, since the Children's food position remained critical.

The recommendation for an additional allocation to Greece was adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, submitted the recommendations for an allocation of $17,000 to Israel and $500,000 to Korea.

The two recommendations were adopted.

/Mrs. SINCLAIR
Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, explained that the Committee recommended an allocation of $526,000 to assist Yugoslavia in carrying out supplementary feeding programmes until the middle of April 1951, together with a sum of $60,000 for the milk conservation project.

Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia) said that as a result of the drought in summer 1950, Yugoslavia was suffering from a serious shortage of staple foodstuffs. The Yugoslav Government, in co-operation with the UNICEF Central Co-ordinating Committee in Yugoslavia, had described the losses suffered by agriculture and had also supplied information on the condition of the children. The facts produced showed that agricultural production for 1950 was very much below that of the preceding year and that the nutritional condition of children was extremely grave. The members of the UNICEF Mission in Yugoslavia had come to the conclusion that the food programme for Yugoslav children should be continued and, if possible, stepped up. It should be noted that the supplementary feeding programme had reached its maximum in 1950. Thus, even if conditions had been normal, the interruption of the programme might have had dangerous repercussions on the general state and the health of the children. It would be extremely dangerous to break off at a time when the country was suffering from a shortage of basic foodstuffs. He hoped therefore that the Board would approve the Programme Committee's recommendation.

The recommendation was adopted.

The recommended allocations for the training courses in the United Kingdom and Sweden and for transport costs were adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, proceeding to deal with the allocation which did not appear in the report, said the Programme Committee had received a recommendation from the Executive Director of UNICEF that a sum of $85,000 should be taken from the general reserve to pay the WHO personnel who would be in charge of the BCG vaccination campaign during 1951, on the understanding that should the WHO not use the entire sum in 1951, the balance would be returned to UNICEF's general reserve. After consideration, the Programme Committee had decided to adopt that recommendation.
The CHAIRMAN invited the Director of the BCG Joint Enterprise to report on the work of the Joint Enterprise, which was to be wound up after the adoption of the recommendation.

Mr. HOLM (Director of the BCG Joint Enterprise) summarized briefly the policy followed by the Joint Enterprise in its campaign against tuberculosis. The Enterprise, the aim of which had been to assist governments to launch BCG vaccination campaigns, had drawn above all on locally recruited medical personnel. The Enterprise had taken steps to see to it that once the campaigns were over, the countries themselves would be able to continue the programmes which had been started and had left them for that purpose the medical apparatus necessary to carry out the programmes.

He added that the Joint Enterprise had sought to simplify as far as possible all the administrative formalities relating to the vaccination programme, both so far as examinations and the inspection of results had been concerned. The Enterprise had carried out an immense task, with relatively slender means, of examining and vaccinating millions of children and young persons throughout the world. The BCG vaccination programmes, which were finished in most European countries, would still continue in Africa and in the Far East in 1951.

The results obtained were due in large part to the co-operation of the WHO, which had supplied investigators and physicians whose assistance had been invaluable. It was still too soon to give statistics, but it could be affirmed already that the vaccination campaigns had been crowned with success.

He thanked the administration of UNICEF and the Executive Director for their support of the Joint Enterprise. The steps taken in the fight against tuberculosis were among the best evidence of the interest of the United Nations in protecting children throughout the world and improving the welfare of humanity.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking on behalf of the Board, congratulated the Director of the Joint Enterprise on the remarkable results obtained in the battle against tuberculosis; those results were due in large part to the competence and initiative of the Director.

/Mr. LINDT
Mr. LINDT (Switzerland) paid tribute to the achievements of the Joint Enterprise. He was pleased to note that the Administration of UNICEF and the World Health Organization had been able to reach agreement with a view to continuing the BCG vaccination programme, and hoped that the work undertaken could be continued by means of close collaboration between the Danish Government and the Director and officials of the Joint Enterprise, within the scope of the activities of the World Health Organization.

Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark) assured the Board of her Government's interest in the BCG vaccination campaigns; she regretted, however, that she had not received precise instructions from her Government as regards future programmes.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) paid a tribute to the generosity with which the Scandinavian countries had contributed to the programme, as well as to the efforts put forth by the Scandinavian partners of the Joint Enterprise. He shared Mr. Lindt's hope that it would be found possible to continue the BCG vaccination campaigns, since many countries had not yet been able to profit by those campaigns, though anxious to do so.

Mr. PATE (Executive Director, UNICEF) congratulated Dr. Holm on the work he had accomplished; there had always been close co-operation between the Joint Enterprise and UNICEF, and remarkable results had been achieved without a rise in operational costs.

Dr. ELIOT (World Health Organization) recalled that she had already expressed her organization's gratitude for the work accomplished. The World Health Organization had already sent a letter to the Danish Government asking it to continue its participation in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, and pointing out that such assistance would be all the more necessary as the Joint Enterprise was about to go out of existence.

/She assured
She assured the Board that the World Health Organization would be glad to avail itself of the collaboration of Dr. Holm and his colleagues in continuing to carry out the programme against tuberculosis.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, invited the Board to consider the allocation of the sum of $840,000 to the Latin American countries, as requested by Brazil. That sum would be deducted from the available reserve of $925,000.

Mr. LAMBROS (Greece) said he had no objection to the proposal, particularly since the Brazilian request was an entirely disinterested one. But the sum recommended was very large compared with the present state of UNICEF's resources. Moreover, the needs to be met were not limited to one region of the world, but were common to all. Although resolution 318 (IV) of the General Assembly approved the extension of programmes to areas outside Europe, Europe's needs must not be ignored. Greece, for example, had been at war until 1949, for nine years. The needs of the Middle East must also be taken into consideration; the representative of Iraq had remarked the day before that that area had been more or less relegated to the background. Perhaps Europe and the Middle East should be treated as a single region.

The purpose of his remarks, he said, was simply to point out that needs existed in different parts of the world at the same time.

Mr. CAMPOS (Brazil) said the number of children who were to benefit from the allocation to Latin America was very great, amounting to 72 million. The three million Greek children in need of assistance had not been neglected, since that allocation had been approved. So far as the Middle East was concerned,
he had always favoured the allocation of a large part of the available funds to that region. He had not suggested a further allocation at the present time, because a substantial sum had already been allocated to that area: 12 million dollars, a much larger amount than that contemplated for Latin America.

Miss LENROOT (United States of America) said that when the question had been discussed by the Programme Committee that morning, her delegation had abstained in the vote, considering the proposed allocation too large and feeling that the financial situation had not been properly analysed. Accordingly, her delegation, while it would vote in favour of the proposed allocation, did so subject to the stipulation that a thorough analysis should be prepared before the Board's January session.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) mentioned that his delegation had also abstained in the vote on the item at the meeting of the Programme Committee. The distribution of funds among the different regions was a very difficult matter. If the division was not entirely perfect at first, it would be unfair to blame the Committee. For that reason the United Kingdom would vote in favour of the recommendation.

He associated himself with the reservations made by the representative of Greece as regards the absence of an allocation for the Middle East. He regretted that it had not been possible for UNICEF to meet the requests submitted to it by Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, and expressed the hope that the Administration would take those requests into consideration before the next meeting.

Mr. LINDT (Switzerland) was in favour of the recommendation, since he thought that the sums allotted to Latin America had been insufficient in the past. He hoped that the less favoured countries would submit requests in accordance with their needs.
Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) associated himself with the remarks of the United Kingdom representative with respect to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. He hoped that the Board would give effect to the requests of those countries. Latin America had, in his opinion, a right to receive the proposed sum. He thanked the representative of Brazil for speaking of the solidarity between the countries of Latin America and those of the Middle East. That solidarity was even stronger since both regions had long felt themselves neglected by comparison with the rest of the world.

Mr. PLEIČ (Yugoslavia) referring to his earlier statements concerning his country's wish that the aid should be extended to other areas, said he hoped that UNICEF would be able to obtain the necessary credits and would approve the allocation recommended for Latin America. He would therefore vote in favour of the recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that since there were no objections, the recommendation for the allocation of $840,000 to Latin America was adopted.

Mrs. SINCIAIR (Chairman, Programme Committee) presented to the Board the Committee's recommendations for the apportionment of funds among the different countries.

The first recommendation, for Burma, was for the apportionment of $57,000 for maternal and child health, $13,000 for the campaign against tuberculosis, and $33,000 for drugs and diet supplements.

U KYA BU (Burma) expressed his country's gratitude for the aid it had received from UNICEF. During the past two and a half years Burma had received a total allocation of $229,000, which had made it possible to initiate an antituberculosis campaign and to restore a part of the maternal and child health services destroyed during the war. But Burma still had vital needs, and was therefore deeply grateful to the Administration for recommending a further amount of $103,000 to help to satisfy those needs.

/He thanked
He thanked the Board for its sympathetic consideration and said that for its part, Burma had endeavoured to assist UNICEF to the full extent of its ability. He hoped that the National Committee for the United Nations Appeal for Children, established two months before in Burma, would be able to contribute to the great work of UNICEF. Moreover, the Government of Burma was contemplating a contribution to UNICEF; the representative of Burma would make a further statement on that subject later.

The CHAIRMAN stated that since there were no objections, the recommendation for the allocation of $103,000 to Burma was adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Chairman, Programme Committee) then presented the Committee's recommendations regarding allocations to Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

The CHAIRMAN invited consideration of the recommendations one by one. The recommendations were adopted.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Chairman, Programme Committee) presented the Committee's recommendations concerning allocations to the countries of Latin America (Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Paraguay).

Mr. CORREA (Ecuador) pointed out that in addition to the sum of $75,000 requested for the campaign against tuberculosis, his country had asked for $40,000 in respect of the employment of international technical personnel. A request to that effect had been referred to the World Health Organization and his Government was awaiting a reply.

Dr. ELIOT (World Health Organization) explained that the WHO had approved the request in so far as it related to technical matters and had submitted it to the Technical Assistance Board. If no objection was raised, it would be three weeks before the request could be definitively approved.
Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) pointed out, with regard to Jamaica, that the requests addressed to UNICEF had been for sums far in excess of those recommended by the Administration. The sending of an observation group to Ecuador merely represented a fraction of the original programme for which the Government of Jamaica and the Colonial Development Office had already appropriated large funds. He enquired what the Administration proposed to do.

Mr. HEYWARD (Deputy Director of UNICEF) stated that it had not been possible to make a detailed study of those requirements, but that the Administration would deal with the matter before the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) hoped that the Administration would, in its study, allow for the fact that the programme was already at an advanced stage.

The allocations recommended were adopted.

Mrs. SINCIAIR (Chairman of the Programme Committee) submitted the recommendations concerning the Middle East. The Committee recommended, firstly, to transfer the $350,000 available from the BCG programmes in Europe to the BCG campaigns in the Middle East and, secondly, to grant to Iran and Iraq assistance for BCG campaigns (E/ICEF/R.124, page 48). The two recommendations were adopted.

It was suggested that, since, under the new procedure, any allocation for BCG programmes in a country would be submitted to the Council, it was no longer necessary to obtain the approval of the Board before a country became entitled to receive such assistance.

The suggestion was approved.

Mrs. SINCIAIR (Chairman of the Programme Committee) explained that the allocation granted to Iraq in June 1950 was conditional on the execution of a plan of operations with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF, which the Programme Committee had just approved.

/She pointed out
She pointed out that the Council had previously dealt with the parts of the report relating to the State of Israel and to the Palestine refugees.

She submitted for the Council's approval a plan of operations for a milk conservation project in Bulgaria (E/ICEF/R.124, page 55, paragraph 11). The recommendation was adopted.

WHO PLAN FOR ANTIBIOTIC DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING CO-OPERATION AND FINANCIAL AID FROM UNICEF (E/ICEF/R.116, E/ICEF/R.122)

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Chairman of the Programme Committee) submitted a recommendation concerning the apportionment of $850,000 to India out of the area allocation for Asia to provide for an antibiotic production centre (E/ICEF/R.124/Add. 1 and E/ICEF/R.122). She read the decision adopted by the Programme Committee at its 115th meeting on 22 November 1950 (E/ICEF/R.124/Add.1, page 5).

The CHAIRMAN considered that, as the decision had been adopted with many abstentions, the Board should reconsider the question.

Dr. MACPHERSON (World Health Organization) gave some historical and technical information on the question of antibiotics. He recalled the different phases of the question and pointed out that difficulties had begun to arise when the efficacy of those substances had been definitively proved and when as soon as their production had greatly expanded; those difficulties were mainly the training of technicians and obtaining information on manufacturing processes.

He then explained the circumstances in which the World Health Organization had decided to draw up its plan for antibiotic development (E/ICEF/R.116). The reasons why WHO had approved the establishment of a factory in India were that preliminary studies had already reached an advanced stage and that the plan would be particularly economical. He urged the Council to consider the Indian request favourably.

/In reply
In reply to a question by Mr. CAMPOS (Brazil) concerning the restrictions imposed on the manufacture of antibiotics, Dr. MACPHERSON replied that those were purely technical difficulties. Private enterprises wished to retain their exclusive methods of manufacture, a circumstance which retarded the development of production.

Mr. SHANN (Australia) said that his country, together with the United States and the United Kingdom, had decided at the meeting of the Programme Committee that the consideration of the plan should be postponed.

Meanwhile, however, his delegation had studied the question carefully and had realized that the proposed work was to be of a permanent nature. Accordingly he changed his mind and now supported the recommendation of the Director-General.

Mr. CAMPOS (Brazil) approved the recommendation of the Director-General with regard to India. The question of antibiotics was particularly suitable for long-term action. Moreover, in view of the extent of the preparatory work already done, the allocation should be granted without delay.

Nevertheless, he wished to make some reservations concerning the geographical order of the plan for the production of antibiotics (E/ICEF/R.116, paragraph 6). Europe should not be given second place, since it already had some production centres. It was more important to establish new centres than to develop existing ones.

He was prepared to approve the allocation proposed for India, but wished to have an assurance that other countries would have free access to sources of information and could benefit by training facilities.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) stressed the humanitarian nature of the plan and the possibility of extending the benefit of the manufacture to other countries. Since the Board had an opportunity of inaugurating such a programme, it should not hesitate to assume responsibility for it. He therefore supported the views
of the Administration, and could not see any advantage in postponing the
decision. In view of all it had done, India fully deserved the proposed
assistance.

He agreed with the representative of Brazil that the needs of Europe
were not equally urgent.

Mr. RAJAN (India) expressed his Government's gratitude for more than
two million dollars given by the Fund to India. He pointed out that the
credits at the Fund's disposal for its operations had been three times greater
than those of the expanded programme of technical assistance and that the Fund
had spent an increasing proportion of its appropriations on under-developed
areas.

He fully agreed with the Administration that assistance to Governments
for the production of antibiotics would result in a great and lasting improvement
in child health. That was especially true in Asia, where millions of children
still suffered from deplorable living conditions. Local production of
antibiotics would make it possible to avoid the difficulties due to the shortage
of currency for the purchase of the products.

The Indian Government was planning to build a factory for the
manufacture of antibiotics; that plan had absolute priority and funds amounting
to $7,000,000, six-sevenths of which would be provided by the Government, were
to be set aside for the purpose. The preliminary work was at a sufficiently
advanced stage to justify an application to the Fund for assistance. Production
would lead to considerable savings. Penicillin could be provided at seventy
per cent of its import price and sulphur and anti-malarial products at forty
per cent of their import prices; the savings would amount to over $2,500,000
per year.

It was a long-term scheme and hence he felt that the countries which
had advocated long-term programmes for child welfare would be prepared to
support the Administration's recommendation. The plan had been well prepared
and had received the technical approval of WHO; he therefore called upon the
Council to take the necessary decision.

/Mr. TERWARD
Mr. LELWARD (United Kingdom) said he was glad that the Board had received further particulars. The Programme Committee's decision had been due to the fact that the document had been communicated to it only 24 hours in advance and also to the absence of the Indian representative. For its part the United Kingdom had desired information on the cost of the project, the extent of the production programme and the distribution. Those points had now been clarified, but he would like to hear further details from the Indian representative concerning the import duties that would be charged.

Mr. AMANRICH (France) said that France had not taken part in the debates on that question in the Programme Committee since at the time it had appeared that the Board would take no decision during the present session. In the light of the Indian representative's statements, however, he felt that the decision could be taken forthwith and would vote for the Administration's recommendation.

Mr. TSAO (China) said his country had been prepared to accept the original proposal when it had been put forward in the Programme Committee but he had preferred to give the other delegations time to study the question. Having heard the statements of the delegations of India, Australia and the United Kingdom, he now hoped that the proposal would be adopted.

Several delegations, among them that of the United States, had pointed out that the purpose of the Fund was to help countries to help themselves. That was precisely the goal of the plan under consideration. As far as the resources of the Fund were concerned, Mr. Tsao noted that the area allocation for Asia was more than $3,000,000 and that India certainly deserved to receive part of that sum.

Miss LENROOT (United States) said the scheme was a fine effort on India's part. She hoped that the question would be carefully studied and it was subject to that reservation that the United States would vote for the plan,
though acceptance of that plan must not be prejudicial to measures to be taken in other regions. Naturally the resources at the disposal of the Fund had to be carefully taken into account.

She pointed out certain inconsistencies in the documents that had been submitted. The WHO plan contemplated the establishment of several regional centres whereas the administration merely referred in its recommendations to the establishment of a centre in India and the distribution of antibiotics in that country.

Certain delegations had requested that the States members of the Board should have free access to the sources of information at that centre. The United States for its part would like States that were not members of the Council also to benefit from the centre's training facilities.

Lastly, the respective roles of the WHO and the Fund in the preparation of the scheme should be clearly defined.

Mr. CHECHEKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation had not participated in the discussion at the meeting of the Programme Committee, but having heard the statement of the Indian representative, it would support the Executive Director's recommendation.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Chairman of the Programme Committee) stated that in view of the new attitude adopted by the delegations she withdrew the Programme Committee's recommendation to postpone consideration of the project.

Dr. MACPHERSON (World Health Organization) wished to offer some further particulars for the benefit of the United States delegation.

On the question of the regional or other nature of the proposed centre in India, document E/ICEF/R.122 should be consulted. On page 3 of that document were set forth the conditions stipulated by the WHO subject to which antibiotics production projects might qualify for international assistance. He personally favoured concentrating all efforts on a single centre at the outset.
With reference to the inconsistencies between the Administration's recommendations and the WHO plan, he confirmed that the WHO planned to establish regional centres and even mentioned that Latin America ought to take part in the proposed training programme. The reason why the Indian scheme had been given priority was that it was already well advanced and could begin to be carried out at once. He added that the Executive Director's recommendations were contingent upon the adoption of a suitable plan of operations.

Mr. FAJAN (India) stated in reply to questions that there were import duties but that they were very moderate. Moreover, India would be happy to extend to other countries the benefit of all the training facilities which the proposed centre might offer.

The recommendation of the Executive Director for an apportionment for an antibiotics production plant in India was adopted.

Mrs. SINCLEAR (Chairman of the Programme Committee) then submitted the Committee's last recommendation concerning the International Children's Centre in Paris (E/ICEF/R.124/Add.1, paragraphs 13-20).

The recommendation was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Chairman of the Programme Committee for presenting her Committee's report, and invited the Board to proceed to the next agenda item.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET (E/ICEF/R.125)

Mr. HALL (Acting Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Budget) presented the Committee's report (E/ICEF/R.125). The Committee had noted that UNICEF's resources would not be sufficient to meet the administrative expenses for 1951 which, according to the Executive Director's report (E/ICEF/Rev.1),
would amount to $2,378,485 under seven different headings, as well as the allocations needed to assist the Governments' programmes. The Committee had therefore recommended that the Executive Board should approve an allocation of $1,250,000 to cover administrative expenses for the first six months of 1951, $1,000,000 of which should be taken from reserves and $250,000 from savings effected in 1950. At that time the Committee had not known that the Board would decide to recommend that certain funds should be returned to the general reserve fund; for that reason it had indicated that it would be necessary, in order to operate the programmes during the second half of 1951, to draw on supplementary funds derived from contributions of Governments or else from private or other sources.

The recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget were adopted.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE QUESTION OF CONTINUING NEEDS OF CHILDREN

Mr. PATE (Executive Director of UNICEF) noted that the question would be considered by the General Assembly during its meeting on the following Thursday or Friday.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the information concerning that question was dispersed throughout a large number of documents; accordingly, for the purpose of obtaining a clear statement, he proposed that a comprehensive report on the present and future activities of UNICEF should be prepared by a Committee of two or three members.
Mr. SHANN (Australia) supported that suggestion. The report in question could mention UNICEF's new responsibilities and the measures to be taken by the future Executive Board with respect to area allocations.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Programme Committee should be appointed to draft the report on the Fund's work and that they might be assisted by two members of the Executive Board who had not participated in the work of that Committee -- possibly the representatives of Brazil and Australia if they agreed.

The suggestion of the CHAIRMAN was adopted.

Miss LENROTT (United States of America) said she presumed that before being finally published, the general report of the Fund would be submitted to the members of the Executive Board, who would be able to give their views on it, if they so desired. It would perhaps be advisable to obtain the opinion of specialized agencies on certain questions.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the remarks of the United States representative would be borne in mind, but that the report would be essentially concerned with the work of the UNICEF and that the specialized agencies would not therefore be able to participate in its drafting.

OTHER QUESTIONS

Mr. CAMPOS (Brazil) pointed out that though, under the terms whereby the Fund was established, the staff employed should be recruited on a basis of geographical representation, the English-speaking peoples, whether natives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom or the British Commonwealth of Nations, together accounted for 72.4 per cent of the total staff employed by UNICEF. That situation might be justified up to a certain point by the fact that the English-speaking countries contributed a large part of the funds of the UNICEF, but it none the less had serious disadvantages. Whatever their qualifications, members of the staff coming from countries with a civilization and culture very different from those of the countries in which they would be called
upon to operate had difficulty in understanding the mentality of the populations they were supposed to help. It was a pity to see that in the Middle East, for example, where the cost of the assistance programmes amounted to 12 million dollars, none of the officials employed by the ICEF came from that area. The situation was much the same in Asia: only 4 of the ICEF employees were Asians. In the European Headquarters in Paris, which might be expected to be administered principally by Frenchmen, 6 of the 22 persons employed were from the United States of America and 12 from the United Kingdom; none was of French nationality.

It would be wrong to place the entire responsibility for that situation on the Director-General, who at the beginning of the ICEF's activities had had to recruit the necessary staff very rapidly; however, the situation should be remedied as soon as possible, for, as the Fund extended its activities, the strict observance of the principle of geographical distribution in the recruitment of staff became a necessity, indeed an urgent necessity. The work of the ICEF could not be international in scope and nature unless the ICEF called upon the collaboration of officials of every nationality.

Mr. AMANRICH (France) endorsed the remarks of the Brazilian representative. He hoped that the question would be brought to the attention of the members of the new Executive Board.

Mr. PATE (Director-General of the ICEF) assured the Board that the principle of geographical distribution had always been one of his main anxieties. But that principle was often more difficult to apply than it might seem at first sight, because while the Fund sought the collaboration of the most capable persons, certain countries that had been only recently developed were not able to give up their best men. The Executive Committee was always prepared to give favourable consideration to nominations of candidates. During the preceding year the Fund had taken on 3 new Latin-American officials, one each from Mexico, Peru and Guatemala. During the same year an Indian, a Chinese and a Filipino had been posted to the ICEF offices in the Far East, in Thailand and at Manila respectively. The European Headquarters in Paris employed 50 persons recruited locally, most of whom were French. The same applied to Bangkok, where the ICEF had 20 locally recruited officials, all of them natives of Thailand.

/\The CHAIRMAN
The CHAIRMAN, speaking as the representative of Poland, said that he had raised the question of geographical distribution of staff one year before, at the last meeting of the Board in 1949. At that time the Director-General had said that he would endeavour to improve the situation. Nothing new had emerged, however. The Director-General had just referred to the locally recruited staff employed in Paris and Bangkok. But the staff in question were of lower grade, all responsible posts being held by English-speaking officials.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada), Chairman of the Programme Committee, wished to take the occasion of the last meeting of the Executive Board to congratulate the Chairman on the ability with which he had conducted the Board's proceedings and enabled it to make great progress in its child welfare work.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Chairman of the Programme Committee and the members of the Executive Board for their valuable co-operation. He hoped that the following year the new Executive Board would carry on the work in the same spirit of understanding and co-operation that had been shown by its predecessor.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.