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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND  
Programme Committee

Recommendation by the Executive Director concerning an allocation  
for the INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE, PARIS for 1958

1. The Executive Director recommends an allocation of \$300,000 for the International Children's Centre to cover UNICEF's share in the operating costs of the Centre during the financial year 1958. UNICEF has been aiding the Centre since its inception in 1950. At its session in March 1956, the Executive Board of UNICEF accepted the principle that the financing of the budget of the Centre should be shared equally by the French Government and UNICEF for the five-year period 1957-1961 (E/ICEF/316, paragraphs 65 to 69). It was agreed that the Centre would submit annually to the Board its work programme and its plan for the utilization of funds and that the allocation for the following year would be determined accordingly. The annual subsidy of the French Government and that of UNICEF may vary between the equivalent of \$500,000 and \$600,000 (unless a change in ceiling is agreed to by the Government and the UNICEF Executive Board because of major changes).

2. UNICEF's contribution for 1957 was \$250,000, which was the estimated minimum. For 1958, on the other hand, the French Government and UNICEF are requested to increase their contributions by 17,500,000 francs and by a sum equivalent to \$50,000 respectively. The increases are necessitated by the expansion of the Centre's activities, increased operating costs owing to the rise in the cost of living, increased social security payments under French law and the new wage increases which are to go into effect in 1958. These additional expenditures will not be offset by certain savings provided for in the 1958 budget as compared with that for 1957. The total budget is fixed at 216,989,840 francs, of which 6,989,840 will be derived from additional income (subscriptions, sale of books, private subsidies, etc.). The total subsidy requested of the French Government and

UNICEF is 210,000,000 francs (\$600,000). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has agreed to enter in its budget for the financial year 1958 the 50 per cent to be paid by the Government. The UNICEF contribution will be subject to the French Government's paying the 50 per cent representing its share.

Annual Report for 1956

3. The Annual Report of the Executive Director of the ICC for 1956 was published in April 1957. Extracts from that Report are appended to Annex II.

Activities in 1957

4. The current programme is being carried out in accordance with the proposals submitted to the Executive Board in October 1956, which are set forth in the annexes to document E/ICEF/L.968. Certain developments warrant special attention.

- (a) Participants in the course in social pediatrics for physicians, a basic ICC course since the Centre's inception, made a one-month study tour of Poland and Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Governments of those two countries.
- (b) The Centre's activities in countries in process of development, particularly in Africa south of the Sahara, are constantly growing. A working group specializing in the Centre's African activities met last December to make a general study of the ICC's current and future programme in Africa. The course in social pediatrics for tropical countries, which was attended by thirty physicians, was held at Dakar in November-December 1956. This course will be repeated in 1958. For the fifth time the annual course in maternity and child welfare for African midwives was held at Dakar. The African territories are prepared to grant almost all the requisite fellowships and the Centre's expenses for this item will be reduced as from 1958. Surveys on the growth of children and on juvenile delinquency are continuing. During a trip made by its Executive Director to Senegal last spring the ICC studied the possibility of participating in the activities of an African rural maternity and child welfare pilot centre.
- (c) A nutrition section was established at the beginning of 1957 under the direction of Professor Royer, whose services the Institut National d'Hygiène (National Health Institute) has undertaken to make available. This section will work for the most part in the nutrition laboratories of the Hôpital des enfants malades (Hospital for Sick Children), the Centre International de la Recherche Scientifique (International Centre for Scientific Research) and the National Health Institute.

Programme of Activities for 1958

5. The 1958 programme and budget are presented in Annex I. At its meeting in July the Executive Board of the ICC approved the proposals after taking into account the recommendations made in February by the Technical Advisory Committee, which included the directors and chiefs of services of the Centre and the representatives of TAA, the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF.

6. The budget increase from 183 million French francs approved for 1957 to 217 million proposed for 1958, that is, an increase of 34 million, is distributed as follows:

Personnel	8 million
Operations	<u>26 million</u>
Total	34 million

7. As far as the increase for personnel is concerned, the major item (4 million) is the 5 per cent salary increase which is to come into effect under the regulations applying to all French employees. The automatic increase for seniority of service will absorb 2 million. The increase in the number of posts absorbs only 2 million for three laboratory assistants in Chapter VIII (Nutrition). In the other chapters there is a very slight change in the distribution of personnel.

8. On the extremely important level of management of the Centre the post of Director of Medico-Social Activities has been abolished, Chapter V, and replaced by that of Medical Officer. The post of Executive Director remains and there is a post on the level of Director in Chapter III (Instruction and Training), the latter also serving as Technical Director of Medico-Social Activities. In any case, social activities are not sufficiently advanced to justify the establishment of the post of Director for such activities contemplated for the future in the 1957 budget.

9. This reorganization follows on the retirement in 1957 of the Director of Instruction and Training, Professor Bonnet, who has filled that post ever since the first UNICEF-aided course in social pediatrics was organized in 1948. Professor Bonnet will continue to participate in the work of instruction and training in the capacity of Technical Advisor. Dr. Masse, former Director of Medico-Social Activities, has become Technical Director of Instruction and Training and of Medico-Social Activities.

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10. The following table outlines the expansion of the Centre's activities which would be made possible by an increase in funds for operating expenses in 1958. There would be a general expansion, although it would be less than the table appears to indicate, owing to the rise in prices. Attention should be drawn in particular to the large increase provided for under Chapter VII (Activities in countries in the process of development) to cover a course in social pediatrics at Dakar, similar to that of 1956, the other activities being maintained as before.

Principle Increases in Operating Costs  
1957-1958

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Main purpose</u>
III	Instruction and training	18 - 21 = 3	Increase in number of fellowships
V	Medico-social	7 - 11 = 4	2 seminars, 1 working group
VI	Social activities	4 - 5 = 1	1 seminar
VII	Activities in countries in the process of development	14 - 19 = 5	Course in social pediatrics at Dakar (2nd course; 1st given in 1956)
VIII	Research on nutritional diseases	3 - 4 = 1	Research fellowships
IX	Documentation Centre - Library	4 - 5 = 1	Printing of reference cards
X	Publications	15 - 18 = 3	Books and other printed matter
XII	Common services	10 - 11 = 1	Price increases
XIV	Social security payments	18 - 20 = 2	General increase
XVI	Reserve fund	0 - 6 = 6	Contribution to reserve fund (4 million) and for overhauling electrical installations (2 million)
	Minus Chapter IX of the 1957 budget, Seminars and Working Groups, which are now distributed among the other activities	<u>27</u>	
		<u>1</u> <u>26 millions</u>	

Technical approval of WHO

11. WHO has given its technical approval to the medical aspects of the proposed programme.

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ANNEX I

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1958

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## DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1958

### INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Board of the International Children's Centre, meeting under the chairmanship of Professor Robert Debré on 18-19 December 1956, decided that in view of the fact that its programme was expanding and that costs for personnel and operation of the Centre had risen in recent months the subsidy to be requested for 1958 should be fixed at 210 million French francs (US\$600,000), half to be provided by UNICEF and half by the French Government.

2. The proposals concerning the programme and budget for 1958 were drawn up by the Executive Board after it had duly considered the recommendations made by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Centre's requirements for continuing its current activities on the one hand and undertaking new training and research projects on the other.

3. The details of the draft programme and budget for 1958 are given in the six chapters of this document. Among the activities to be carried out in 1958 the following are particularly noteworthy:

- 10 improvement courses, two of which will be given in Africa, on medical, psychological and social problems related to child welfare
- 14 medical-biological, medical-social and social surveys and studies carried out in five European Countries (Belgium, France, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom) and two African territories (Senegal and Uganda)
- 4 seminars and four working groups.

4. Certain surveys and seminars will be made possible by the collaboration and financial aid of French and international official and private bodies.

5. As the agreement between the Executive Board and the personnel of the Centre provides that salaries should be subject to the rules governing French employees and certain increases are contemplated for 1957 and 1958, we have taken into account a 5 per cent salary increase for each of the services.

6. The form in which the draft programme and budget for 1958 has been drawn up is based on that adopted for the financial year 1957, with the following changes:

- Staff salaries for each of the services have been listed in detail;

- The chapter on "Seminars and Working Groups" which appeared in the 1957 budget has been eliminated; since costs for the seminars and working groups for 1958 have been distributed among the budgets of the services responsible for organizing them;
- A detailed comparison of the 1956, 1957 and 1958 budgets by services has been included at the end of this document.

Paris, 18 April 1957

Dr. Etienne Berthet  
Executive Director

## I - GENERAL MANAGEMENT

The ICC will directly reimburse WHO for the salary, allowances and provident fund payments of the Executive Director who, as an international civil servant, will receive his salary directly from WHO.

## II - ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

There are no changes in this chapter as compared with 1957 except for the regular staff salary increases.

## III - INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

Ten improvement courses have been provided for 1958, two of which, entered under Chapter VII, "Activities in countries in the process of development", will be given in Africa. Two courses will be given in English and French (Articles 4 and 7). Five courses will be given for physicians, four for social workers and one for nutrition experts. One hundred and thirty-four scholarships will be granted in 1958 by the ICC (plus 18 months of research fellowships entered under Chapter IV - Article 5) and there will be at least that many persons sponsored by WHO or by their Governments or attending as "auditors" (two hundred and fifty persons attended the courses in 1956, of whom one hundred and forty held ICC fellowships, 40 held WHO fellowships and 37 held governmental and private fellowships, the remaining 33 attending as "auditors").

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
<u>Chapter I</u>				
GENERAL MANAGEMENT				
	1 Executive Director	3,220,000		
	Allowances		900,000	900,000
	Administrative Secretary	946,200		
	Secretary	548,150		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	280,750		4,995,100
	Total for Chapter I	4,995,100	900,000	5,895,100
<u>Chapter II</u>				
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES				
	1 Administrative officer	1,925,280		
	1 Senior officer	1,362,060		
	2 Secretaries	1,164,900		
	1 Accountant	1,225,920		
	1 Assistant accountant	599,970		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	313,970		6,592,100
	Total for Chapter II	6,592,100		6,592,100
<u>Chapter III</u>				
INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING				
1	1 Technical Director	2,820,000		
	1 Technical Adviser	1,200,000		
	1 Assistant Medical Officer	1,393,800		
	2 Administrative Secretaries	2,062,410		
	1 Shorthand-typist	798,120		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	413,720		8,688,050
2	- Course in social pediatrics for physicians (18 fellowships for 3 months)			
	Subsistence costs for fellowship holders		4,536,000	
	Cost of instruction and enrolment		1,000,000	
	Travel costs		245,000	5,781,000
3	- Course dealing with maternity and child welfare problems for health administrators and social workers (18 fellowships for 10 weeks)			
	Subsistence costs for fellowship holders		3,528,000	
	Cost of instruction and enrolment		900,000	4,428,000
	Carried forward	8,688,050	10,209,000	18,897,050

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Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
	Carried forward	8,688,050	10,209,000	18,897,050
	INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING			
4	- Course on tuberculosis in English and French (18 fellowships for 4 weeks) Subsistence costs for fellowship holders Cost of instruction 2 bilingual instructors Travel costs		1,512,000 450,000 180,000 107,800	2,249,800
5	- Course on psychic and sensory deficiencies (18 fellowships for 6 weeks) Subsistence costs for fellowship holders Cost of instruction and enrolment		2,116,800 640,000	2,756,800
6	- Course for administrators of rehabilitation centres for the motor-handicapped (6 fellowships for 3 months) Subsistence costs for fellowship holders Cost of instruction and enrolment		336,000 195,000	531,000
7	- Course in English on the prevention of tuberculosis (requested by the University of Wales, Cardiff)		100,000	100,000
8	- Course for staff of nurseries and kindergartens (18 fellowships for 1 month) Subsistence costs for fellowship holders Cost of instruction and enrolment		1,512,000 488,000	2,000,000
9	- Course on nutrition (18 fellowships for 1 month) Subsistence costs for fellowship holders Cost of instruction and enrolment		1,512,000 488,000	2,000,000
10	Working group on instruction and training		100,000	100,000
11	Operating expenses specifically related to instruction and training: Transport Printing and equipment		700,000 400,000	1,100,000
	Total for Chapter III	8,688,050	21,046,600	29,734,650

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
<u>Chapter IV</u>				
MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH				
Research relating to BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination				
1	3 Research workers	3,932,760		
	6 Laboratory assistants	4,511,940		
	3 Laboratory attendants	1,582,620		
	1 Shorthand-typist	672,960		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	579,770		11,280,050
	Operating costs:			
	Purchase of medicaments and equipment		2,000,000	
	Purchase and maintenance of animals		1,200,000	
	Purchase of culture media		1,000,000	4,200,000
	Total for Chapter IV - article 1	11,280,050	4,200,000	15,480,050
2	<u>Pilot Station</u>			
	1 Medical officer	1,320,000		
	1 Social worker	874,260		
	2 Nurses	1,502,820		
	3 Secretaries	1,873,080		
	1 Statistician	963,600		
	1 Shorthand-typist	510,095		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	352,245		7,396,100
	Honoraria for doctors administering vaccination		200,000	
	Field expenses for vaccinations		500,000	
	Purchase and maintenance of equipment		800,000	1,500,000
	Total for Chapter IV - article 2	7,396,100	1,500,000	8,896,100

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Article 3: Research on the prevention of acute articular rheumatism in children

Research on acute articular rheumatism in children, which constitutes a threefold biological, epidemiological and social study, is aided financially by the National Health Institute and a private body, the Société d'Etudes et de Soins aux Enfants atteints de Rhumatisme Articulaire Aigu (S.E.S.E.R.A.).

Article 4: Research on poliomyelitis

Research on the epidemiology and prevention of poliomyelitis will be taken over entirely by a private organization, the Société d'Etudes et de Soins aux Enfants Poliomyélitiques (S.E.S.E.P.). The only expenses borne by the ICC will be those connected with general services (light and heat) which are entered under the allocations for Common Services (Chapter XIII).

V - MEDICO-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Article 1: Personnel

Following the staff changes which have taken place (retirement of the Director of Instruction and Training), the posts of Technical Director of Instruction and Training and Technical Director of Medico-Social Activities have been combined. One Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed to work with the Director of Medico-Social Activities.

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
3	<u>Research on the prevention of acute articular rheumatism in children</u>			
	1 Research worker	1,552,320		
	1 Social worker	754,980		
	1 Animal keeper	411,060		
	1 Cleaning woman	411,060		
	1 Laboratory assistant	612,000		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	187,080		3,928,500
	Operation		<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
	Total for Chapter IV - article 3	<u>3,928,500</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>6,928,500</u>
4	Research on the epidemiology and prevention of poliomyelitis		<u>pro memoria</u>	
5	Research fellowships (18 months at 70,000 francs)		<u>1,260,000</u>	<u>1,260,000</u>
	Total for Chapter IV - article 5		<u>1,260,000</u>	<u>1,260,000</u>
	Total for Chapter IV	<u>22,604,650</u>	<u>9,960,000</u>	<u>32,564,650</u>
<u>Chapter V</u>				
MEDICO-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES				
	1 Medical officer	1,200,000		
	1 Administrative secretary	878,220		
	Provision for 5 per cent salary increase	103,880		2,182,100
2	Study of the growth of children			
	- In France		2,600,000	
	- In Switzerland		2,000,000	
	- In Sweden		2,000,000	
	- In the United Kingdom		100,000	
	- Centralization of analysis and cost of documentation		<u>300,000</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>
	Carried forward	<u>2,182,100</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>9,182,100</u>

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Article 3: Soissons Public Health Centre

The Ministry of Health and Population has undertaken to match the contribution of the International Children's Centre for this activity.

Article 4: BCG Seminar

This Seminar will be organized in collaboration with the International Union Against Tuberculosis and the World Health Organization.

Article 5: Seminar on the Problems of Children in a Rural Environment

This Seminar will be organized in collaboration with the CIOMS and a private United States organization, the Unitarian Service Committee.

Article 6: Working group on the growth of children

The teams dealing with the growth and development of children in Europe and Africa are to hold a meeting at Brussels.

Article 7: Holiday camps for diabetic children

The ICC will continue to assist in the organization of holiday camps for diabetic children, the budget for which has been taken over by the caisses de Sécurité Sociale (Social Security funds).

VI - SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Article 1: Personnel

One Shorthand-typist has been transferred from this service to Activities in countries in the process of development (Chapter VII).

Article 3: Research on Motor-handicapped children

This research has been assisted by the Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (National Social Security Fund) and the National Health Institute. It should be concluded in 1958 with the holding of a seminar (article 4).

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
	Carried forward	2,182,100	7,000,000	9,182,100
3	Assistance in MCW work at the Soissons Public Health Centre		300,000	300,000
4	Seminar on the BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaign		1,800,000	1,800,000
5	Seminar on protection of the child in a rural environment, in collaboration with the CIOMS and the Unitarian Service Committee		600,000	600,000
6	Working group of the teams dealing with the study of the growth and development of the child		1,200,000	1,200,000
7	Assistance given for the organization of holiday camps for diabetic children		<u>pro memoria</u>	
	Total for Chapter V	<u>2,182,100</u>	<u>10,900,000</u>	<u>13,082,100</u>

Chapter VI

SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1	1 Chief of Service	1,925,280		
	1 Administrative Secretary	947,860		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	143,660		3,016,800
2	Operating expenses		100,000	100,000
3	Study of motor-handicapped children			
	- Psycho-pedagogic and social rehabilitation of motor-handicapped children		1,500,000	
	- Medical, social and professional prospects of motor-handicapped children		750,000	2,250,000
4	Seminar on the prospects of motor-handicapped children		1,000,000	1,000,000
5	Social welfare working group		200,000	200,000
	Carried forward	<u>3,016,800</u>	<u>3,550,000</u>	<u>6,566,800</u>

Article 6: Health education

The Executive Board has decided to intensify the ICC's efforts in the study of problems of health and social education, particularly in the school environment.

Article 8: A study of crèches

In 1958 the study of the social, psychological and economic aspects of crèches will be the subject of a vocational training course. In addition, the Executive Board has planned to organize a course on this problem in 1959.

VII - ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRIES IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

Article 1: Personnel

A shorthand-typist has been transferred from the Social Welfare Activities service (Chapter VI).

Article 3: Course for African midwives

The budget for this summer course has been considerably reduced in relation to 1957 (from 2 million to 500,000 francs), the African territories granting almost all the scholarships.

Article 5: Studies on growth

The development of the studies undertaken at Dakar has necessitated an increase in the funds allocated by the ICC, which amounted in 1957 to 3.5 million francs.

Article 6: Study of juvenile delinquency

The funds have been reduced in relation to 1957 (from 2.5 million to 500,000 francs), since the study is to be terminated at the beginning of 1958.

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
	Carried forward	3,016,800	3,550,000	6,566,800
6	Carrying out pilot projects in popular social and health education		400,000	400,000
7	Study of the leisure of children in a community environment		1,400,000	1,400,000
8	Survey of the social, psychological and economic aspects of crèches		<u>pro memoria</u>	
	Total for Chapter VI	<u>3,016,800</u>	<u>5,350,000</u>	<u>8,366,800</u>

Chapter VII

ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRIES IN  
 PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

1	1 Technical adviser 1 Shorthand-typist	1,122,300 629,010		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	87,590		1,838,900
2	Operating expenses		250,000	250,000
3	Course in maternity and child welfare for African midwives at Dakar		500,000	500,000
4	Course in social pediatrics at Dakar (20 scholarships for six weeks)		6,000,000	6,000,000
5	Study of the somatic growth and psychic development of the normal child			
	At Dakar		4,000,000	
	At Kampala		1,000,000	5,000,000
6	Study of the causes of juvenile delinquency in Africa		500,000	500,000
	Carried forward	<u>1,838,900</u>	<u>12,250,000</u>	<u>14,088,900</u>

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Article 7: Rural centre for protection of the family

This concerns the renewal of the subsidy granted in 1957 for the establishment by the authorities of French West Africa of a rural centre for the protection of the family. Considerable amounts will be allocated by the French Government (Ministry of Overseas France) for the establishment and operation of this centre.

Article 8: Seminar on problems of childhood

This seminar will be organized in Africa by the CCTA in co-operation with the ICC. It will study the problem of the African child in all its social, medical and psychological aspects.

VIII - RESEARCH ON NUTRITIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE CHILD

The Executive Board of the ICC has decided to continue and develop the research begun in 1957 on nutritional difficulties in the child (1957 budget: 3 million francs; 1958 budget: 7,540,150 francs). This research will be pursued partly in the nutrition laboratories of the Hôpital des Enfants Malades, partly in the ICC. A nutrition expert will be engaged by the National Institute of Public Health and three laboratory assistants will be taken on by the ICC. Considerable financial assistance will be given by the National Centre for Scientific Research. Two research fellowships have also been granted by two private organizations, Nestlé and Guigoz.

IX - DOCUMENTATION CENTRE - LIBRARY

The expanding activities of the Documentation Centre and increases in the costs of publications have necessitated an increase in the operating budget. For this reason the funds allocated for microfilms, photostats and reference cards have doubled in relation to 1957 (800,000 francs in 1957, 1.6 million francs in 1958).

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
	Carried forward	1,838,900	12,250,000	14,088,900
7	Participation in the organization and operation of the African Rural Centre for Protection of the Family at Khombole (French West Africa)		6,000,000	6,000,000
8	Participation in the Seminar on the Problems of the African Child, organized with the CCTA in Africa		500,000	500,000
9	Working group for countries in process of development		200,000	200,000
	Total for Chapter VII	<u>1,838,900</u>	<u>18,950,000</u>	<u>20,788,900</u>

Chapter VIII

RESEARCH ON NUTRITIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE CHILD

1	3 Laboratory assistants (female)	1,943,000		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	97,150		2,040,150
2	Operating expenses		2,000,000	2,000,000
3	Research fellowships		<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
	Total for Chapter VIII	<u>2,040,150</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>6,040,150</u>

Chapter IX

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE - LIBRARY

1	1 Chief of service	1,925,280		
	2 Librarians	2,310,975		
	4 Assistant librarians	3,276,960		
	1 Reference librarian	541,020		
	3 Secretaries	1,993,440		
	1 Messenger	415,500		
	1 Shorthand-typist	474,120		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	<u>546,905</u>		<u>11,484,200</u>
	Carried forward	<u>11,484,200</u>		<u>11,484,200</u>

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X - PUBLICATIONS

Budget increase (18,277,200 francs in 1957) result of increased abstract, translation and publication expenses.

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
	Carried forward	11,484,200		11,484,200
2	Honorarium for technical adviser		300,000	300,000
3	Subscriptions to periodicals		1,700,000	
	Purchase of publications		800,000	
	Bindings		100,000	
	Equipment and technical supplies		300,000	
	Microfilms and photostats		400,000	
	Printing of reference cards		1,200,000	4,500,000
4	Working group for the Documentation Centre		100,000	100,000
	Total for Chapter IX	11,484,200	4,900,000	16,384,200

Chapter X

PUBLICATIONS

1	1 Administrative secretary	801,540		
	3 Secretaries	2,184,965		
	1 Shorthand-typist	513,105		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	174,980		3,674,590
2	Abstracts, translation and editing expenses		5,004,000	5,004,000
3	Publications			
	<u>Courrier</u>			
	<u>Etudes Néo-Natales</u>		6,400,000	6,400,000
4	Books and various publications		6,500,000	6,500,000
5	Working Group for Publications		100,000	100,000
	Total for Chapter X	3,674,590	18,004,000	21,678,590

XI - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

No change except for the regular salary increases for the staff.

XII - COMMON SERVICES

One driver's post has been eliminated (through retirement). The total salaries for drivers (3,063,730 francs) includes the additional hours required by the service (250,000 francs).

The Centre's increased activities and the increase in living costs have necessitated an increase in the common service operating expenses (19,639,010 francs in 1957).

Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
<u>Chapter XI</u>				
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
1	1 Chief of service	1,925,280		
	1 Secretary	661,020		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	129,300		2,715,600
2	Operating expenses		200,000	200,000
	Total for Chapter XI	2,715,600	200,000	2,915,600
<u>Chapter XII</u>				
COMMON SERVICES				
1	1 Translator	729,480		
	1 Shorthand-typist	474,120		
	4 Drivers	3,063,730		
	1 Telephone switchboard operator	612,960		
	1 Duplicating machine operator	707,070		
	2 Unskilled workmen	1,283,250		
	2 Messengers	844,570		
	1 Cleaning woman	533,880		
	1 Caretaker-porter	585,480		
	Provision for 5 per cent increase	442,460		9,277,000
2	Postage		600,000	
	Office supplies		1,200,000	
	Telephone and telegrams		900,000	
	Purchase of equipment		1,200,000	
	Maintenance and repair of equipment		600,000	
	Cleaning and maintenance of premises		1,700,000	
	Water, gas and electricity		1,200,000	
	Heating		1,350,000	
	Car park operation		1,500,000	
	Insurance		1,000,000	
	Miscellaneous expenses		100,000	
	Auditor		100,000	
	Taxes and bank charges		50,000	11,500,000
	Total for Chapter XII	9,277,000	11,500,000	20,777,000

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XIII - MISSION EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES

No change except for an increase of 50,000 francs in staff travel allowances.

XIV - SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

Appreciable increase in Social Security payments, in compliance with French legislation (17,830,000 francs in 1957).

XV - SOCIAL WELFARE FUND

No change in relation to the 1957 balance sheet.

XVI - RESERVE FUNDS

To maintain the Reserve Fund at a sufficiently high level, in order to enable the Executive Board to meet its obligations in the event of staff terminations.

In order to make certain alterations in the electrical installation at Longchamp, made necessary by the expanded activities of the ICC (installation of a new power line, alteration of the transformer).

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Article	Item	Personnel	Operation	Total
<u>Chapter XIII</u>				
MISSION EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES				
	Conference, mission and reception allowances		5,000,000	
	Travel allowances		750,000	
	Expatriation allowances		120,000	5,870,000
	Total for Chapter XIII		5,870,000	5,870,000
<u>Chapter XIV</u>				
SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS				
	Employer's social security contributions		4,350,000	
	Industrial accidents		400,000	
	Family allowances		7,280,000	
	Tax on salaries		3,950,000	
	Provident fund		3,240,000	
	Benefits to supplement social security allowances ("long illness" insurance)		500,000	19,720,000
	Total for Chapter XIV		19,720,000	19,720,000
<u>Chapter XV</u>				
	SOCIAL WELFARE FUND		600,000	600,000
	Total for Chapter XV		600,000	600,000
<u>Chapter XVI</u>				
RESERVE FUNDS				
	Supplement to the Reserve Fund		3,980,000	
	Alterations in electric installation and transformer		2,000,000	5,980,000
	Total for Chapter XVI		5,980,000	5,980,000

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COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BUDGETS OF 1958

Chapter	Item	Estimated expenditures	
		Personnel	Operation
I	General Management	4,995,100	900,000
II	Administrative and Financial Services	6,592,100	
III	Instruction and Training	8,688,050	21,046,600
IV	Medical and Biological Research		
	1 - Laboratory	11,280,050	4,200,000
	2 - Pilot Station	7,396,100	1,500,000
	3 - Acute Articular Rheumatism	3,928,500	3,000,000
	4 - Prevention of Poliomyelitis		
	5 - Research Fellowships		1,260,000
V	Medico-social Activities (1)	2,182,100	10,900,000
VI	Social Activities (1)	3,016,800	5,350,000
	Popular Education		
VII	Activities in Countries in Process of Development	1,838,900	18,950,000
VIII	Activities relating to Nutrition Seminars - Working Groups - Study Sessions (1)	2,040,150	4,000,000
IX	Documentation Centre - Library	11,484,200	4,900,000
X	Publications	3,674,590	18,004,000
XI	International Relations	2,715,600	200,000
XII	Common Services	9,277,000	11,500,000
XIII	Mission Expenses and Allowances		5,870,000
XIV	Social Security Payments		19,720,000
XV	Social Welfare Fund		600,000
XVI	Reserve Funds (2)		5,980,000
		<u>79,109,240</u>	<u>137,880,600</u>

- (1) In 1958 the Chapter "Seminars, Working Groups, Study Sessions" was divided up among the various activities corresponding to those subjects.
- (2) These sums represent the supplement necessary for the Reserve Fund and the cost of essential alterations in the electrical installations of the Centre.

AND 1957 AND EXPENDITURES IN 1956

for 1958 Total	Credits approved for 1957			1956 Expenditures		
	Personnel	Operation	Total	Personnel	Operation	Total
5,895,100	4,688,800	816,000	5,504,800	5,412,558	816,000	6,228,558
6,592,100	5,977,000		5,977,000	5,890,931		5,890,931
29,734,650	6,325,650	17,939,600	24,265,250	5,724,070	22,060,367	27,784,437
15,480,050	11,208,270	4,291,730	15,500,000	12,180,586	4,097,145	16,277,731
8,896,100	7,187,020	1,900,000	9,087,020	7,637,536	1,862,202	9,499,738
6,928,500	3,258,000	2,000,000	5,528,000		2,152,130	2,152,130
1,260,000		2,100,000	2,100,000		3,649,010	3,649,010
13,082,100	2,214,600	7,150,000	9,364,600		9,289,950	9,289,950
8,366,800	3,284,670	4,300,000	7,584,670	2,383,350	4,098,965	6,482,315
					289,320	289,320
20,788,900	1,122,300	14,250,000	15,372,300	1,092,660	13,295,114	14,387,774
6,040,150		3,000,000	3,000,000			
		1,000,000	1,000,000	803,618	6,159,433	6,963,051
16,384,200	10,448,050	3,440,050	13,888,050	9,785,786	4,534,587	14,320,373
21,678,590	3,333,200	14,944,000	18,277,200	3,266,438	15,328,571	18,595,009
2,915,600	2,462,100	200,000	2,662,100	2,401,830	206,724	2,608,554
20,777,000	9,189,010	10,450,000	19,639,010	8,936,100	11,922,040	20,858,140
5,870,000		5,820,000	5,820,000		4,446,045	4,446,045
19,720,000		17,830,000	17,830,000		17,477,717	17,477,717
600,000		600,000	600,000		600,000	600,000
5,980,000						
216,989,840	70,968,670	112,031,330	183,000,000	65,515,463	122,285,320	187,800,783

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS IN 1957

	<u>Francs</u>
I - GRANTS	
UNICEF Grant (\$250,000)	87,500,000
French Government grant	87,500,000
II - SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES	
Estimated Receipts: income from the reserve fund, subscriptions to reviews, sales of books, payments for microfilms, photostats and bibliographies, etc. . . . .	5,700,000
Grant by the Waksman Fund for operating the laboratories (balance from 1956)	600,000
Grant by the <u>Etablissements Nestlé</u> for fellowship holders	1,000,000
Grant by the <u>Etablissements Guigoz</u> for fellowship holders (balance from 1956)	700,000
	<hr/> <hr/> 183,000,000 <hr/> <hr/>

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS IN 1958

I - GRANTS

Francs

UNICEF Grant (\$300,000)

105,000,000

French Government grant

105,000,000

II - SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Estimated receipts: income from reserve fund,  
subscriptions to reviews, sales of books,  
payments for microfilms, photostats, and  
bibliographies, etc. . . . .

4,989,840

Grant by the Etablissements Nestlé for  
fellowship holders

1,000,000

Grant by the Etablissements Guigoz for  
fellowship holders

1,000,000

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216,989,840

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1956

	<u>Francs</u>
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	
UNICEF Grant (\$300,000)	105,000,000
French Government grant	73,122,000 <u>a/</u>
Various subsidies for special purposes:	
Waksman Fund	1,000,000
Guigoz fellowship	1,000,000
Nestlé fellowship	1,000,000
Receipts from <u>Courrier</u> , various publications, microfilms, photostats, etc.	3,437,772
Interest on investments	2,113,206
	<hr/> 186,672,978 <hr/>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Operating and personnel expenditures	186,100,783
Expenditures against special subsidies:	
Waksman Fund	400,000
Guigoz fellowship	300,000
Nestlé fellowship	<u>1,000,000</u>
	187,800,783
Construction expenditures	7,455,000
Permanent reserve	3,122,000 <u>a/</u>
Reserve for construction	(7,455,000)
Balance of Waksman Fund and Guigoz fellowship to be released for 1957	1,300,000
	<hr/> 192,222,783 <hr/>
Carried forward	(5,549,805) <u>b/</u>

a/ The French Government paid a sum of 73,122,000 francs to the ICC in 1956, whereas the grant should have been 70,000,000 francs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been notified of this. Pending a reply, the surplus of the French grant has been entered provisionally in the reserve fund.

b/ Part of the deficit for 1956 has been charged to the operating reserve as at 31 December 1955, namely 5,201,859 francs. The remainder of the deficit is to be paid from the permanent reserve of 347,946 francs.

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BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1956

ASSETS	<u>Francs</u>	LIABILITIES	<u>Francs</u>
Cash in hand	1,129,535	Sundry accounts payable:	
Investment	10,000,000	Social security	2,001,635
Savings fund	1,722,028	Sundry creditors	5,230,135
Bank accounts-No. 890	14,076,515	Reserves:	
No. 890AT	10,000,000	Permanent reserve	33,024,054
No. 914	93,669	Reserve for construction	nil
\$ account, No. 80,011	1,771,273	Operating reserve to be	
		added to 1957 subsidies:	
Postal cheques account		Waksman Fund balance	600,000
No. 5020-37	1,453,926	Guigoz Fellowship balance	700,000
No. 5027-68	242,178		
Service deposit	9,700	Excess	nil
Blocked account	57,000		
Various debtors			
(Waksman grant) <sup>a/</sup>	<u>1,000,000</u>		
Total assets	<u><u>41,555,824</u></u>	Total liabilities and	<u><u>41,555,824</u></u>
		excess	

<sup>a/</sup> Received in 1957.



ANNEX II

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE

1956

Excerpts from the  
Annual Report of the Director-General  
to the  
Executive Board  
(Paris - December 18 - 20, 1956)

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1 - International teaching on child welfare	4
2 - Medical biological, medical social and social researches	12
3 - International documentation	16
4 - International co-operation	20

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## I N T R O D U C T I O N

The year 1956 marked a new and important stage in the life of the International Children's Centre. The United Nations Children's Fund and the French Government decided to continue for a new five year period (1957-1961) their participation in financing the activities of the ICC, each of the two parties providing 50 per cent of a budget, the annual maximum of which has been set at \$600,000, i.e. 210 million French francs.

This certainty of duration entails many advantages. It permits long term planning and facilitates the initiation of new activities. Thus, the Executive Board could decide the creation of two new technical sections for the study of social questions and the study of nutritional problems.

The development of the activities of the ICC called for the erection in 1956 of two new buildings on the Longchamp estate: a teaching pavillion comprising a large amphitheatre, two course rooms and two offices; a virological laboratory built by the Society for the Study and Care of Poliomyelitic Children thanks to the substantial bequest of two American benefactors, Alice and Georges Dreyfus.

In the course of the UNICEF Executive Board Session of March 1956 we presented a draft programme for a period of five years based on the following principles and criteria:

- 1 - Current work is to be carried on with ever increasing concern for efficiency;
- 2 - Social aspects are to be emphasized in all the activities of the Centre, viz. teaching, research, documentation;
- 3 - The work initiated in the countries in process of development is to be intensified. It will include researches on problems of nutrition and practical organization of child welfare in Africa;
- 4 - The services rendered by the documentation centre in different regions of the world will be multiplied. Modernization of operational techniques is now under study with a view to increasing the output of the Service;
- 5 - The liaisons with the various institutions engaged in childhood problems throughout the world will be extended in order to achieve a better co-ordination of their work;
- 6 - The programmes of the ICC will be increasingly integrated with the activities of the United Nations and their specialized agencies while remaining highly adjustable so as to be capable of meeting the most urgent needs accruing as a consequence of the speedy pace of scientific discoveries.

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The tasks set for itself by the International Children's Centre in 1956 concerned the normal child, the sick child and the maladjusted child. Whatever their form - teaching, research work or documentation - they always follow the principle of total study of the problems concerned including their biological, social and psychological aspects.

One of the essential missions of the ICC is the study of practical methods of child welfare and of the ways and means of implementing them in the various regions of the world. Hence the importance attaching to the ICC work in the field, both as regards teaching and research. Besides the possibilities of practical training available for the ICC students in the Paris area, close co-operation has been established with the Public Health Centre of Soissons and the Public Health Office of Nancy. These two centres receive regularly the participants of the ICC courses who are thus able to share actively in the practical medical and social work carried on in rural and suburban areas. Moreover an ICC consulting paediatrician participates in all the child welfare activities of the Soissons Public Health Centre. Finally, a mention should be made of the study visit to Portugal and Spain arranged in 1956 for the students attending the ICC course of Social Paediatrics.

The year 1956 witnessed an intensified action of the ICC in Africa where the first course of Social Paediatrics for physicians working in countries in process of development took place at Dakar. The course supplemented a course of training in mother and child welfare for African midwives and a number of medical and social investigations on the growth and development of the normal child in Senegal and Uganda and on the factors of juvenile delinquency in the Camerouns and in Madagascar.

All these activities were rendered possible by the valuable co-operation offered by a number of personalities and international as well as national institutions:

- The United Nations Children's Fund and the Social Department of the United Nations, the ILO, the FAO, the UNESCO and the WHO.
- The French national agencies: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs (the Office of the Secretary of State for Health and Population), the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Oversea France, Social Security Agencies, the National Centre of Scientific Research, the National Institute of Hygiene, the University of Paris, the Public Assistance of Paris, the General Council of the Seine area and the Municipal Council of Paris.
- Certain donations (Waksman, Nestlé and Guigoz) were used for research scholarships.

- A private gift enabled the ICC in the last two years to award a prize of child literature known as the prize "Enfance du Monde"; the prize may be competed for by authors of all countries, and is awarded for a book written in French for children of eight to eleven years.

In closing these preliminary remarks we wish to express our gratitude to the Chairman and the Members of the Executive Board of the International Children's Centre and to the representatives of the international organizations who sit on its Advisory Technical Committee all of whom helped us in our daily work by giving us the support of their confidence, their guidance and their encouragement.

What confers their full value to the achievements of which a brief summary is given in this report, is not only the actual results of our efforts but the spirit in which they were obtained, the team work carried on day after day, by all our collaborators, members of the staff and technical advisers, all of whom did their utmost for the success of our common task.

Doctor Etienne Berthet  
Director General.

### 1 - International Teaching on Child Welfare

The lack of trained personnel hampers in most countries of the world the implementation of comprehensive child welfare plans and the primary mission of the ICC was and is the improvement of such medical and social personnel.

Ever since it was founded, the ICC has endeavoured to devise a formula of international post-graduate teaching of which we shall recall the four principal aims: to survey recent developments in all the fields of child welfare, to bring home to the students the inter-dependence of the various disciplines and the need for team work, to confront the national experiences of the students, to stimulate interest in personal work and a sense of endeavour in an active contribution to the welfare of the child.

International teaching to this type requires threefold knowledge: to organize it to the best advantage, it is necessary to know the needs of the various regions of the world with regard to child welfare, the available possibilities which vary according to the state of the technical development of countries and the teaching methods yielding the best results with international groups of students.

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This attempt at organizing international teaching of child welfare problems has been up against three kinds of difficulties:

1) - Difficulties inherent in the make up and the diversity of the groups of students originating from all the regions of the world. The basic training of the participants, their professional experience, their technical qualifications, their personalities are very variable and so is the interest which they take in the different problems to be studied. Thus, the control of trachoma will be of lesser interest for a Scandinavian physician than for a physician working in Africa or in Eastern Mediterranean, and conversely, the deprivation of maternal care will be of greater interest to an European than to an Asian. Experience has shown however, that such contacts between men and women from countries whose technical development is in widely differing stages are for all of them not only a unique source of information but also of an enrichment transcending the person of the individual student.

2) - Difficulties inherent in the teaching methods which must be well balanced on two different planes. A correct balance must be found between the biological, psychological, social and economic aspects of the child welfare problems: none of those aspects must be neglected in favour of the others. A proper balance must also be struck between the different teaching techniques (lectures, discussion groups, visits of institutions, films, library work), priority being given to techniques likely to bring forth the most active participation of the students.

3) - Difficulties inherent in evaluating the results of the teaching in the light of national achievement or improvements which it might have fostered. The Teaching Department of the ICC has collected interesting material on this point; owing to the permanent contacts maintained with its former students, it has been apprised among other things of the fact that important executive posts in child welfare service, in the national and regional sphere are in charge of former fellowship holders of the ICC in various countries of the world.

The best way of arranging the daily routine of the students is a matter of constant concern for the ICC, the aim pursued being to enable them to use to the best possible advantage the time spent at the International Children's Centre.

The preparation of the programmes is a lengthy process in which the Director of Teaching is assisted by the Chairman and the members of the Executive Board of the ICC, the representatives of the international agencies on the Advisory Technical Committee and all the officers of the ICC. The programme of a course is the result of teamwork owing to which every aspect of the problem to be dealt with is duly attended to.

When the prospective fellowship holders have been nominated by their respective governments, each of them is directly contacted by the Teaching Department. They are provided with detailed information on the contents and the nature of the course they are to attend. Each of the prospective students is requested to collect documentation concerning his own country as an active contribution to the discussions to take place during the course.

Great importance is attached to the reception of the students upon their arrival, especially as for many of them it is a first contact with a foreign land with whose language, customs and way of life they are often inadequately acquainted. The students are personally assisted throughout the duration of the course they attend. The Director of Teaching and his direct associates, (as a rule three tutors, two technical and one administrative) share the life of the students throughout the whole course, prepare and guide group discussions, visits of institutions, study journeys. In addition, the heads of the various Services of the Centre actively co-operate in the work of the students. Thus the Documentation Centre places at their disposal a librarian specially assigned to guide their bibliographical research work.

During the course they attend the participants lead community life in itself greatly rewarding in terms of international understanding. Teaching in its various forms fills out the days and calls for a considerable effort on the part of the students. We try not to overload the programmes, but the very mission of the ICC is to concentrate the maximum of work in a minimum of time, most of the fellows being in their own countries in charge of important offices which it is difficult for them to leave for more than a few weeks. It would however be useful for some of them to prolong their work at the ICC after their course is over and to engage in an additional spell of practical training in a technique or a subject of special interest to them.

Upon their return home the students keep in touch with the ICC, they keep the Director of Teaching informed of their professional activities, they avail themselves of the many services which can be rendered by the technical sections and the Documentation Centre of the ICC. It should be mentioned that as from last year, every student receives before leaving the ICC a duplicated copy of the lectures which he heard during the course.

An educational trial of international teaching was made in 1956 for the course on child health and psychology problems designed for teachers (27 participants from 20 countries or territories). Professor Wall of the UNESCO kindly consented to direct the course with the assistance of a team of four associates, a physician, a psychologist, a social worker and an educationist. The essential principle of this attempt was to cut down to the core the number of theoretical lectures, and to replace them by group discussions and visits to institutions. Half a day was devoted to each of the subjects scheduled: following an introduction by the lecturer of no more than half an hour, the students were

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divided into three groups of ten each entrusted to the guidance of a tutor; later they all met again in plenary session, in the course of which were set forth the conclusions of each group prior to a lively general discussion guided by the lecturer.

This technique of teaching yielded excellent results, as witnessed by the enquiry made with the students at the end of the course. The students were all able to take an active part in the teaching and to assimilate as well as possible the new notions proposed to them. It required however a considerable effort of preparation and execution on the part of the teaching team. While the principle is excellent (it has been regularly applied in some colloquia of short duration but never as far as we know in a five week improvement course), it cannot be generalized for it calls for full-time presence of highly qualified persons for rather a long period. It seems, however, perfectly practicable for specialized courses of short duration.

Professor Wall who directed this pilot enterprise of international training with authority and competence will shortly publish in the "Courrier" a study on this teaching technique.

Besides the improvement courses, a number of Seminars, Working Groups and Study Days took place in 1956 (a list of which will be found on further pages). At a time when international medical and social congresses bring together thousands of participants, the ICC has maintained a more modest but none the less efficacious formula for purposes of surveying certain topical problems: viz., the meeting of a limited number of international authorities on the problems to be reviewed, who for several days exchange their ideas and experiences.

We should like to stress the increasingly important share which the ICC is taking in the teaching of social techniques. Four social courses were held in 1956, as well as many study meetings which assembled welfare workers from Overseas France, the French National Railway Company and trainees of Paris schools for welfare workers.

Very close co-operation has been established with the Institute of Social Paediatrics of the Paris University directed by Professor Julien Marie with the assistance of Doctors Mande and Herrault. The courses of the Institute are professed at the ICC, an arrangement which enables the students to establish contact with the various technical services of the Centre and to benefit of the facilities offered by the Library of the ICC. During the scholastic year 1955/1956, two courses were taught by the Institute of Social Paediatrics of the Paris University: an improvement course for physicians desirous to supplement their knowledge of Social Paediatrics, and an improvement course on School Health for school physicians which was organized by Doctor Douady, Director of School and University Health Service at the Ministry of National Education.

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During the year 1956 ten improvement courses were held at the ICC, attended by 250 students from 55 countries. The courses are listed on subsequent pages.

In addition to study scholarships in 1956 the ICC granted scholarships to ten research workers from eight countries and territories (four scholarships for research on immunization against tuberculosis, one scholarship for research on the prevention of rheumatic fever, two scholarships for nutritional investigations, three scholarships for social researches).

Improvement Courses Held At The ICC In 1956

Description of courses	Dates	Participants (number and origin)
1 - School Health for physicians	January 9	28 participants
	February 5	22 countries or territories
2 - Child Welfare for African midwives (held at Dakar)	January 15	14 participants
	May 15	9 territories
3 - Health and Psychology Problems of the School-child for teachers	February 13	27 participants
	March 17	20 countries or territories
4 - Social Paediatrics for physicians (held in France, Portugal and Spain)	April 9	40 participants
	July 1	28 countries or territories
5 - Problems raised by children with psychic and sensory deficiencies (an interdisciplinary course)	September 17	37 participants
	October 28	22 countries or territories
6 - Prevention of tuberculosis (course taught in English for physicians)	November 19	15 participants
	November 27	11 countries or territories
7 - Problems of maternal and child welfare for welfare and administrative personnel	November 5	32 participants
	December 16	21 countries or territories
8 - Social Paediatrics for physicians from countries in process of development (held at Dakar)	November 5	30 participants
	December 16	13 countries or territories

Description of courses	Dates	Participants (number and origin)
9 - Care of premature infants for physicians and nurses (practical training)	throughout the year	18 participants (11 physicians and 7 nurses) 8 countries or territories
10 - Rehabilitation of cripples for kinesitherapists (practical training)	autumn 1956 spring 1957	9 participants 7 countries or territories.

Number of scholarships granted by the ICC in 1956 .....140  
 Number of scholarships granted by the WHO in 1956 ..... 40  
 Scholarships granted by other organizations..... 37  
 Number of unsponsored students in 1956..... 33  
 Total number of students who attended courses in 1956.....250  
 Number of countries or territories represented..... 55

Countries and Territories	Study Scholarships			Research Scholarships offered by the ICC
	ICC		WHO and miscellaneous	
	offered	accepted		
Aden			1	
Argentina	4	2		
Austria	6	6	1	
Belgian Congo	2	1	3	
Belgium	4	3	2	
Brazil	6	4		1
British Gambia	1	1		
Cambodia	1	0		
Cameroons	3	2	1	
Canada	3	2		1
Ceylon	1	0	3	
Chile	3	3		
China	1	1		
Costa Rica	1	0		
Cuba	2	0		
Czechoslovakia	4	4		
Denmark	3	2		
Dominican Republic	1	0		

Countries and Territories	Study Scholarships			Research Scholarships offered by the ICC
	ICC		WHO and miscellaneous	
	offered	accepted		
Ecuador	1	0		
Egypt	4	0		
Eire			2	
Ethiopia	1	0		
Fiji			1	
Finland	1	0		
France and French Oversea Depts.	13	14	1	2
French Equatorial Africa	2	1	2	
French Western Africa	3	2	15	
Germany	3	3		
Greece	5	4	3	
Guatemala	2	0		
Haiti	7	5		
Honduras	2	0		
Iran	2	1	2	
Iraq	3	0	1	
Indonesia	1	0		
Israel	6	1		
Italy	8	8	3	1
Indian Union	1	0	1	1
Japan	1	0		
Laos	2	0		
Lebanon	1	0		
Liberia	1	0		
Libya			1	
Madagascar	2	0	2	
Malaya			1	
Mexico	4	3		
Morocco	7	5		
Netherlands	6	5		
New Guinea (Papouasia)			1	
Nicaragua	1	0		
Nigeria			2	
Norway	2	2	2	
Pakistan			2	
Panama	1	0		
Peru	3	1		
Poland	3	3	2	1
Portugal	12	11	6	

Countries and Territories	Study Scholarships			Research Scholarships offered by the ICC
	ICC		WHO and miscellaneous	
	offered	accepted		
Rumania				1
Salvador	2	0		
Spain	7	8	7	
Sweden	1	1		
Switzerland	6	6		
Tanganyika			1	
Thailand	1	1		
Togo			1	
Tunisia	4	4		
Turkey	4	2	1	2
Uganda			1	
Union of South Africa	1	0		
United Kingdom	5	3	1	
Venezuela	3	2		
Vietnam	2	1	2	
Yugoslavia	11	12	2	
T O T A L	204	140	77	10

Seminars and Study Groups Organized by the ICC in 1956

Themes of Study	Dates	Origin of Participants
Working Group on Juvenile Delinquency in Africa	Paris February 3	France - UNICEF
Working Group on ICC Teaching	Paris February 20	France - Social Division of the United Nations - UNICEF - WHO - UNESCO
Working Group on the future of children with motor disabilities	Paris April 13	France - Italy - UNESCO
Working Group on BCG immunization against Tuberculosis	Paris May 30-31	France - United States - Poland - Rumania - Tunisia - WHO - UNICEF

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Themes of Study	Dates	Origin of Participants
Working Group on Social Paediatrics Teaching and Research Centres	Paris June 6	France - Netherlands - Poland - United Kingdom - Sweden
Seminar on Children's Hospital	Paris June 7-9	Belgium - Czechoslovakia - Chile - France and Madagascar - Italy - Luxemburg - Malaya - Netherlands - Poland - Portugal - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - United Kingdom - United States - Turkey - Yugoslavia
Working Group on the growth and development of the normal child	London July 9-10	Belgium - France (and Senegal) - Uganda-Sweden - Switzerland - United Kingdom - United States.
Week of international studies on diabetes in the child	Abondance (France) August 19-26	Belgium - Brazil - Canada - Cuba - India - Israel - Italy - Luxemburg - Paraguay - Spain - Switzerland - Turkey - Yugoslavia
Seminar on the epidemiology of rheumatic fever	Paris September 25-27	Australia - Austria - Belgium - Czechoslovakia - Denmark - Eire - Fiji - Finland - France - Italy - Netherlands - Poland - Portugal - Sweden - Switzerland - United Kingdom - United States - Yugoslavia - WHO.
Working group on social activities	Paris 17 December	Belgium - I.L.O. - Technical assistance administration - International Conference of Social Service - Executive Board of the Centre - France (several prominent persons and institutions) United Kingdom - UNESCO.

2 - Medical Biological, Medical Social and Social Researches

The researches initiated by the International Children's Centre purport the study and practical solution of some of the topical problems raised by child welfare. One of their essential aims is to work out a method of investigation and operational directives adaptable to regions of the world other than those where they have been developed.

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All the researches of the International Children's Centre are always handled by an interdisciplinary team, this permitting a global study of the medical, social and psychological aspects of the problems concerned. This practice is exemplified by the investigations on the growth and development of the normal child, the BCG immunization against tuberculosis, the future prospects and psycho-educational rehabilitation of children with motor disabilities, the techniques of which are summarized in this report.

The International Children's Centre is a veritable "Testing Laboratory" which in the medical and social sphere is at the disposal of international organizations and all institutions concerned with childhood.

In the field of research, the role of the International Children's Centre is gradually becoming that of leadership and co-ordination. Thus the enquiry on the factors of juvenile delinquency in Africa has been carried on simultaneously in two territories, in Madagascar and in the Cameroons, in co-operation with the Service of Social Affairs of the Ministry of Overseas France and the local judicial authorities.

When a subject of research is proposed, it is successively submitted:

- to the Advisory Technical Committee which records the views of the international organizations,
- to the international Working Group specially convened to give its opinion on the study suggested and to guide the researches,
- to the Executive Board of the ICC who decide in the last resort that it is to be carried into effect and place the scheme in charge of the relevant officer who prepared a programme of work.

Throughout the duration of the research, its progress is regularly followed by the Working Group and the technical services of the ICC.

At the conclusion of the research, the Executive Board of the ICC evaluate the results obtained and decide the appropriate way of presenting or using them in practice; they will, as the case may be, lead to the publication of a book or a memoir, to a seminar or a course, or serve as the point of departure of a new venture.

The researches carried on by the ICC in 1956 are listed below and outlined in the relevant parts of this report.

Researches Carried on by the ICC in 1956

Subject of research	Description
1 - Investigations on BCG immunization against tuberculosis	Started in 1948 at the Pilot Station and in 1952 at the Laboratory, they consist in studying activity tests and the efficacy of various BCG vaccines.
2 - Researches on the bacteriological diagnosis of pertussis and vaccination against pertussis	They lasted from 1951 to 1956 aiming at improving the techniques of early diagnosis and investigations in the protection conferred upon the child by vaccination.
3 - Researches on the prevention of rheumatic fever	They have begun in the autumn 1956 following the Seminar held at the ICC on September 25-27, 1956. Their aim is to study the prevention of rheumatic fever from the biological, epidemiological and social points of view.
4 - Researches on poliomyelitis initiated by the Society for the Study and Care of Poliomyelitic Children	A laboratory of virology erected by the SSCPC at the Château de Lohgchamp has begun those researches in the autumn 1956.
5 - Study on the growth and development of the normal child	Begun in 1953, the study is carried on in 5 European countries (Belgium, France, Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland) and 2 African Territories (Senegal and Uganda). The purpose of the study is to follow the course of the somatic, psychological and social development of the child.
6 - Co-operation in the maternal and child welfare work of the Public Health Centre of Soissons	As from February 1953 the ICC delegates to the Public Health Centre of Soissons a paediatric technical adviser who participates in the various activities concerning children in the field of teaching, practical schemes and research.

<p>7 - Study on the organization of holiday camps for diabetic children</p>	<p>Since 1953, the ICC has participated in arranging holiday camps for young diabetics. In 1956, the ICC arranged a week of study on diabetes in the child for 16 physicians from 13 countries.</p>
<p>8 - Study on future prospects of children with motor disabilities</p>	<p>Begun in 1954, this study takes place in Italy and in France where a national grant permitted its extension to 5 departments. The purpose is to seek out all the cases of motor disability in the first 20 years of life and to study them from the medical, social and vocational points of view.</p>
<p>9 - Study on the possibilities of psycho-educational rehabilitation of children with motor disabilities</p>	<p>Begun in 1955, at the Hôpital Raymond Poincaré in Garches (Paris), the study is pursued in close liaison with the study described above (8).</p>
<p>10 - Study on the psychological reactions of children and adolescents to films</p>	<p>Started in October 1955, the study is a continuation of the researches on children's reactions to recreational films, with the use of the same recording methods. A study on the psychological reactions of children to recreational films has been started in Poland in the autumn 1956 with the methods and the equipment of the ICC.</p>
<p>11 - Study on the factors of juvenile delinquency in Africa</p>	<p>Begun in July 1954, the enquiry is in progress in Madagascar and in the Camerons. It is expected to allow an appraisal of the factors of juvenile delinquency with a view to its prevention.</p>
<p>12 - Study on the Institutes of Social Paediatrics in the world</p>	<p>A census and an analytical study of the Institutes of Social Paediatrics in the world has been started in 1956. So far 80 Institutes have sent back filled out enquiry forms.</p>

### 3 - International Documentation in the Field of Child Welfare

The multiplicity of publications on child welfare problems, the growing number of periodicals and books published in the various countries, the regrettable difficulties still in the way of international cultural exchanges in our time complicate the efforts of those who wish to keep in touch with contemporary medical and social developments. To help them, the International Children's Centre decided to intensify its work in the field of international documentation so as to make the latter available in the remotest parts of the world.

The diversity of the requests it receives is a source of many problems for the Documentation Centre. While some researchers working in great university centres ask for exhaustive bibliographies on a circumscribed subject so as to have the most recent material within the shortest time, physicians, social workers and psychologists working in isolated areas need a selective documentation from leading publications capable of being used for definite practical purposes.

A team of analysts is abstracting for the Documentation Centre and the service of publications some 1,200 periodicals published in eighteen languages, in 48 countries. The reference cards are placed in a central file, a fundamental element of the Centre's work, which contains at present over 350,000 references. The most important papers are abstracted and the abstracts are published in the "Courrier" of the International Children's Centre within three months of the arrival of the publication to the Centre.

The library of the International Children's Centre is open to any person interested in childhood problems. A team of librarians is at the disposal of the readers to help them in bibliographical researches. But the truly original feature of this documentation service is its work of "exporting documents" providing correspondents, as the case may be, with:

- either a full bibliography on a special question pertaining to children;
- or a regular subscription service of bibliographical references enabling distant "clients" to receive automatically every month all the references concerning the subjects in which they are interested;
- or else the full text of the actual papers in the form of photostats or microfilms.

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The Publication Service continued in 1956 the publication of two periodicals.

1 - The Courier of the International Children's Centre is a monthly publication (ten issues a year and a bibliographical index). Besides an extensive analytical bibliography devoted to all the problems of child welfare (over 4,000 abstracts were published in 1956), each issue of the Courier carries an original paper on a medical, social or psychological problem pertaining to childhood.

Among these papers should be mentioned:

- The psychological changes accompanying Kwashiorkor by Doctors Geber and Dean
- A method of social classification of population samples by Professor Graffar
- An attempt at working out a method of research of the factors of juvenile delinquency in the countries in process of development by Mlle I. Paul-Pont
- Statistical methods in medical research by M. Schwartz
- The development of maternal and child welfare in Turkey by Doctors Karabunda and Human
- Infant mortality in the Netherlands by Professor de Haas
- Psychological problems raised by acute leukemia of the child by Professor Bernard and Professor Alby.

2 - Neonatal Studies, a quarterly review edited by Doctor Minkowski and devoted to problems of physiopathology of the newborn. The papers are published in English or in French; here are three examples:

- Rôle du foie dans la formation et la distribution de l'hémoglobine chez le nouveau-né, par le Dr. Jonxis
- Research on congenital malformations by Doctors Bück and Fraccaro
- On the significance of prematurity in paediatrics of today, its causes and possible prevention by C. E. Râihä.

Two volumes completed in 1956 the collections published by the International Children's Centre, the list of which will be found in further pages:

- The Treatment of Tuberculosis in the Child (in French only) Collected reports of the Seminar held in Paris, December 7-10, 1955, with Professor Cruickshank (London) in the Chair. A volume of 353 pages, illustrated with X-ray pictures and tables; distributed by Masson, publishers in Paris

In addition, the Service of Publications issued an account of the activities of the International Children's Centre in French and in English.

In the following pages, the operation of the Documentation Centre and Service of Publications are tabulated in detail.

Operations of the Documentation Centre of the ICC (1954-1956)

1 - Regular dispatch of reference cards to subscribers:

25,767 references dispatched in 1954  
 71,420 references dispatched in 1955  
 253,516 references dispatched in 1956

2 - Bibliographies drawn up on medical, social and psychological subjects:

78 in 1954  
 147 in 1955  
 187 in 1956

3 - Number of readers at the ICC Library:

3,604 in 1954  
 4,105 in 1955  
 5,206 in 1956

4 - Number of books registered at the Library:

4,505 in 1955  
 5,089 in 1956.

Circulation of the ICC Periodicals by Regions in 1956

Region	Courrier (1)	Neonatal Studies (2)
Africa	37	11
The Americas	267	105
South-East Asia	52	14
Europe	1,506	333
Eastern Mediterranean	69	15
Western Pacific	42	7
	<u>1,973</u>	<u>487</u>

(1) Printed in 3,000 copies

(2) Printed in 1,000 copies

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List of the ICC Publications Issued From 1950 to 1956

Year	Title	Number of copies printed
1950	Streptomycin Treatment of Acute Tuberculosis in Children 119 pages - ICC	2,000
1951	Social Psychiatry of the Child ICC Course Oct. 15-Dec. 15, 1950 (in French only) - 535 pages Librairie Le François, Paris	2,000
1952	BCG Vaccination (in French only) 168 pages - Librairie Le François, Paris	1,000
1952	Vaccination against communicable childhood diseases, ICC Course, Oct. 15-Dec. 15, 1951 (in French only), 528 pages, Librairie Le François, Paris	2,000
1952	Rehabilitation of children with motor disabilities, ICC Course, Oct. 15-Dec. 15, 1951 (in French only) 435 pages, Librairie Le François, Paris	2,000
1952	Colloquium on children's homes and villages, Mégève, June 27-July 7, 1951 (in French only) 24 pages, out of print	1,000
1953	Colloquium on children deprived of normal home life, London, June 9-18, 1952 (in French only) 298 pages - out of print Librairie Le François, Paris -	1,500
1953	Childhood problems in the tropical countries of Africa. Colloquium, Brazzaville Dec. 8-13, 1952 (in French only) 362 pages - ICC	1,000
1954	Practical textbook of BCG Vaccination by Dr. R. Mande (in French only) 200 pages - Masson & Co. Paris	2,250
1955	The deprivation of maternal care by Dr. J. Aubry (in French only) 188 pages - Presses Universitaires, Paris	2,450
1955	Progenesis - ICC Course, March 8-April 5, 1954 (in French only) 298 pages - Masson & Co. Paris	2,250
1955	Gamma globulin and childhood diseases, Seminar, Paris Dec. 2-4, 1954 (in French only) 298 pages - Masson and Co. Paris	2,250

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Year	Title	Number of copies printed
1956	The Treatment of tuberculosis of the child, Seminar, Paris, Dec. 7-10, 1955 (in French only) 353 pages - Masson & Co. Paris	2,250
1956	The leisure time occupations and cultural training of the child by M. Th. Maurette and H. Gratiot-Alphandéry (in French only) 345 pages - Presses Universitaires, Paris	2,000

#### 4 - International Co-operative in the Field of Child Welfare

##### 1 - The international relations of the International Children's Centre

The International Children's Centre "shall be at the disposal of the specialized agencies and services of the United Nations and of the various national institutions for child and maternal welfare". Article One of the Statutes emphasizes the importance of the international relations to be maintained by the Centre with all the organizations which all over the world are engaged in child welfare.

Owing to the growing number and the diversity of its contacts, to the magnitude and the scope assumed by its activities, the network of the ICC connexions and friendships has steadily increased. Currently the ICC is in touch with some 9,000 correspondents in 113 countries or territories.

The steadily increasing number of visitors calling at the Château de Longchamp, the participation of the members of the Executive Board and of the ICC staff in many international gatherings have contributed better to acquaint people with the work carried on by the Centre. Among the meetings attended by the ICC staff the following should be mentioned:

- European Study Cycle on residential and day nurseries (Sevres, April 24 - May 3, 1956)
- The Eighth International Conference of Social Service (Munich, August 6-10, 1956)
- Conference on Nutrition convened at Luanda by the Commission of Technical Co-operation in Africa South of Sahara (October 6-14, 1956)
- International Technical Conference on BCG (Geneva, October 2-5, 1956)

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The Service of International Relations issues regularly news letters on the main activities of the ICC; these are communicated, in French and in English, to over 250 medical and social periodicals in the various regions of the world.

## 2 - Enquiry on the social paediatric teaching and research centres

The interest of comparing the results achieved in the world by applying practical measures of social paediatrics is obvious and so is that of the centres of maternal and child welfare. It has thus been possible to note that different techniques may lead to identical effects:

- the rates of infant mortality are as low in Sweden (where practically all confinements take place in maternity hospitals) as they are in Holland (where three quarters of the births take place at home);

- Tuberculosis mortality rates are as low in Denmark (where BCG immunization against tuberculosis is generalized) as they are in Holland (where immunization is very restricted).

Such comparative studies, hitherto inadequately exploited, pursue the very practical end of checking the value of certain principles of social paediatrics and of indicating to the responsible agencies of the different countries the most useful procedures to be considered in drawing up their programmes of child welfare.

It was for this ultimate purpose that a preparatory meeting was held at the International Children's Centre on June 6, 1956 with Dr. Rajchman in the Chair. The ICC has initiated an international enquiry on social paediatrics teaching and research centres: 554 questionnaires have been sent out to 80 countries; so far 123 responses have been received and are being analysed.

The co-operation initiated with these various centres is following three main lines:

- exchange of documentation and of information
- exchange of medical and social workers
- parallel and co-ordinated studies and investigations.