

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE BOARD

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

SUMMARY RECORD OF THIRD MEETING

Meeting Held on Monday 13 January 1947, 2:30 p.m.,  
in Washington D. C., (Children's Bureau)

present:

|                     |                           |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Chairman:           | Dr. Ludwik Rajchman       | (Poland)             |
|                     | Sr. Correa da Costa       | (Brazil)             |
|                     | Mrs. D. B. Sinclair       | (Canada)             |
|                     | Mr. Y. C. Yang            | (China)              |
|                     | M. Jean Beliard           | (France)             |
|                     | Mr. Finn Seyersted        | (Norway)             |
|                     | Mr. N. Feonov             | (U.S.S.R.)           |
|                     | Mr. J. A. C. C. Alexander | (United Kingdom)     |
|                     | Dr. K. Lenroot            | (United States)      |
| Executive Director: | Mr. Maurice Pate          | (Executive Director) |
| Secretariat:        | Mr. A. Delierneux         | (Secretary)          |

CHAIRMAN: The meeting is called to order. We have prepared for you a Provisional Agenda, which is in front of you. It covers: (1) Approval of the memorandum. A first draft of this memorandum was circulated at the last meeting of the Executive Board, and I hope now the members have had the time to look at this redraft and we may discuss it.

Then, the second point on the agenda, the question of the Resources of the Fund. As the members will remember, we must prepare for the Economic and Social Council estimates and a programme of work for 1947, and I think we should have an exchange of views as to how they should best be prepared.

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On the other hand, since the United States Congress is already in session, some conversations might be engaged in before the Economic and Social Council meets, and, clearly, we cannot present the report of the Executive Board because it is not in existence, and therefore we should consider under (b) the action we should take in this connection. Now, our colleague from the United Kingdom made a very interesting statement in the Executive Board, and he said he would give a little more detail in the Programme Committee, which would be pertinent to points (c) and (d).

Point 3 is what we should do about applications from Governments eligible under the Fund.

Point 4 "Monograph on the state of children and adolescents" is self-explanatory, but, with your permission, I will explain it a little more when we get to it.

Point 5 is the question of Fellowships, which we have touched upon before, but now the time has come to take action on it; and (Point) 6 (Other Business) it is up to you to raise any other questions we would like.

The second main heading is Expenditure of Funds. There should be a strict order of priority; the first, child feeding, and the second, medical care, and the third other subjects, such as fellowships and training of personnel, which you mentioned on an earlier occasion; and, incidentally, co-operation with UNESCO on various forms of activity which may overlap.

I would be very sorry to see this document go out exactly as it is. I feel that we must present something very much more closely knit, and much more cogent and less diffuse, so that at the end of whatever document we do prepare there should be a specific request to each of the governments concerned, to the donor governments, suggestions as to how they could help, either by facilitating the collection of private contributions or in any other way; and to the recipient governments, as you have already yourself suggested, a very careful analysis of their needs - the extent to which they can fulfil those needs and the extent to which they need funds and assistance.

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I really haven't very much to add to what I said last time about voluntary contributions, but maybe I might stress once again that my Government feels very strongly that governmental assistance is the third in order of priority of the means by which the Fund should collect the money which it needs.

Just one more point, not strictly on the memorandum, but I think it does come in it somewhere, and that is the location of the staff of the fund, I understand that the Fund will operate to a great extent with UNRRA staff at the moment, and I wonder whether it would be possible for that staff to operate in and from Lake Success.

CHAIRMAN: May I make one or two observations on the very interesting statement made by our United Kingdom colleague? I would like to draw his attention to the text of the resolution, adopted unanimously by the Assembly. After stating what the Constitution of the Fund should be, the resolution ended in the following manner: "The effective operation of the Fund is dependent upon the financial resources which are put at its disposal. Therefore, the General Assembly expresses the earnest hope that governments, voluntary agencies, and private individuals will give the Fund a generous support".

Well, I would draw your attention to two facts: first, that the Assembly made an appeal to the governments, and it is customary, under the circumstances, for the Secretary-General to circulate to the governments and transmit the text of the resolution; and second, that the order of the priority in this resolution is governments, voluntary agencies, and private individuals. I am afraid this is mandatory; this is a resolution of the Assembly, and I don't suppose that we can recommend to the Secretary-General that he should change this order of priority.

Now, as to the memorandum itself, may I point out that the memorandum is, in fact, a recast of the report adopted unanimously by the Third Committee of the Assembly and by the General Assembly itself, but it is a recast in the form of a note, and

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it has only had added to it a few facts which have occurred since this report has been adopted, namely, about the organization of the constitution of the Executive Board, the appointment of the Programme Committee, etc. It is in a kind of form which might be utilized for purposes of informing people what the Fund is about.

Now, we have been asked at the first meeting of the Programme Committee, very precisely, and I also believe by your colleague, by Mr. Phillips, that a memorandum should be drafted which would enable members of this Programme Committee to have a document which they could utilize for all purposes. Now we have drafted this document, and I have invited all our colleagues to be good enough to present amendments to this document. What you propose is a complete recasting, which I would submit, is not in conformity with the Assembly resolution.

Now, as to two or three points of detail. First on UNRRA funds: I would suggest that we defer the consideration of this point until we reach Point 2, Resources of the Fund. I am quite willing to discuss it now, but I believe it would be better to discuss it in Point 2. Co-operation with UNEFSCO is certainly a good suggestion that should be expanded.

So, if there are no objections to this Agenda, perhaps we might begin with Point 1.

NORWAY (MR. SEYERSTED): Mr. Chairman, might I just state that the Norwegian Government has not yet appointed its representative on this Committee, and I am here from the permanent Norwegian delegation.

CHAIRMAN: We are very glad to have you here.

NORWAY: I regret that we did not take part in the last meeting of the Committee, but it seems we have not been notified about the first meeting of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN: About the present meeting?

NORWAY: About the present we have been notified; and that is why we did not attend.

CHAIRMAN: I see.

/CHINA (MR. YANG)

CHINA (MR. YANG): Mr. Chairman, as this is the first time we have the pleasure of meeting our Executive Director, may I perhaps have the privilege of perhaps voicing the sentiment of all the colleagues around this table, to express our very cordial welcome to our Executive Director, and to express our confidence that under his able administration we will be able to render conspicuous service to the rising generation of the nations of the world.

Mr. PATE: I thank you very much, and will do everything in my power to live up to your confidence.

CHAIRMAN: Now, about the memorandum. My colleagues will understand, of course, that this proposed letter of the Secretary-General is just a proposal to him. We don't know whether he will redraft or modify it.

UNITED KINGDOM (Mr. ALEXANDER): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry if, on the first occasion I speak in this Programme Committee, I appear to be a little lukewarm and throw some cold water, but I am afraid it is cold water I have brought here with me to throw on this memorandum.

The memorandum which you have asked us to approve is an extremely eloquent and a good document in many ways, but my Government feels that we would be starting out on the wrong foot if this is the first document that this Fund presents to the various governments. In substance, the contents of this memorandum has already been communicated to all the governments concerned; they are not really learning anything very new from it. I would like to advocate very strongly, if I may, that this sort of appeal should be made not to governments, but surely to organizations who have not been in touch with the beginnings of this Fund and who may be unaware of the broad problem and the principles involved.

I, instead, would like to suggest that a substantially different document should be prepared by the Executive Director, somewhat on the following lines;

see E/ICEF/5/Corr.2 I am quite sure his mind has been working hard on these lines, and he probably will be able to improve on the suggestion which I have to make.

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I put it to you, Sir, that the problem for us is really, on the one hand, collecting funds, and, on the other, expending funds, and that the document which he should prepare should be a strictly factual one with those two main headings. A very small introductory note is all that is required under collecting funds. I should suggest there should be sub-headings concerned with UNRRA, what contribution UNRRA should make.

I notice, with great disappointment, in the memorandum before us, on one of the last pages, there is a remark that UNRRA funds may not be available until the end of 1947. It was my impression that the funds donated from UNRRA might be available immediately, as a working capital. We know a certain amount has already been given.

The second source from which funds can be obtained would be voluntary contributions, and the third source - and I do put it third - is governmental assistance.

Now, as to the location of Staff, the Executive Director and myself have had some conversation with the Secretary-General on the subject, and the Executive Director will, no doubt, make a statement about arrangements that have been entered into, but it is hardly necessary, in my mind, to mention it in the memorandum.

Our colleague from Canada has something to say.

CANADA: I think the objections we raised earlier have been taken care of; except insofar as my instructions are concerned, I think my Government would feel they would need something very specific in the way of fundamental data before estimating anything they can do in the way of any contribution or campaign for private agencies.

CHAIRMAN: That I would understand.

/UNITED STATES:

UNITED STATES (Dr. LENROOT): Mr. Chairman, I myself, think some of the suggestions made by the colleague from the United Kingdom might be considered in relation to the organization of the document, not that there be complete rewriting but that there might be some advantage in giving first the Administration organization, certainly before a method of operation; and possibly putting the method of financing before a method of operation. And then, I think with those rearrangements that some of the points made by our colleague would be met.

I have some minor suggestions. I have given a written memorandum to the Representative of the Secretary-General, incorporating some of my suggestions. One of them has to do with mention of the Social Commission. The Social Commission is not mentioned in the document, and inasmuch as it was mentioned in the Assembly resolution I think it should be mentioned here.

I see in the revised draft, on page 2, reference is made to nursing mothers in terms of the resolution of the Assembly. Now, I think the Fund must be extended both to "expectant and nursing mothers", but I do not think it should be indicated that the resolution so specified; that is an interpretation of the resolution. You can't protect the health of the children without extending protection to expectant and nursing mothers. So I would add to the comments I have already handed in, request for some rephrasing of that sentence on page 2, and I have some other minor verbal changes which I will pass on to the Secretary.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Our Norwegian colleague.

NORWAY: I wonder if it won't be difficult for the Governments to decide what contributions they can make until we know what can be had from UNRRA and from voluntary sources.

CHAIRMAN: Well, I hope that will not be the case, but let's discuss it under Resources of the Fund, when we are going to discuss the question of raising funds. We have it in the second point on the Agenda.

/CHINA:

CHINA: Mr. Chairman, may I say I think this document furnishes some type of use for information for handy reference. Now, I would like to make a few points. First, just some typographical error; on page 5, the top line, it is probably "within the United Nations framework", and not "with the United Nations framework." In the second sentence (page 5): "...draw upon the skilled assistance of other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization", only the World Health Organization is mentioned. I should also wonder whether we should also mention FAO and UNESCO, and maybe, to protect ourselves, to add an "et cetera" behind it.

CHAIRMAN: That's right; very correct.

CHINA: And as to the general contents of the memorandum, I think it is quite useful information, but I agree fully with the remarks made by our United Kingdom colleague; perhaps something more should be added to round out the picture, but that may come perhaps in a supplementary or in a second memorandum. Maybe we can call this the first of the preliminary memorandums.

And the third point is, maybe that objection can be covered if we changed the last sentence of the draft letter from the Secretary-General, to "All Governments". In emphasizing deliberations concerning contributions to the Fund, we may say that this is a memorandum describing the Fund and its proposed method of operation, which may be a little useful - something like that.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, indeed, for the observations, which will be taken into account in redrafting. There is one general question which has been raised, and which we may immediately discuss under Point 2, namely, the question of Resources of the Fund. If there is nothing more to be said about the memorandum, let us then refer this question which has been raised in connection with the memorandum: the Resources of the Fund.

/BRAZIL:



BRAZIL (Mr. COSTA): Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to support the memorandum as it is, accepting, however, the indication of our colleague of the United Kingdom concerning the UNESCO, and also the observation of our representative of the United States on page 2, including a reference to the expectant mothers. I would suggest a summary reference, and with that, as a whole I would support it.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Well, now, about the Resources of the Fund, let's deal first, because this is the most important, with the question of UNRRA funds. And here, if I may, I would ask first the representative of the Director-General of UNRRA to speak on it, and then members of the Central Committee of UNRRA who are present around this table, Mr. Davidson.

Mr. DAVIDSON (GENERAL COUNSEL: UNRRA): As you will recall, I was invited to speak to the full Committee on the prospects of UNRRA transferring any funds to the Children's Fund, and at that time I indicated that we had underway a financial review which we hoped would be completed by the end of this month; that is, by the end of January. That review, of course, is not yet completed. However, there has been, since I last spoke to you, a new factor which throws some cold water on the prospects of early decision as to the transfer of any UNRRA funds. The United States has laid before the Central Committee of UNRRA a proposal which will involve a change in our programme and which would, in effect, increase the financial burdens of UNRRA, with the result that the possibility of transferring UNRRA funds will be substantially diminished. I don't mean by that to say that there will be no funds, but the amount of funds that might be available are likely to be impaired, and in addition the time within which such funds might become available will be, I am afraid, postponed.

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So for those reasons I feel that any likelihood of the transfer of UNRRA funds to the Children's Fund are likely to be remote. These are hard facts, but I am afraid that I must lay them before you, and I think Mr. Feonov, who is a member of the Central Committee, can tell you of the proposals that have been made, and of some of the prospects of action by the Central Committee.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: Well, I don't think that the Central Committee can decide on any funds to be transferred from UNRRA to the International Children's Fund before the end of April, but at this time I think that the Central Committee will be able to give a preliminary discussion but not final figures as far as the operations are concerned. The operations will not end until the middle of 1947, but by the end of April, I think the Central Committee might make a preliminary decision.

UNITED KINGDOM: Would there be any possibility, in Mr. Feonov's view, of something on account being made available, some possibly restricted sum which might be made more or less immediately available?

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: It is the task of the Administration of UNRRA and of the Central Committee to spend as much money as possible to fulfill country programmes. That is the big task before the Administration and the Central Committee.

UNITED KINGDOM: Yes?

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: The Administration and the Central Committee should take every possible step to this end. So at present it is just impossible to say whether they are able to make any preliminary statement. I think it would be wrong, in principle, to make such estimate at present.

Mr. DAVIDSON: If I might just add to what Mr. Feonov has just said, my own idea would be at whatever date the Central Committee should make a decision, that the most they would decide would be the principles which would govern the transfer of any funds, and it would be even much later than that, probably, before any actual cash transfers could be made.

/CHAIRMAN:

CHAIRMAN: I cannot help feeling that we should address an official communication to UNRRA, because though we had very informing statements made to us. I believe that the Director General of UNRRA should have before him a communication asking for an expression of opinion when the question might be laid before the Central Committee; because, clearly, we will have to give an answer to the Governments that will ask us as to the position and we can only do that when we have an official communication from UNRRA;

Would there be any objection to that, Mr. Feonov?

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: There is no objection, but it would be wrong to expect any estimate of what UNRRA can provide to the International Children's Fund at present - not before the end of April, at the earliest.

CHAIRMAN: I know.

BRAZIL: I would support this suggestion.

Mr. DAVIDSON: Well, we would be glad to reply to any such inquiry. I think that the Committee here is likely to receive more or less the same answer that I have given, but I agree it might be worthwhile to have an official statement on behalf of the Administration.

UNITED KINGDOM: It would be our concern to get this Fund going as quickly as is humanly possible, and I don't see, unless UNRRA can make some contributions on account in the immediate future; that voluntary contributions are going to take a long time before they come in, and the whole work is going to be very seriously held up.

CHAIRMAN: It really depends as to what Governments will do. Now, let us be, if I may say so, quite clear about this situation. If the Governments adopt the position that they must wait for a decision of UNRRA, which is the Governments themselves again, and if the Governments take the view, which I am afraid is the only reasonable view, that voluntary contributions will take a long time to come, well, now, then there is really no use of having the Fund at all.

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However, I do not take such a pessimistic view, and if I may, I will begin discussing Point 2 from (c) and (d) - from the end - namely, we will recall that at the last Assembly there was a long discussion as to whether there should be created for the year 1947 a new International Relief Agency or not, and, as you know, there was a considerable, or even overwhelming support for this idea. However, for reasons of material fact that idea could not be adopted. Now, however, there was a series of Governments, series of delegations, that supported very strongly indeed the idea of a new relief agency, for reasons that existed in November and December, and that still exist today - even more so. It seems to me that it might be possible to obtain from those Governments - from those three, four or five Governments - as assurance that they will transfer their allegiance, so to speak, from the organization that could not be created to the organization that was unanimously created. And you know in those matters it is always very important to have the first psychological shock, and when the shock is given then the ball starts rolling.

Therefore, it seems to me that apart from the letter of the Secretary-General it would be very useful, indeed, for us to enter into informal conversations with Governments - I am going to name those Governments in a moment - and, of course, in those conversations we will have to give details that couldn't possibly be mentioned in a memorandum that would go out. Now, you remember that those Governments were the Governments of Canada, of Denmark, and of Norway in the first extent, Brazil; and then at the meeting of the Drafting Committee of the Third Committee of the Assembly, the members for Australia and New Zealand expressed their conviction that their Governments would certainly contribute to the Fund. I would not want to do it in the presence of our French colleague because it is for him to say, but my impression is that we might also add to that list of Governments the Government of France.

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Now, the aggregate contributions from those Governments cannot constitute the Fund. That, we must realize very fully, but it seems to me that there is no reason whatever why we should not enter into informal discussions in order to ascertain the position of those Governments.

CHINA: Mr. Chairman, do you mean that these Governments made statements at the time of the Assembly Committee meeting?

CHAIRMAN: Well, these Governments in the Assembly were supporting the idea of a new international relief agency.

CHINA: For the Children?

CHAIRMAN: No, in general, of the international relief agency, and made statements - most of them made statements that they would be prepared to contribute.

CHINA: You mean IRO?

CHAIRMAN: No, that was what was called Emergency Food Fund. IRO is a specialized agency for very special purposes.

Now, it clearly is necessary for us to take such steps, because if we don't, we might just as well report to the Assembly that the Fund cannot operate. Now, we have to prepare, as we have discussed it already several times, estimates for the Economic and Social Council. Those estimates must be based on something, and as we discussed it in the Executive Board the other day, those estimates might best be based upon applications from Governments, because that will be a real basis for the year 1947.

Now, we have so far received certain informal applications. We have not got any official application yet, but it seems to me that we ought to draw up - and we will do so with Mr. Pate, if that meets with your approval - a note for the Governments that might wish to apply, indicating, on the lines of our discussion with the Executive Board, what those applications should be like, and we might, at the same time, add a note indicating in greater detail how the applications should be presented.

/And, with luck,

And, with luck, we might have by the middle of February sufficient material on which to base the detailed proposal for the Economic and Social Council. However, as I said at the beginning, those estimates cannot be utilized at once because we haven't got them yet, and we need a plan at once, in order to begin discussions in this City of Washington.

Now, as to what should be the plan that we might utilize at once, I would like very much to invite the observations of my colleagues, and then, I am sure Mr. Fete will want to say a few words about it.

UNITED STATES: Mr. Chairman, was there not a plan for some review of the needs, as seen by UNRRA and by the Secretary, and the Technical Committee that was working in relation to relief needs?

CHAIRMAN: Well, the report of the Special Technical Committee, of which Mr. Feonov, is a member, I understand might be ready this week. Isn't it so?

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: It might be so.

CHAIRMAN: Might be ready this week, and it will be published, and it will indicate the food deficits for a number of European countries.

UNITED STATES: That would not be broken down, of course, as to children, would it?

CHAIRMAN: No.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: No; and moreover, Mr. Chairman, I understand that some countries now receiving UNRRA assistance have not yet presented their requirements in relief for 1947. It would be quite understandable if they don't present such requirements at all because the Central Committee doesn't know for every country whether they are for relief or not. Not every country may expect such help, so Governments may find it just useless to have that Committee of Experts. In this case, there will be no wasting of the functions.

/CHAIRMAN:

CHAIRMAN: Well, this is a very pertinent observation. Now, what we propose to do - we are really now talking about Point 3, about the applications from the Governments - Mr. Pate will tell you of the arrangements that have been made with UNRRA in order to have assistance from UNRRA personnel, and we are hoping that a member of the UNRRA personnel who has been very much concerned with the problem of relief, and, indeed, whose name was suggested by you, Mr. Michael Lubbock, will come over here soon as an UNRRA official and that he might be assigned to work with us. We thought that we might utilize the field missions of UNRRA in order to obtain from them indications, from all the UNRRA countries indications as to what the needs will be in terms of the International Children's Fund for the year 1947, and that will go together with the memorandum that will be drafted. So this is the kind of material that we will certainly obtain.

But the question is, what shall we do under (b)? I mean, what kind of plan should we present at once in our conversations, because here, unfortunately, we will have certain delays unless we begin discussions soon; parliamentary time may be occupied with other problems, and over appropriations.

Mr. PATE: May I say a word at this point, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. PATE: I have been at work now for only four days, and I am trying to get down to the bottom of the picture as rapidly as possible. Up to now, we have plans for child feeding, received from only two claimant countries, Poland and Byelorussia. I shall do everything from now on to inspire the sending in of the plans from other countries in need, as rapidly as possible.

It seems to me in getting this work underway that the most important and large support that we should look for is a contribution from the American Government. I feel that with a longer period of time, substantial funds may be raised for this operation through

/voluntary

voluntary contribution, but that is a field which, if it is to be productive, must be very carefully and thoroughly prepared. In fact, I would say that the most active work in that particular section of our organization, we could not count on having substantial funds in hand before the fall of this year. It might be possible at an earlier time, but again the important thing, I think, is to look ahead in this work for a period of, let us say, at least two years, because we know that there will be shortages of meats and fats and milk - the things that children need - at least for another two years. Having in mind the practical support from the American and other Governments, the first thing I realize is that we must present a plan. It will take a certain amount of time to get the applications in from the Governments of the countries which need this help, so in the meantime what I have done is this: I have gone back to the notes which I made at the time of the survey with President Hoover, last spring, at which time in each country my special work was to check in on the needs of children and what was being done for children in those countries. Based on my observations as of that time, plus knowledge of subsequent harvest conditions in those countries during this past summer, I worked up a table which I am still keeping for my own bearings because I realize it needs a great deal of checking and consolidation and comparison with the statements which will come in to us from the claimant countries; but according to this table I feel if we were to launch this operation with any dignity and effectiveness, that we should count on giving a supplementary meal per day to at least 20 million children. Taking a cost of \$20 per child, per year, for a 700 calorie supplementary meal a day, that would mean an outlay for food of approximately \$400 million. If we give aid in clothing and in medicines, as is foreseen in the Charter of our Fund, I have roughly estimated an additional \$40 million for clothing and shoes.

NORWAY: \$40 million?

Mr. PATE: \$40 million. For medicines and special foods, including cod liver oil, \$8 million; for expense of administration by the United Nations fund, approximately \$2 million. We must do everything to keep that figure down to a low point, and it would be my intention, I might say, to operate with an extremely compact but highly experienced staff.

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Now, as to the means of raising this budget, I might say I have had some preliminary discussion with Dr. Rajchman, and the base of the operation, of course, starts in with the claimant countries. Out of the number of children which would be aided in that country, what is the claimant country itself able to do from its own resources? I have roughly estimated that with extreme efforts on the part of the claimant countries themselves, that out of this total of \$450 million which is required for the daily meal for 20 million children and for clothing, shoes, and medicines, that the claimant governments might put up approximately \$200 million. There would remain then \$250 million to be provided for as a figure at which to aim; because I have no authorization or indication as to the extent of help which the American Government would give, I personally have made in my own mind the goal of \$100 million. That would then leave \$150 million to be furnished by other governments and by voluntary subscriptions throughout the world.

Now, in presenting this plan, you will understand that I have been in this work only a short time, and I will need a great deal of advice and a great deal more information as to what the real possibilities are, and therefore I put this very tentative plan on the table simply as a basis of discussion.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Pate. I would invite comments and observations.

UNITED STATES: Mr. Chairman, this \$250 million to be provided for, over and above government contributions, would include the amount that the recipient countries could provide themselves, would it?

Mr. PATE: Well, the total budget would be \$450 million, including what the recipient countries put into the operation themselves. What they put into the operation themselves locally, of course, would not come into the Fund. That would be the potatoes, the vegetables, the cost of transportation, preparation of food, etc.

CHAIRMAN: Milk.

/Mr. PATE:

Mr. PATE: Which are all contributions by the recipient country within their own country.

UNITED STATES: I wanted to clear whether your goal for the Fund was \$450 million, or \$450 minus some amount.

Mr. PATE: The goal for the outside fund would be \$250 million.

CHAIRMAN: The \$250 million would be the value of foodstuffs and other services sent to the claimant countries.

UNITED STATES: I see.

UNITED KINGDOM: That is just what I hoped to hear.

FRANCE (Mr. BELLIARD): Mr. Chairman, in which currency does the Director believe that the claimant countries should make these payments?

CHAIRMAN: In which currency? Our basic estimate was that the basic cost of that meal would be \$20.00 at the prices prevalent here.

FRANCE: Yes, but what I mean is, if every country has decided to pay its part, in which currency should each country pay its contribution?

CHAIRMAN: First, as regards claimant countries?

FRANCE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Their part in the \$250 million would be just a calculation, you see. For instance, a country provides food for 2 million children. Well, the country would show what food it provides for this meal, what is the tonnage of the various items in the food, and what is the value expressed in terms of value of the same foodstuffs in the Western Hemisphere. This is how it would be calculated. Now, the contributing governments might contribute just as they are making their contributions to UNRRA. They might either contribute in dollars, because this is the most important currency with which to buy foodstuffs, or they might contribute in kind. For instance, certain countries might give sugar, might give X tons of sugar. Well, therefore, they will give it in sugar, but the value of their contribution will be calculated on the basis of the world price of sugar; or, if another government gives cod liver oil or wheat or meat or milk, you see how this would work.

/Mr. PATE

Mr. PATE: And, if I may add, Mr. Chairman, or in currencies which would cover shipping charges or any other expenses of the operation.

CHAIRMAN: That must be incurred in hard currencies.

UNITED STATES: Of course, according to this plan the United States would be contributing about forty percent through their government.

Mr. PATE: Or we could look at it this way, Mr. Lenroot; that is why I take the global plan, including the contribution of the recipient countries, that in this plan we would be contributing a little less than one-fourth if the total cost of the operation is \$450 million.

BRAZIL: Mr. Chairman, do you think that any of the recipient countries could have a sort of supplementary programme, besides the general programme that it is estimated?

CHAIRMAN: Would you speak a little louder?

BRAZIL: I was asking whether any of the recipient countries could have a sort of special or preliminary programme besides that one approved in general here, but paid just by their special governments. It would mean a sort of technical assistance to the Fund in distributing. Do you think that would be in the purpose, also, of the Fund?

CHAIRMAN: You mean technical assistance from the Fund?

BRAZIL: Yes; just that the recipient government would give a certain amount of money for a special programme to be utilized just in that country.

CHAIRMAN: I did not quite follow your question, my colleague. You see, the programme would be really a national programme of each country,

BRAZIL: Yes, I see.

CHAIRMAN: Towards the fulfilment of this programme the Fund would contribute. How much it would contribute would depend on the needs of each case. Now, as regards technical assistance, you know technical assistance is useful but its importance may be exaggerated, and as regards technical assistance, we were discussing it once or twice before and we thought that the best technical assistance which the Fund could give would be in offering fellowships.

UNITED STATES: However, Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me the colleague from Brazil has raised an important point. We know the effectiveness of what is given in the way of food, medicine and other supplies will depend in considerable part upon the effectiveness of the general administration of children's services in the country. Therefore, the question is whether some technical help from the Fund might not be appropriate for, we will say, the whole scope of the children's programme in the country, and a small investment there might greatly increase the effectiveness of the larger contributions made for food, medical supplies and other supplies.

BRAZIL: I imagine some of those recipient countries do not have any resources to give to the Fund as a whole, but some funds to be used in its own territory - if the Fund could make a special programme just with those funds.

CHAIRMAN: There is an appropriation voted by the Assembly - \$640,000 - with this object in view, and it seems to me the claimant countries may wish to avail themselves of this appropriation. It is under the control of the Social Commission and all that comes in very usefully.

UNITED STATES: It seems to me in thinking of the programme of the Fund and the personnel that might be available to help develop it we could view the possibility of some help from the child welfare specialists, for example might be provided under the Assembly resolution with reference to UNRRA welfare services as well as some help possibly from the World Health Organization in the more technical field of health. But I think it would be well to try to develop a concept of service that would embrace these elements even though the cost might not necessarily be borne by the Fund, or entirely by the Fund.

CHAIRMAN: It is my own feeling that we certainly ought to do it, but that we not talk about it to the recipient countries until we know they will be able to give some resources to the primary purposes of the Fund.

/UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: Mr. Chairman, I haven't had time to estimate the requirements of the countries. It seems to me the programme just stated by Mr. Pate is quite a good one. The only thing I would like to mention is that the proportion between the expenditure of food, clothing and medical supplies seems to me not quite appropriate because in some countries with cold climate clothing and footwear is as important as food because that means children's health. Also, restoration of destroyed medical institutions destroyed during the war is very important indeed. Perhaps in the future when Mr. Pate will have time to analyze the programme, he can draw his attention to these necessities.

Mr. PATE: I will bear that in mind.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: For instance, I know in the Ukraine or Poland clothing and footwear is very important for children. There is a great shortage of clothing and footwear.

Mr. PATE: You would put it ahead of food?

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: Food is not less important, but I would say that clothing and footwear is very important and that is why the proportion, for instance, for food \$400 million and clothing \$40 million to me is not quite appropriate. It may be good for southern countries like Greece or Italy, but for countries with severe winters, clothing and footwear are very important indeed.

Mr. PATE: Just as a matter of interest, we found in the children's aid work after World War I, that overcoats and shoes were of very great value.

CHAIRMAN: As Mr. Feonov said, it would vary from country to country and we would be able to ascertain on the basis of application.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: That is right.

UNITED STATES: Is that figure of 20 million children subject to further statistical analysis, or does Mr. Pate feel it is a fairly good figure that would check with census estimates in other statistical material?

/Mr. PATE:

Mr. PATE: I would say it is a very rough approximation and will still have to be checked against the plans that come in from the claimant countries. Then the plans that come in from claimant countries will have to be checked again on the basis of relative needs of all countries.

UNITED STATES: It would seem to me, even thinking in terms of a report to the Economic and Social Council, we need to get as good a statement as possible from UNRRA sources and other sources to get a rounded picture which could be checked, verified and supplemented to the extent we have proposals from countries. But we will need that background because I would think it would be doubtful whether all countries would be able to submit final verified proposals in time for the report to the Economic and Social Council.

Mr. PATE: In about one month we will have a complete plan. It might come back to the point of the first step - that of presenting the matter to the American Government and eventually to Congress which is now in session. It would be my thought to use these approximate figures in order that we can at least get the minds of a number of people at work on the dimensions of the problem and then if the Government and Congress want to give this thing deeper scrutiny, we will have the full report ready in approximately one month.

CHAIRMAN: Any other observations on this?

UNITED STATES: I think we are simply exploring it; no one is committed.

CHAIRMAN: Without a doubt. This question raised by Dr. Lenroot is an important one - mainly to provide as much as possible the background of the problem. It occurred to us that it would be very useful indeed to prepare a series of publications on the needs of the children and adolescents in the various areas of the world beginning with the European problem. That would be very useful from every point of view, including the key question of gathering funds.

/Here, I am

Here, I am sure, we can rely on the whole-hearted support of all governments in supplying data of the field missions of UNRRA and on at least three specialized agencies of the United Nations - namely, the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture and UNESCO. Now information of that sort should be prepared rapidly and at the same time of a high technical standard - very well illustrated with photographs, so that what we attempt to do is to ask those three organizations as well as the proper divisions of the United Nations Secretariat to constitute a small working group in order to gather this information. Then we should get one or two people - probably one is better than two - to do the actual drafting and then do the same with regard to other parts of the world.

In our present state of finances it is clearly impossible for us to finance the publication of such a monograph, so we will try to obtain outside support for this publication on the budget of those two specialized agencies - a pro rata of the budget - or else from some other source. But the most important thing is to get the document first, and I am sure it will be possible to find an answer. Here we would like also to rely on assistance from Dr. Lenroot's office and from such material as members from around this table could furnish us from their own governments.

Mr. PATE: I have nothing to add. I do feel this booklet is the very first thing we should get out because we must submit the problem in words and pictures.

UNITED STATES: Was it your thought, Mr. Chairman, to relate the needs to any plans for meeting them, because whether one should present in that booklet the possibility of extending help should the Fund be financed, as we hope it will, would be a question, I should think.

CHAIRMAN: That would be difficult, Dr. Lenroot, because how to meet those needs will have to be discussed in each particular case.

/UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES: I wasn't thinking in detail, but we have had so much material describing the plight of children that it occurred to me that it might lead to some people wondering as to the effective way of meeting that, unless you put in something about the kind of programme that might be developed under the Fund.

CHAIRMAN: There is always one danger, namely that, when you broadcast how to meet them, then you get the kind of consideration which the United Nations Secretariat is now getting - a check from Mrs. So-and-So in Pennsylvania and a check from somebody in Jersey City for \$10, a check from somebody in Cambridge for \$25 and one from New York for \$50 and from South Orange, New Jersey \$1, and from three anonymous people of \$5. This is very touching, but it doesn't get us anywhere. This is always the danger of stating need in a publication of that sort. The need is overwhelming and can only be met in a large manner. So it seems to me we ought to present the position and the need, but how to meet the need would only emerge from the first report of the Executive Board after you have got the resources.

UNITED KINGDOM: Could we not have the meeting of representatives quiet to a certain extent - very much under "other business". It sounds trivial at first sight, but one of the most successful ways of raising money is a pennay week Red Cross Fund in which everybody engages himself to pay a penny a week. Nobody felt the loss of a penny a week, yet in their millions these pennies amount to a substantial amount. I rather feel that the way we could tap voluntary sources is by appealing to everyone who has one or two or three children to give a small contribution of that sort, maybe only once a year, a semester, or whatever division there is of the scholastic year. I have been much impressed by the fact that my own little daughter has come back from school and has said "Give me a quarter or 50¢ for a school in the Netherlands". If we could persuade the schools of all the countries to act as collecting agents for these sums at the rate of some very small amount, nobody who has a child will grudge an extra 50¢ or \$1 on occasion for other children.



In that way if you take the number of children in all the countries of the world, even if only half of them respond, you can collect a substantial amount. There would be the difficulty of transferring funds. But if that money were to be expended in what is known as a sterling area, I still think there might be a substantial fund. That sort of thing I know my Government would give every facility for and support whole-heartedly.

CHAIRMAN: It is exactly this type of suggestion that we would welcome, and you know we have a number of suggestions. Suggestions of this type become real when they are supported by the government of the country and when there is the beginning of organization in the country. It is this type of suggestion we would welcome.

UNITED KINGDOM: As I told you, it is half-baked. I think our Executive Secretary could go into more details so as to present it as a serious one, and I think it could be related to what Miss Lenroot was saying. So these documents we produce could be the first introduction to this sort of scheme.

UNITED STATES: I was thinking more of outlining perhaps what the purpose of the Fund was without going into details of how it was to be financed or administered. I just had in mind the general psychological law that if you arouse people's compassion and pity, you have to indicate some way in which that is to be translated. I think it depends on how this monograph is to be used. If it is to be used for a variety of purposes, the variety of fund raising activities could at least state the general structure of the organization along with the need.

Mr. PATE: This monograph would be in the first place for governments and agencies working with governments, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: And for the general public. It must be the same document, but this is a monograph that would have to be published in hundreds of thousands of copies.

/FRANCE:

FRANCE: Then it shouldn't be too technical. If you have to spread it around, it should be rather simple.

CHAIRMAN: While it should be on a high technical level (all the figures should be accurate and should be checked) it clearly should be presented in an attractive manner.

UNITED KINGDOM: Encouraged by your remark, may I make another suggestion, also may it be considered by other people. Isn't one way of solving the problems of these countries, in the light of orphanages, to encourage these orphans to be adopted by countries where conditions of life would, in fact, be considerably easier than where they sometimes are. I am making this suggestion on my own. I am thinking of a large number of children who haven't homes and are looked after with difficulty in institutions all over the world. I feel sure there would be people in a number of countries who would be quite prepared to adopt children on a very large scale. I don't think that would help the Fund directly, but if the Fund were instrumental in putting people in the way of that, it might be a contribution to children's welfare.

CHAIRMAN: That raises a problem of the relation of the Fund to existent efforts of voluntary agencies. If we give sufficient time to Mr. Pate, I am sure he will come before us at one of our subsequent meetings of how to utilize and establish relationships. In the meantime any suggestions of this type will be welcome for study.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: It seems to me the problem in every country suffering from war is how to keep their children instead of their own frontiers - not how to get rid of them.

UNITED KINGDOM: I wouldn't want to indulge in an argument, but there are countries with terrific pressure of population which might be glad to see that pressure eased. Emigration of adults is a ticklish and difficult problem, but of young people might be something which could be undertaken to the advantage of everybody concerned.

/UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES: I should think, Mr. Chairman, that we really need a little further elaboration of principles at some point; and that the principle of helping children where they are helping countries to build resources for their own children might be stated as fundamental in the Fund with the idea that proper consultation might be had with other organizations that might be concerned with migration or other problems; and that the technical services of the fund might go into planning on a global scale that would take into account legitimate forms of aid, but that we should concentrate on aid for children in their own countries.

CHAIRMAN: I agree with Dr. Lenroot that we should not let the problem escape our notice, but we must be given a little time to go into these questions, and we would like Dr. Lenroot's advice in this field, and Mr. Pate, I am sure, in the same way can only build up by steps.

CHINA: Do I understand that the Norwegian Representative has some concrete suggestions on how to raise money; was it referred to in the previous meetings?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, a study group was established within the United Nations Secretariat in order to examine in greater detail the proposal made by the Delegation of Norway to raise one day's earnings for the purpose of relief, and the Norwegian Delegate accepted that they should be ear-marked for the Children's Fund. The Norwegian Delegate made this proposal in the Assembly, and he is coming soon - next week - in order to consult with the United Nations Secretariat over a period of a few months with the group set up to make this study. But I think we must be realistic; we must not visualize any practical action for many months to come. It is in a stage of study. Now as to those broader principles of action which Dr. Lenroot had in mind. I should be glad to have her, sometime at her convenience, to draw up a note which we might consider.

UNITED STATES: I would be glad to do that.

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Now as regards fellowships: There are fellowships of two types - first the fellowships under the World Health Organization. I am writing to Dr. Stampar as Chairman of the Interim Commission with the suggestions made last time and talking with Dr. Chisholm sometime this week in New York about the problem. Now the second type of fellowship is in connection with social work. I think it would be useful at the next session - at the first session of the Social Commission - to kind of earmark that part of this appropriation for purposes connected with the Children's Fund. I am sure we can rely on Dr. Lenroot to bring this problem before the Social Commission.

UNITED STATES: I will convey the suggestion to Mr. Altmeyer.

CHAIRMAN: Now we have got to present a report to the Social Commission. It seems if we present the report on the general lines adopted by the Assembly with this note, that will be all that will be necessary. We cannot do more on it at the present time.

UNITED STATES: There have been some developments in the discussions of the Programme Committee which might be elaborated a little. Your own outline that you presented at the first meeting of the Board and some of the other discussions about the type of assistance that was contemplated might be incorporated in a communication, I would think.

CHAIRMAN: I understand from Mr. Delierneux this question will not come before the Social Commission at the beginning; it is Point 7 on the agenda, and therefore it will come some time at the end of next week or the following week. Is that so?

MR. DELIERNEUX: The following week. It has to be printed and distributed. We shall get the documents as quickly as we can because the Commissions start next Monday.

CHAIRMAN: How long is the session contemplated for?

MR. DELIERNEUX: A fortnight.

CHAIRMAN: A fortnight. Well then, it might be just as well to take the discussion at the end of the fortnight.

/MR. DELIERNEUX

Mr. DELIERNEUX: It is No. 7 down at the end.

CHAIRMAN: Might make it Point 10.

Mr. DELIERNEUX: It is too late now.

CHAIRMAN: The Commission might agree to take it later.

UNITED STATES: I should think, Mr. Chairman, when we see how the Social Commission is to organize to do its work, for example, it might create some special committee to work on certain problems in the agenda, and we could see the best way of approaching the matter. It might be that some conference with the Chairman and Director at an early stage of the meeting of the Social Commission as to plans for reviewing this problem might be desirable.

CHAIRMAN: Any other points we might discuss today?

UNITED STATES: Mr. Chairman, have you any suggestions about how often the Programme Committee should meet?

CHAIRMAN: It seems to me it depends very largely on our business. We have now made a very general review of all the problems before us. Some of these questions we have already discussed more than once, and now it seems to me Mr. Pate should be given sufficient time to make a little progress in the main directions. And we haven't received yet, and we hope, as Mr. Pate pointed out, that we will be in receipt of government applications within a few weeks. And we will gather much more information of a general nature and then we might get together to consider it.

UNITED STATES: It seems to me one important piece of work Mr. Pate would want to undertake would be to spell out in a little more detail, as you mentioned, the kind of material that would be desired from governments making applications - some of the criteria taken into consideration in reviewing applications. I have jotted down a few suggestions myself, and it might be after the Executive Director has had an opportunity to do some work, it would be desirable to have a meeting to review the suggestions as to the criteria, for example, for approval of applications.

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Well, let us discuss it a little. There are two kinds of business - one is executive business, and we have for the first time the Executive Director; we must give him a little time to do his business. It would be difficult for us, I would suggest, to meet just for the purpose of transacting executive business. Secondly, the main lines on which this business should be transacted, and that clearly is what we are for. Now I would say that we should meet as soon as there is sufficient material for us to discuss, and that our meetings should be frequent as possible. But I think it would not be conducive to have meetings at stated intervals at the beginning. Later, I am sure, it would be necessary as soon as we have applications from the governments and the Executive Director has had time to screen them. Then it will be necessary for us to meet and discuss very fully. Now I think that we can certainly apply the interval before the next meeting in sending some memorandums around to the governments and ask them for application for certain definite principles. This interval might be utilized to work out the standard and criteria and also the type of agreement we would enter into with the governments. We will do that, both Mr. Pate and myself, but we will of course invite suggestions in writing from all the members of the Programme Committee. We would be glad indeed to receive them. If any member of the Programme Committee would like to be associated with this monograph, I am sure we would be delighted to have your assistance indeed on any question.

Mr. PATE: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN: I would be grateful if Mr. Pate would tell us what administrative arrangements he is making on the basis of conversation with Mr. Trygve Lie.

Mr. PATE: Going back to some of the questions which the United Kingdom Delegate raised, the base of operations is Lake Success. After our meeting with Mr. Lie last Wednesday, Dr. Rajchman and I had further talks there. We will be allocated satisfactory office space.

/We eventually

We eventually will have a small office in New York City; then we will have office space here in Washington in the office of the United Nations. It is rather small space for the moment, but we hope it will shortly be increased.

Now from the start it is my idea to work just as rapidly as possible always with just the number of personnel that are actually required to get the day's work done along with the necessary planning for the future. As you know, we have had a very co-operative offer from UNRRA to provide us with up to fifteen or twenty people as staff in the initial stages of the operation, and for a number of weeks, I am sure that is the maximum staff that we will require.

Of course, I shall have to start at once in many directions. Just the thoughts that have come to me from statements made at the meeting today give me constantly new organizational ideas. But I do feel the sound thing to do is to proceed cautiously and not build up a large organization until we have the money to do business. Everything in the way of planning will be done and there will be the closest co-operation between the Chairman and myself. My thought is to just get this done one step at a time. I might say that doesn't mean waiting for one thing to be completed to start on the next because a number of things can go on in a concurrent way, such as developing all leads to getting the money, and our general planning ahead on its best utilization.

I might say in passing, of course, that a great many people will be interested in coming into this work, and I would be grateful if everyone would pass along the word that we are for the present sufficiently supplied with personnel that will be available to us from UNRRA. I also would like to add that as the work develops, I will appreciate very much the suggestions of all members of the Committee as to capable personnel that might be brought into the work, and it will be my policy as an United Nations policy to have balanced representation of nationality in the work.

/I have lived

I have lived abroad a good many years myself and speak several foreign languages, and I know we can develop this work in an entirely practical way with an international personnel.

CHAIRMAN: I would like, if I may, to add one word to what Mr. Pate has said. In conversation with the Secretary-General, I found him very cordial and the conversation extraordinarily satisfactory. The Secretary-General expressed to Mr. Pate and to me his very real understanding of the problem. He feels as we do that the main objective at the present time is to gather funds and that the Programme Committee, the Executive Board and Executive Director should be given a free hand, and he gave considerable latitude to Mr. Pate, in the understanding that we do not seek to set up, as we do not, any specialized agency. And it was he who suggested the necessity of having operating offices both in Manhattan and Washington at the present time. Could you very kindly give the particular address and telephone number of the office here?

Mr. PATE: The address of the Washington office is 1712 H Street, N.W. The telephone number is District 8847. It is a very small office for the present.

CHAIRMAN: What about next week at Lake Success?

Mr. PATE: Yes.

CANADA: On a point of form, am I right in understanding this memorandum is going forward to the governments?

CHAIRMAN: As amended, and will be amended in the light of indications during this meeting. We are expecting some more information from Dr. Lenroot. There are two meetings that must be held - one on procedure. We set up a committee consisting of the Delegates from the United Kingdom, Australia and Czechoslovakia. I understand Mr. Oscar Schachter has been designated from the Legal Department of United Nations to attend. Now it might be useful if you were in New York next week.

Mr. PATE: One or two days.

CHAIRMAN: What about Friday, next week?

/Mr. PATE



Mr. PATE: Probably Thursday or Friday.

CHAIRMAN: Why not have the meeting on Friday?

Mr. PATE: That would be a good day for me.

CHAIRMAN: Why not have the meeting on Friday. I wonder whether it wouldn't be possible to have this meeting in Manhattan and have a very small meeting - only a few people. We might perhaps arrange that. Now the second is the meeting that was postponed last time - the meeting of the Latin American Members of the Executive Board to consider means of raising funds in Latin American countries. The question is whether it would be better to convene it in Washington or New York.

BRAZIL: Washington is better than New York.

CHAIRMAN: Better than New York. Now last time we asked the members to meet with the Secretary-General and a protest was made, so I wonder whether we couldn't ask our Brazilian friend to take the Chair and convene the meeting.

BRAZIL: The thing is, Mr. Chairman, that I have been out all this time and lost more or less contact with the committee, and there is a Representative in New York who is attending meetings there. I just came today because he was unable to come to Washington.

CHAIRMAN: He will come then?

BRAZIL: He is an observer on the Economic and Social Council in New York.

CHAIRMAN: As to our next meeting: In view of what we have said, may we say we will meet in any case on Monday February 3, unless in the meantime, there is sufficient data to convene a meeting at a few days' notice.

UNITED STATES: Monday, February 3. Would that be here or in New York?

CHAIRMAN: What is the convenience of members, here or New York?

CHINA: I think possibly in New York because the Social Commission will be meeting.

CHAIRMAN: Let us say New York, unless, as I say, sufficient data to meet earlier.

Mr. PATE

Mr. PATE: I wonder if I could say a word on one more subject? There has been some mention of voluntary organizations and voluntary fund raising today with ideas that have come forward from several delegates. I would like to point out one thing, that in the raising of money from the public (it is true in our country and I presume it is true in other countries) a very high degree of co-operation of existing agencies is desirable, so that one idea, Mr. Chairman, which was suggested by the Government Department which deals with those agencies here is that in each country there should be close co-ordination starting at the top of government with the voluntary agencies before appeals are launched. If we maintain that policy, then the voluntary organizations will be our friends and will co-operate with us. I just put that idea before you as one which I think would be well for us to follow, speaking of the United States here and which you might find equally desirable to keep in mind in other countries.

CHINA: Mr. Chairman, may I say in giving a definite time on February 3, both the Social Commission and the special Committee on Non-governmental Organizations will be meeting in New York at that time.

CHAIRMAN: Shall we then indicate another date?

UNITED KINGDOM: Those meetings will occur on more than one day. The Social Commission will be meeting constantly, so I think you would find it difficult to find days on which they are not meeting.

CHAIRMAN: Would you like to meet morning or afternoon? What time: 3.30?

UNITED KINGDOM: 3.00 o'clock Monday.

CHAIRMAN: At Lake Success in view of the fact of other meetings. Also, we will utilize the interval in order to continue our conversations with the Swiss and Swedish Governments. Any other questions? If not I would like to thank Dr. Lenroot for her cordiality and I hope one day she will be good enough to show us something of her offices and talk to us about her work.

UNITED STATES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to do so.  
It is nice to have you here.

ADJOURNED: 4.35 p.m.