

## INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

## PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Programme Committee's Report to the Executive Board on  
Meetings Held in Hotel Majestic, Avenue Kleber, Paris,  
between 18th and 23rd August Inclusive, 1947

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(86 p) + 16

/PROGRAMME  
(C + ~~2~~ 86p. + 16 = 88 pp.)

ANNEX 4 (a)

AUSTRIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Austrian Ministry of Social Administration will be the primary responsible agency for the supervision of the ICEF programme in Austria. This Ministry combines the services of social welfare and health. While the Ministry of Food will actually operate the largest section of the ICEF supplemental feeding programme in Austria, the Ministry of Social Administration will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Austria, and will be responsible for all necessary co-ordination with other agencies of the Austrian Government.

2. It is planned to feed the following number of children with ICEF supplies:

A. By the Ministry of Social Administration:

1. Expectant and nursing mothers . . . . . 20,000
2. Children under 1 year of age . . . . . 20,000

B. By the Ministry of Food:

1. Primary school children between the ages of 6 and 14 . . . . . 175,000
2. Secondary school children between the ages of 14 and 18. . . . . 17,000
3. Juveniles and apprentices who are more than 5 kilogrammes under-weight . . . . . 11,000

3. In addition, if ICEF supplies permit, it is hoped to supplement the meals of about 40,000 children between the ages 3 to 6 years in Kindergarten.

4. The children under 1 year of age will receive whole milk only, while for the remaining categories, ICEF supplies of milk, fats, and cocoa will supplement the foods provided by the Austrian Government.

5. The Austrian Government has tentatively allocated the number of children to be fed in individual Lands (Provinces) and these data are presented in the attached Table 1. These selected areas are tentative and subject to agreement between the Austrian Government and the ICEF Mission in Austria. These provinces were selected by the Ministries of Food and Social Administration on the basis of availability of indigenous milk supplies, general war devastation, and over-all need for additional foodstuffs. The Austrian Government indicates that within provinces and districts, supplemental feeding efforts will be primarily in town areas inasmuch as these areas have the greatest difficulty in securing adequate supplies of indigenous milk production.

6. Within each Land (Province) there is a Youth Office composed of the Provincial Health Officer, School Supervisor, the local Food Representative, and other agencies concerned with child welfare problems. This Youth Office will select, on a basis of need, the Districts within the provinces in which ICEF foods will be distributed. In turn, similar local government groups within the District will select the specific institutions in which the feeding projects will be conducted. Selection in all cases will be on the basis of need.
7. In the case of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 1 year of age, they will be fed through Mothers' Advice Centres. Every District in Austria had a Mothers' Advice Centre, which is under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, and in Vienna alone there are 73 such centres. Distribution will be made only to needy persons based on the recommendation of the medical doctor and social worker in charge.
8. In primary and secondary schools, feedings will be supervised by a District or Municipality Youth Office Committee composed of the Health Officer, School Authority, and Food Representative. ICEF food will supplement a meal of approximately 200 to 300 calories provided by the Austrian Government from indigenous collections.
9. A small group of apprentices will be fed in Vienna and in some emergency districts of Lower Austria with ICEF supplies. These meals are usually offered after working hours and are of the same nature as are given in school feedings. The apprentices' supplemental feeding programme is administered by the same Committee as operates the school feeding programme, but includes delegates of Federation of Trade Unions. The Austrian Government will supplement the meals for children between 6 and 18 years of age from sources at its disposal with sugar, flour, potatoes, vegetables, and meat of a caloric value of at least the equivalent to ICEF supplies. For the immediate future, the Austrian Government will allocate some small existing stocks of corn, semolina, rolled oats, and barley which remain from UNRRA deliveries and some recently imported quantities of sugar.
10. Should the initial food supplies of ICEF prove adequate to cover additional children, the Austrian Government desires to provide supplemental food to about 40,000 children (ages 3 to 6) in Kindergartens in Vienna and Lower Austria. The same government authorities supervising a school lunch programme will administer this project and the same principles of selection, on a basis of need, will govern.
11. The Ministry of Food will take delivery of ICEF supplies at some agreed point at the Austrian border and will effect distribution to the various Districts for both its own apprentice and school feeding projects as well as to the Mothers' Advice Centres for the Ministry of Social Welfare.

TABLE 1 - PROPOSED GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND PREGNANT  
AND NURSING MOTHERS TO BE SELECTED FOR  
SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD UNDER ICEF PROGRAMMES

Land	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children 0 - 1	Children 3 - 6	Primary Schools 6 - 14	Secondary Schools 14 - 18	Apprentices and Juveniles with more than 5 kg. of underweight
Wien	10 000	10 000	30 000	70 000	8 000	8 000
Nied. Ost.	5 000	5 000	10 000	4 000	2 000	3 000
Ob. Ost. Lins-Steyr	1 000	1 000	-	10 000	1 000	-
Salzburg Ballein Bischofs- hofen	-	-	-	6 000	1 000	-
Tirol Innsbruck Worgl	2 000	2 000	-	35 000	1 000	-
Steiermark Graz Leeben Murtal	2 000	2 000	-	40 000	3 000	-
Karten Klagenfurt Villach	-	-	-	10 000	1 000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>175 000</b>	<b>17 000</b>	<b>11 000</b>

ANNEX 4 (b)  
GREEK PLAN OF OPERATION

1. The Ministry of Co-ordination will be the main governmental authority responsible for the various ICEF programmes in Greece. This Ministry will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in the country and will be responsible for any necessary co-ordination with other agencies of the Greek Government.
2. The Greek Government hopes to feed the following number of children and pregnant mothers with ICEF supplies:
  - A. Through the Ministry of Welfare:
    - (1) Infants under 1 year of age . . . . . 50,000
    - (2) Pregnant mothers . . . . . 40,000
    - (3) Children between the ages 1 to 6 years . . . . . 110,000
  - B. Through the Ministry of Education:
    - (1) School children between ages 6 to 14 years . . . . . 90,000
3. The Ministry of Health will be responsible for developing adequate maternal and child health services in connection with the above feeding projects. These services will be carried out by local representatives of the Ministry of Health and through PIKPA.
4. The Ministry of Supply will be responsible for taking receipt of ICEF supplies at Greek ports and will distribute these supplies in accordance with allocation made by the proper agencies (see paragraph 8). This Ministry will also maintain the records and accounts as agreed to between the Greek Government and the ICEF Mission in Greece.
5. While the Ministry of Welfare will be responsible for the administration of ICEF supplemental feeding programmes for children under 6 years of age, the actual operation of these projects will be performed by PIKPA under the Ministry's control. PIKPA, a semi-public agency, is supervised by the Ministry of Welfare and has been granted a legal right to assist mothers and children up to 6 years of age. It is planned that PIKPA will distribute the dried whole milk only to infants under 1 year of age, and the skim milk and cocoa to pregnant mothers and children between 1 and 6 years. Selection of children and mothers to be fed through PIKPA branches will be made by attending medical officers on the basis of need.
6. The competent divisions of the Ministry of Welfare will develop policies and procedures to govern the local operation of ICEF programmes. The Ministry has Local Welfare Services in all Nomos, and its subsidiary agency - PIKPA, has branches in many parts of Greece. The supervision of Local Welfare Services will be carried out by the Ministry's Field Inspectors. PIKPA also

/has inspectors

has inspectors who will be responsible for the supervision of local PIKPA branches which will operate ICEF projects.

7. The Ministry of Education will be responsible for the carrying out of the school feeding programme. It is intended to supplement the meals of approximately 90,000 children, between the ages 6 to 14 years, with about 540 tons of dried skim milk and 30 tons of cocoa. (The remainder of the initial ICEF allocation of skim milk and cocoa will be used for pregnant mothers and children 1 to 6 years). Supervision of school feedings will be carried out through the Ministry of Education's Regional Inspectors.

8. The selection of geographical areas in which the greatest under-nutrition exists for the above groups of children will be made by a Committee comprising the appropriate Greek governmental and United Nations representatives in Greece. This committee will include representatives of the Ministries of Co-ordination, Health, Welfare, Education, Agriculture, and representatives of the ICEF, WHO, FAO, and the United Nations Social Affairs Division.

9. ICEF supplies will be distributed to the pregnant mothers and children under one year of age for home consumption. ICEF supplies for children between ages 1 to 6 years will supplement meals in institutions or individual private homes as most appropriate under local conditions (see Note at end). The ICEF supplies for the school children will be consumed in school messes operated by the individual institutions.

10. While the original Greek proposal indicated that it was not possible to forecast the exact supplementation by the Government from indigenous sources in amount and kind, Mr. Pasmazoglou, the delegate of the Greek Government to the Children's Fund Executive Board, gave assurances that the Greek Government will give first priority to children in ICEF feeding projects (pregnant mothers and children between 1 and 6 years, under the Ministry of Welfare, and school children, under the Ministry of Education) to provide foods to supplement the ICEF supplies. These foods will be of an equivalent caloric value to ICEF supplies and will be in the form of grains, olive oil, currants, or other foods as available.

Note: In view of small number of children between ages 1 and 6 years in institutions, it is Government's estimate that most of the ICEF supplies for this group of children would result in dry rations for home consumption. This question of large-scale use of ICEF supplies as rations for home consumption has been placed before next meeting of Executive Board for a policy decision.

ANNEX 4 (c)

ITALIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Italian Government delegation will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Italy and will be responsible for the supplemental feeding programmes for children and pregnant and nursing mothers. This department of Government is directly responsible to the Prime Minister's office and formerly handled relations with UNRRA.

2. The delegation will operate through Provincial and Commune Welfare Committees which are composed of the chief local governmental officer (i.e., Prefect in Province, and Mayor in Commune) as well as local governmental representatives concerned with child health and welfare problems (i.e., officers of health, food, education, finance, and representatives of the Voluntary Agencies and officials of the church.). The Delegation will be responsible for the general policies and supervision of the ICEF programmes. They will, in consultation with the ICEF Mission in Italy, issue instructions on methods to be employed in the selection of persons to be assisted, determine ration scales and prepare the national programme for supplementary feeding. They will, in conjunction with the High Commissioner for Food, be responsible for the receipt of ICEF supplies at Italian ports and deliveries to the individual feeding projects. The Delegation will maintain controls on the amount of ICEF foods distributed and actually consumed, and for this purpose they have a statistical office at headquarters and some inspectorates covering each region.

3. With the initial allocation of supplies from the ICEF, the Italian Government proposes to feed the following children and pregnant and nursing mothers:

(a) All infants under 1 year in foundling homes - - - - -	26,500
(b) All participants in mothers' messes - - - - -	65,000
(c) All children in orphanages - - - - -	<u>205,000</u>
Total	296,000

4. ICEF supplies will supplement present Government assistance to the above children and mothers. The Italian Government's assistance for these groups is as follows:

(a) All foundling homes - - - - -	180 calories per person per day
(b) All mothers' messes - - - - -	447 to 667 calories per person per day
(c) All orphanages - - - - -	318 to 500 calories per person per day

5. Priority consideration is given to the above group of children on the following basis:

(a) Foundling homes - abandoned children received by these institutions are considered to be in the poorest physical health of the age group under one year of age, and in need of greatest care and food nourishment.

(b) Mother's messes - the pregnant and nursing mothers in these messes are selected by local medical officers and social workers on the basis of their poor health, their need for food, and their low income status which does not permit purchases of adequate supplies of nutritive and protective foods.

(c) Orphanages - most of the children in these institutions are war orphans who suffered considerable hardship during the military combat period. The Italian Government can, at this time, contribute only a part of the upkeep of these institutions, and the amount of general public support, which was their prewar main source of income, is now inadequate to maintain the substantial rations which are required by these children.

6. Infants under one year of age in foundling homes will receive the ICEF dried whole milk, while the mothers' messes and orphanages will receive the dried skim milk, fats and cocoa. All the institutions in the above three categories will receive ICEF supplies in addition to the normal governmental supplementation.



ANNEX 4 (d)

POLISH PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. A Central Co-ordinating Committee will be established in the Prime Minister's Office, and will be composed of the following Under-Secretaries of State from:

- (a) The Ministry of Education
- (b) The Ministry of Health
- (c) The Ministry of Food
- (d) The Ministry of Social Welfare

This Committee will have a General Secretary who will be the direct government liaison official with the ICEF Mission in Poland. This Committee will also be responsible for the establishment of guiding principles for child care, for suggestions concerning state subsidies in cash or kind, and for control of action taken in child welfare activities generally in Poland.

2. It is planned, with ICEF supplies, to supplement the meals of children and pregnant and nursing mothers as follows:

- A. By the Ministry of Education ..... Total 400,000
  - (1) Children's Homes ..... 45,500
  - (2) Convalescent Homes ..... 4,500
  - (3) Jordan Gardens ..... 12,000
  - (4) Pre-schools ..... 198,000
  - (5) Elementary Schools ..... 140,000
- B. By the Ministry of Health ..... Total 132,000
  - (1) Hospitals, sanatoria  
and preventoria ..... 12,000
  - (2) Milk Stations ..... 120,000
- C. By the Ministry of Social Welfare ..... Total 160,000
  - (1) Mother and Child Homes  
and Churches ..... 12,000
  - (2) Welfare Centres for Mothers  
and Children ..... 148,000

3. BOIMCR (Sea Transport Receipt Office) will receipt for deliveries of ICEF supplies, either at the ports or Polish frontier stations, and will deliver them to the Ministry of Food. The Ministry of Food will then distribute food stocks to the institutions handling the approved ICEF child and mother feeding projects. The Ministry of Food will also participate, in

/the Central

the Central Co-ordinating Committee, in developing a monthly food distribution plan for the Fund and this plan will co-ordinate the indigenous food stocks in the various districts of the country.

4. The aid from ICEF will form only a portion of the country's supplementary feeding programme, and ICEF food supplies will supplement the Polish Government's efforts as follows:

A. In Children's Homes and Convalescent Homes ICEF foods will supplement regular meals. In Jordan Gardens, pre-schools, and elementary schools, ICEF foods will supplement the Ministry of Education's cash subsidy for bread, flour, potatoes, sugar, etc.

B. In Hospitals, sanatoria, and preventoria, ICEF foods will supplement existing foods. At milk stations, dried whole milk will be issued only to children under one year of age; and for children over three years of age, ICEF supplies will supplement bread and sugar supplied from indigenous sources.

C. In the programmes administered by the Ministry of Social Welfare, ICEF supplies will supplement existing meals. Dried whole milk will be issued only to children under one year of age.

5. Aid will be directed primarily to children in exceptionally poor circumstances, with special emphasis on the care of orphans and semi-orphans. Selection of areas, on a geographical basis, will be governed by the following principles:

A. Extent of local agricultural production, with particular emphasis on milk. Areas with deficit indigenous production will receive first priority.

B. The general state of children's health in specific areas, with first consideration to those in greatest need. For example, the worst state of child health is recorded in Warsaw and Silesian areas.

C. The organizational facilities for executing supplementary feeding projects.

6. Supervision and operation of ICEF supplementary feeding projects will be as follows:

A. The Ministry of Education will, through its channels, (District School Boards and Inspectorates) carry out the supervision of the ICEF supplementary feeding projects under their programme. The voluntary agencies and local governmental institutions in charge of children's homes, reading rooms and Jordan's Gardens, and the parent's committees directing the feeding in pre-schools and schools will be responsible for the final preparation and distribution of the food. The voluntary agencies and local governmental organizations, as well as parents' committees, will provide the personnel and will share in the costs of operating the feeding projects.

/B. The Ministry

B. The Ministry of Health will supervise the supplementary feeding projects under its programme through its Provincial (Wojewolship) Health Officers. Under these Health Officers, the Medical Directors of hospitals, sanatoria, and preventoria, and of milk stations (which are attached to local public health stations) will be directly responsible for the receipt and issuance of supplementary food for children in their respective institutions.

C. The Ministry of Social Welfare will carry out its feeding projects through its Social Welfare Divisions at Wojewodship Offices, as well as at county (poviats) and town levels. These Offices, which already control the activity of these institutions, will supervise the distribution of food supplies to institutions serving ICEF food to children and nursing mothers. A part of these institutions is run by local community authorities (about 60 percent of the total number of institutions), the remaining part by voluntary organizations (Polish Red Cross, Social Women's League, Caritas, and organizations for the care of children as R.T.F.D., Ch. T.P.D., etc.)

## ANNEX 5 (a)

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. By legal decree No. 48/47 of 1946, there was established by the Czechoslovakian Government, in the Prime Minister's office a permanent National Youth Welfare Co-ordinating Committee. The committee is composed of the Ministers of Social Welfare, Interior, Health, Education and Culture, Information and Justice, the respective Mandatories, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the United Federation of Czech Farmers and the United Federation of Slovak Farmers. A sub-committee of this National Youth Welfare Co-ordinating Committee will be primarily responsible for ICEF activities in Czechoslovakia and will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Czechoslovakia.
2. With ICEF supplies, the Czechoslovakian Government hopes to feed the following children:
  - A. By the Ministry of Health - about 6,000 infants under 1 year of age
  - B. By the Ministry of Social Welfare - about 60,000 adolescents between 14 and 18 years.
3. The Ministry of Health will reserve all dried whole milk provided by ICEF for children under 1 year of age. In 1945, 26 percent of all infant deaths were caused by stomach and bowel diseases, largely due to the bad quality of indigenous milk. City consumers receive their fluid milk at least 36 hours after milking and due to lack of refrigeration and poor transportation the boiled milk (particularly during the hot season) is unsuitable for infants. All dried whole milk in Czechoslovakia is restricted to distribution, based upon doctor's prescription, to infants under 1 year of age. ICEF dried milk will be allocated to Well-Baby Clinics, Baby Institutions or stored in pharmacies. Well-Baby Clinics will issue vouchers for a free allocation of whole dried milk to infants under 1 year of age. It is planned to feed approximately 6,000 infants with ICEF's initial allocation of dried whole milk.
4. The Ministry of Social Welfare plans to supplement the feeding programme of 60,000 children between 14 and 18 years of age for a period of six months from supplies initially allocated by ICEF. The lowest food ration, in relation to physical development, now exists for adolescents in the age group 14-18 years of age and it is this group that is the main concern of the Ministry of Social Welfare. To the ICEF supplies of milk, cocoa and fat, the Ministry of Social Welfare will add, per head per day, about 100 gr. of bread or rolls and 15 gr. of sugar, and this meal of approximately 550 calories will be given free to the children. The supervision of this operation will be carried by the welfare committees of the Provincial and District Youth Welfare Committees. These local Committees have a composition of a similar nature to the National

/Committee

Committee described in paragraph 1. The messes are installed variously, either in the building of the District Welfare Centre, or in institutions for adolescents, or in messes independently run in rented quarters. Meals in these messes are mainly provided for adolescents employed in smaller enterprises, workshops, shops and schools, wherever there is no provision made for work canteens.

5. The Ministry of Social Welfare will select Districts in which the ICEF programme will operate in accordance with the following considerations:

- (a) Districts which suffered war damage;
- (b) Districts which suffered economic damage during the occupation (areas from which the population was evacuated by the Germans for military operations and preparations);
- (c) Districts which are normally economic-deficit food areas.

6. The District Youth Welfare Committees will select adolescents for feeding according to the following principles:

- (a) Distance of place of training or school from his home with regard to the possibility of his obtaining a hot meal during working or school hours;
- (b) General social reasons (i.e., both parents employed, illness of mother, exceptionally large and poor family, unsuitable provision for meals in the family, etc.).

7. The Czechoslovakian Office of Relief and Rehabilitation, which handled UNRRA relations, will take delivery of ICEF supplies at the port of entry into Czechoslovakia and will transport these supplies to the respective warehouses of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health, and each Ministry will arrange for its own distribution schedule.

ANNEX 5 (b)

FINNISH PLANS OF OPERATIONS

1. The Ministry of Social Welfare is responsible for child feeding in residential institutions for children, the Ministry of Interior Affairs for feeding in children's hospitals and child welfare stations, and the Ministry of Education for school feeding. The Ministry of Social Welfare will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Finland and will be responsible for any necessary co-ordination among the various other branches of the Finnish Government.

2. With ICEF foods the Finnish Government plans to provide feedings to the following children:

- A. By the Ministry of Social Welfare - in Children's Homes:
  - (1) Under 1 year of age..... 1,061
  - (2) One year and over..... 3,772
- B. By the Ministry of Interior Affairs:
  - (1) In hospitals..... 1,874
  - (2) In Red Cross Dispensaries for children under  
1 year of age..... 5,500
- C. By the Ministry of Education - in schools ..... 62,000

3. The Ministry of Social Welfare will supplement regular meals in residential institutions for children under 1 year of age with whole milk provided by ICEF, and for children over 1 year of age with skimmed milk, fats and cocoa provided by ICEF. Supervision is given to the children's residential institutions by the District Inspector of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

4. The Ministry of Interior Affairs will supplement regular meals for the children in hospitals with skimmed milk, fats and cocoa provided by ICEF. The Children's Hospitals and Children's wards of general hospitals are directed by the hospital's head physician working under the State Medical Board. The State Medical Board is under the direction of the Ministry of Interior Affairs.

5. The Ministry of Interior Affairs will also be responsible for distribution of whole milk provided by ICEF, through the Maternity and Child Welfare Stations, to about 5,500 infants under 1 year of age. Maternity and Child Welfare Stations are operated directly by the Mannerheim League (a national voluntary organization) for the Finnish Red Cross, which determines the stations in its districts where need for feeding is greatest. The State Medical Board of the Ministry of Interior Affairs supervises the Maternity and Child Welfare Stations and will have the responsibility for the distribution of milk. These Welfare Stations do not usually distribute food but do distribute vitamin pills from time to time.

/6. The Ministry

6. The Ministry of Education will supplement the regular rations for school meals for 62,000 children from 7-15 years with skimmed milk, fats and cocoa provided by ICEF. Special basic rations for school feeding are provided by the Government and at least will equal, in caloric value, the ICEF supplementary food. School feeding is supervised by the Board of Education through the District Inspector of elementary schools.

7. ICEF foods will be received by the Finnish Relief (Suomen Ruolto) which is controlled by law and is the original receiving and forwarding agency for relief supplies coming to Finland.

8. Selection of children to be fed will be as follows:

- (1) All children in residential institutions and hospitals will receive ICEF supplementary foods. Dried whole milk will be limited to infants under 1 year of age.
- (2) Children in schools will be selected for supplementary feeding by school doctors; school feeding will be limited geographically to the poorest districts.
- (3) Children receiving ICEF milk through Maternity and Child Welfare Stations will be selected by the attending physicians of the Stations. The Stations which distribute ICEF milk will be selected on the basis of greatest need for these supplies.

ANNEX 5 (8)

HUNGARIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Inter-Ministerial Committee, composed of the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Food, Finance, Public Welfare and Foreign Affairs, will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Hungary. This government body was responsible for the operations of, and liaison with, UNRRA and is still the liaison office for all foreign aid agencies. The Ministry of Public Welfare will be the division of government which will actually administer the ICEF supplementary feeding programmes.
2. The Ministry of Public Welfare will administer the feeding projects through the Institute of Public Hygiene, which has field representatives in each town and village. These field agencies are called Green Cross Centres (Mother and Baby Centres) and have attached to them doctors and nurses. The Green Cross Centres will select the needy mothers and children in each area to receive supplementary food from ICEF.
3. The Ministry of Public Welfare will select areas for ICEF supplementary feeding operations primarily on the basis of overall food needs with particular emphasis on availability of milk. The individual children and mothers will be selected by the field nurses and doctors on a basis of health and social needs.
4. The initial allocations, as discussed with the Hungarian Government was for 110,000 children with foods as follows:
  - 66 tons of whole milk powder
  - 594 tons of skim milk powder
  - 50 tons of lard
  - 100 tons of margarine
  - 24 tons of cocoa
5. It is the desire of the Hungarian Government, in view of the serious deficit of milk, that the total initial allocation of ICEF foods be converted into the equivalent value of milk. The Hungarian Government recommends that the item of cocoa be converted into dried whole milk, and the balance of dried skim milk (roller) and fats be converted into dried skim milk (spray type). This would provide the following equivalent quantities of foods:
  - 85 tons of dried whole milk
  - 940 tons of dried skim milk - spray type
6. The Hungarian Government plans to use the foods as follows:
  - A. 85 tons of dried whole milk - to feed approximately 14,100 children under 1 year of age on the basis of 6 kilogrammes per child for six months. This whole milk will be distributed through Green Cross Centres (Mother and Baby Centres) based on certifications by the attending nurse or doctor.

/B. 940 tons



B. 940 tons of dried skim milk - spray type - to be distributed on a basis of 6 kilogrammes per child for 6 months to approximately 157,000 children between 1 to 9 years of age, as follows:

- (1) 100,000 children between the ages of 6 to 10 years in schools.
- (2) 57,000 nursing and pregnant mothers and children between the ages of 1 to 6 years in day nurseries and homes. In these institutions, the selection of the mothers will be made by the Health Staff of the Green Cross Centres. All day nurseries and homes will receive the ICEF skim milk. The children in these institutions represent the neediest of this age group.

7. The Hungarian Government will provide, for pregnant and nursing mothers, and children over 1 year of age in the ICEF supplementary feeding projects, additional food, equivalent at least to the caloric value of the supplies provided by ICEF. These indigenous foods will be in the form of bread and jams, or other foods as available.

ANNEX 6

ROUMANIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. All responsibility for the co-ordination and carrying out of the ICEF programme in Roumania will be undertaken by the Ministry of Health, which will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Roumania. The Ministry, through its regional, district and local health organizations, normally provides health and welfare services, and carries out such supplementary feeding programmes as are undertaken by the Government. Through its district medical officers, the Ministry of Health exercises a supervisory function over village dispensaries, clinics, preventoria, hospitals and milk stations and over school health programmes, all of which are operated by personnel of the Ministry of Health.
2. It is proposed to use ICEF supplies for supplemental feeding in the following manner:
  - A. At milk stations:
    - (1) 30,000 infants under 1 year of age - dried whole milk.
    - (2) 50,000 pregnant and nursing mothers - dried skim milk, fats, and cocoa.
    - (3) 100,000 children, age 1-7 years - dried skim milk, fats and cocoa.
    - (4) 80,000 children between the ages 7-12 years - dried skim milk, fats and cocoa (actually these are children from schools who will feed at milk stations).
  - B. At child welfare institutions and orphanages - 10,000 children up to the age of 10 years will receive dried skim milk, fats and cocoa.
  - C. At day nurseries, which are primarily attached to factories where the mothers are employed - 30,000 children of pre-school age will be fed with dried skim milk, fats and cocoa.
3. The Milk stations, child welfare institutions and orphanages are directly under the supervision of district and local health officers. The day nurseries are often operated by voluntary groups (i.e. trade unions, Women's Democratic League, etc.) but under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, with regard to the feeding programme and the general health supervision.
4. The Roumanian Government will supplement the ICEF supplies for infants under 1 year and for pregnant and nursing mothers who are fed at milk stations with standard packages which will contain sugar, linen, soap, semolina and talcum. For the children between the ages of 1 and 12 who are to be fed at milk stations, child welfare institutions and orphanages, and day nurseries, the Roumanian Government will provide 150 to 200 calories in the form of rice, semolina, wheat, sugar, or other foods as available.

/5. The districts

5. The districts in which the ICEF programme will be carried on will be:
- A. The medical inspectorates of Suceava, Insi, Calátzi, and Constanza (in the Moldavia and Dobronja).....59%
  - B. The medical inspectorates at Bucharest and Pitesti (Oltenia) and Graiova (Valachia).....20%
  - C. The medical inspectorates at Cluj, Sibdu, Tamisaora (Transylvania and Banat).....15%
  - D. The city of Bucharest.....10%

These areas were selected on the basis of:

- (1) Need because of recent famine conditions, and
- (2) General malnutrition among children.

Noted: The above plan of operations was prepared on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Roumanian Ministry of Health, with slight amendments made on the basis of discussion, with the authorized Roumanian delegate, Professor Dr. Nicolau.

ANNEX 7

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ninth Meeting of Programme Committee 18 August 1947  
of ICEF

FROM: Executive Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Utilization of Fund Resources

1. During the month of July and the first week of August, initial visits to Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary were made by Dr. Martha M. Eliot, and to Finland and Albania by Dr. Henry C. Niblack. The purpose of these visits was to explain the objectives, programme and principles of operation of the ICEF to the Governments of the five countries, to ascertain the needs of children in these countries for food and other supplies, and to give advice and information if desired in connection with the drafting of a request for aid, a programme and the completion of an agreement.
2. Second visits were made by the Staff to Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland and Yugoslavia, during which advice and assistance were given in drawing up proposed programmes of operation, and the terms of the agreement were discussed and explained, as requested. Correspondents of the ICEF, Mr. S.M. Keeney in Italy and Mr. Glen Leet in Greece, gave similar assistance to the Governments in these two countries in connection with the preparation of proposed programmes and in consideration of the agreements.
3. In all the countries contacted, discussions were held with responsible government officials with respect to the acceptance of an agreement between the Fund and the government on terms under which supplies would be put in trust to the Government and a plan of operation initiated. In all five countries, a specific programme was discussed under which milk, fats and cocoa would be made available under a government plan of operation. Each government was asked to outline its own programme of child feeding in a broad way and to explain in detail the segment of the total programme under which children would be given supplemental aid from the Fund's supplies. The government officials were asked to explain how the government would contribute to the programme and to describe the kinds of foods to be given and the anticipated average daily calorie value of the contribution. The principles laid down by the Executive Board with respect to efficient operation, co-ordination of government and voluntary agency activities, non-discrimination in selection of mothers and children to be served, and reports to the Fund were discussed and clarified as necessary.
4. The preliminary allocations of milk, fats and cocoa made by the Programme Committee at its Eighth Meeting were used as the basis of discussion for preparation of a programme of operations in the countries revisited.

/Likewise

Likewise, the preliminary allocations of milk, fats and coca made by the Programme Committee in advance of initial visits to Albania, Finland and Hungary, were the basis of discussion and planning in these countries.

5. The visits of Roumania and Bulgaria were made in response to requests from these countries. Even though neither of these countries had been included in the list of those to whom allocations of foods were made by the Programme Committee at its June meeting, it seemed important to visit them and ascertain the extent of need on the basis of which the Board could determine allocations of food.

6. Because of the fact that this was the first visit by representatives of the Fund to Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary, and because of the shortness of the visits, it was not possible to reach final agreement with the government of any of these countries while in the country. Nor was it possible for the officials of the Governments of these countries to have completed drafts of the plans of operation of their proposed programmes. However, in each of these countries, competent government officials expressed the belief that the agreement would be accepted by the Council of Ministers, and representatives of the Government designated to sign it on behalf of the government at the time the plan of operations was presented to the Programme Committee at its Ninth Meeting in Paris. It was understood that questions or reservations with respect to points in the agreement could be discussed further with representatives of the Fund.

7. Each of these three countries (i.e. Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary) took over the responsibility of drafting a plan of operation and was asked to transmit it to the Paris Office of the Fund in advance of the Programme Committee Meeting on August 18th. In each country, invitations were extended verbally to the Governments to send representatives to Paris to present their plans to the Programme Committee and to complete discussions on the agreements if they had not been signed by the Governments in advance.

8. During a short visit to Finland it was possible to discuss the scope, resources and objectives of the Fund, and negotiations were completed with the Finnish Government with respect to the agreement and a plan of operations. In Albania, it was possible to have full discussions with responsible representatives of the Government and it is confidentially expected that their comments on the agreement and a plan of operations will be forthcoming in time for the Ninth Meeting of the Programme Committee.

9. Brief reports on those countries to which initial visits were made follow, with accompanying recommendations for each as to first allocations of milk, fats and cocos:

Bulgaria:

10. Though the length of the visit to Sofia did not permit visits to  
/schools

schools, hospitals or other institutions to allow first-hand observations of the nutritional and health status of children, reports of representatives in the Ministry of Health and others show a high infant mortality rate (147 per 1,000 infants), an increasing tuberculosis rate, and progressively poor nutritional condition of children arising out of the three successive bad harvests and the serious shortage in the supply of milk and fats. There have been three years of drought this year, just as the wheat was ready for harvest, heavy rains came and washed out large areas planted with wheat. The corn, too, has been seriously damaged by floods. The food needs of children will be even greater this year than before. There is no fruit to speak of, the sugar beet crop is seriously damaged. Animal fodder is scarce, and milk will be shorter than ever. The government authorities expect a cumulative effect of all this and fear a serious situation this coming winter.

11. Rations for mothers and children have never been honoured more than 40 to 50 percent. Milk is reserved for children up to 5, but now is greatly limited in amount. Older children get milk only on a physician's prescription.

12. The programme of distribution and supervision of feed supplies allocated to Bulgaria will be developed by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Ministers of Social Welfare, Education and Food, but it would appear that the principal programme will come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health through its district organization.

Recommendation to the Programme Committee:

13. That pending further and more complete studies of the needs in Bulgaria, milk, fats and cocoa be allocated up to amounts necessary to provide on the average 200 calories a day per child for 110,000 children.

Roumania

14. The nutrition condition of children in Roumania, especially in Moldavia, would appear to be the most serious in any country observed so far. The famine of last winter in Moldavia involved between 300,000 and 400,000 children. Many children, especially infants, died as a result of starvation. Infant mortality was appallingly high. In some villages, it reached 50 percent of all infants. Older children were reported to have died of starvation or from measles that occurred in epidemic proportions in the famine areas. More than 270,000 children were fed at canteens organized through foreign relief or through the Roumanian voluntary organization called CARS; 68,000 children were evacuated to other parts of the country for care in private families.

15. Visits were made to towns and villages of lower Moldavia where the conditions though bad, were not so bad as in upper Moldavia. Babies and children were seen in large numbers who were emaciated to a degree seen

/nowhere else.

nowhere else. In Bucharest, at one home for Moldavian children that had been organized in the former Rockefeller Institute of Hygiene, children were seen who were literally emaciated to a degree of starvation. Some were so weak from lack of food and so emaciated that they did not move, except their eyes, as Fund representatives examined them. Some were known to have tuberculosis and were isolated; others had extensive skin infections. Most of the children seen had been in the institution only a month or six weeks. A few were seen who showed the striking effects of improved feeding. One five-year old boy who had been in a starving condition on admission to the institution had gained 9 kilogrammes in weight in three months. Other records showed gains of 2-3 kilos in a month.

16. According to the Ministry of Health, the condition of children in this institution was not so bad as could have been in northern Moldavia, at the present time. These children are still in the most urgent need of food and care. The new harvest will provide corn and bread enough to avoid a repetition of the famine but there will still be a great dearth of milk, fats, animal proteins and other protective foods that are essential to the growth and health of children. Due to loss of livestock through drought and war, it will take some years for the indigenous supply of milk to approach the amount that will meet children's need.

17. The programme will be developed by the Ministry of Health and supervised through the Chief Medical Officers of the selected districts where need for additional milk and fat is greatest. A programme will be developed for the distribution of milk to pregnant and nursing mothers, to infants under one year of age, and to a limited group of school children who live in the most seriously affected areas of Moldavia and in other selected areas of need. The distribution to mothers, infants and young children will be through the local dispensaries of the health department and that to school age children through the schools. Existing health personnel will supervise the programme.

Recommendation to the Programme Committee:

18. That milk, fats and cocoa be allocated at this time in quantities to supplement the feeding of at least 300,000 mothers and children for six months and that a reserve of enough to provide for another 200,000 be set up to be allocated within the next two months if found to be necessary on further investigation by the staff of the Fund.

Hungary:

19. Though the situation in Hungary appears less severe than that in Roumania, there are large numbers of children who are badly undernourished especially in the industrial and mining areas. The war has left a great number of full and half orphans and many children are abandoned by their parents, often because they cannot feed them. The government maintains

large institutions for such abandoned children or for children whose parents are too poor to maintain them. Children seen in these and other institutions were in many cases poorly nourished and many of the infants were seriously malnourished.

20. The two years of drought and the great loss of cattle and livestock during the war have impaired the quality as well as the quantity of foods for the total population. There is a great shortage of milk, fats and animal proteins. This is particularly serious for children. The improved crops of corn wheat this year will meet the needs of the country for bread and cereals, but they will not provide the essential protective foods that children need for growth and health. Milk, fats and animal proteins are needed for this.

21. The war has caused serious deprivation among the children who are now 14 to 18 years of age and are either entering gainful occupation, or attending secondary schools. The apprentices in various industries and peasant youth who are attending school in towns are two groups who are known to be in need of extra food.

22. Tuberculosis has been on the increase among children but the number of beds, even for those who are actually ill, or who have tuberculosis, is only sufficient to meet a very small proportion of the need. A programme of prophylactic treatment of children with BCG is being started, but in the meantime, there are several thousand children who should be given sanatorial care, but cannot because of lack of beds.

23. The Ministry of Public Welfare will be the principal responsible government agency for the organization and supervision of a programme of distribution of foods in Hungary. There will be collaboration with the Ministry of Supply and, as necessary, with the Ministry of Education when providing school meals. Within the Ministry of Public Welfare the section on social protection of children and the maternal and child health service of the National Institute of Health will be the chief agencies for the distribution and supervision of supplies. A programme of feeding for pregnant and nursing mothers, for infants under one, for children in day nurseries or nursery schools and for school children, all in selected industrial and mining areas, will be developed. In addition, supplemental feeding for apprentices and peasant youth through special homes or schools will be organized.

Recommendation to the Programme Committee:

24. That supplies be allocated at this time to provide milk and fats (Hungary does not want cocoa) in quantities to supplement food for approximately 110,000 children, and to provide for a substitution of more whole dried milk for the cocoa provisionally allocated before a visit was made to Hungary.



Finland

25. Finland's great problem is shortage of indigenous food. Enough is not produced to make the country self-sustaining during the whole year. While in summer there is milk to spare, during the winter the supply almost completely dries up. There is a serious shortage of fats and of first-class protein. The whole population is on the strictest rationing, with supplemental food for pregnant and nursing mothers, young infants, and patients in hospitals and sanatoria. One of the outstanding needs is vitamins, especially cod liver oil. Therefore, unless outside agencies send in these essential items - milk, fats and cod liver oil - there will be real suffering among the children of the country. Among the transferred Carelian population, it is estimated that there are 60,000 - 70,000 children who lead a marginal and precarious existence. The greatest need is among the people of Lapland in northern Finland. There have been supplemental feeding projects in this area, but sources of food (primarily UNRRA) have now been exhausted with no prospect of further supplies.

26. According to the plan of the Government, the ICEF supplies of dry whole milk will be used first for infants in hospitals and institutions, and the rest will be distributed through the baby centers, which are well organized and fairly well established throughout the country. The dry skim milk will be used first for supplemental feeding of older children in hospitals, orphanages and other institutions, and the remainder for a school feeding programme in the most needy areas. The responsibility for the feeding programme will be placed under the Ministry of Social Welfare, which will in turn delegate the execution of the programme to the Suemo Huolto (a most efficient organization that would correspond to a Council of Social Agencies in the Western nations).

Recommendation to the Programme Committee:

27. That milk, fats and cocoa, sufficient to feed 75,000 children, be provided for Finnish children. It is especially urgent that a supply of Vitamin D, preferably in the form of cod liver oil, be sent into the country in time for the winter months.

Albania:

28. The birth rate of Albania is among the highest in Europe, but the infant mortality rate is also one of the highest. The figure given for War Orphans is 10,000, but this is probably an underestimate. Of these, only 800 are now in institutions; it is hoped to have housing for 500 more in the near future. The remaining number have drifted into families or have been placed in foster homes by the State. It is claimed that there are few wanderers. The orphans in foster homes are a great concern because of the poverty of the population and the inability of the Government to give the foster families sufficient aid.

29. While the crops have been good this year, there will not be sufficient indigenous food to carry the nation through until the next harvest. The Government is doubtful as to what can be done as to their supplying the basic nutrient for a school meal, but will try to furnish at least bread in order to give a feeding of 350 to 400 calories and will increase the amount of food if possible. They fear that the allocation might have to be charged against the regular ration. About half of the milk producing animals (goats, sheep, and cows) were lost during the War and Occupation. During the winter the milk supply almost completely dries up. The children, therefore, are deprived of milk during this period. Practically all children observed showed signs of undernourishment, although no actual malnutrition was observed; however, from reports of other organizations, the latter does exist in outlying areas.

30. The ICEF supplies of dried whole milk will be used for infants in institutions and hospitals and for infants attending the baby centres. The dry skim milk will, in part, be used for the older children in institutions and the remainder in a school feeding programme, the orphans to be given as much preference as possible. All cases fed will be on the basis of a doctor's certificate. The ICEF programme will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

31. The outstanding need of Albania is milk; equally necessary are vitamins, especially cod liver oil. Medicaments are extremely low. There is no diphtheria antitoxin in the country and a very small amount of penicillin, which will last only a short time. There was evidence of lack of hospital equipment and instruments everywhere.

Recommendation to the Programme Committee:

32. That the food allotment of milk, fats and cocoa to Albania be adequate to care for 25,000 children, and that cod liver oil be sent to the country in time for the winter season; and that consideration be given to sending in necessary medicaments at the earliest possible date.

33. The report of the Program Committee as adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Board of ICEF (Doc. E/ICEF/20, dated 20 June 1947) stated that it hoped to reach approximately the following number of children:

Australia	240 000
China	700 000
France	70 000
Greece	340 000
Italy	360 000
Poland	700 000
Yugoslavia	600 000

/In addition

In addition, the same report tentatively provided for 240 000 children for the countries of Albania, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Hungary.

34. Summarizing the recommendations of the Executive Director in the first portion of this memorandum, it is proposed that the following number of children, on a milk-fat-cocoa basis, be approved for these countries:

Bulgaria	110 000
Rumania	300 000
Hungary	110 000
Finland	75 000
Albania	75 000

In addition, it is proposed that the initial number of children to be provided with ICEF supplies in Czechoslovakia be 75 000.

35. In summary, the total number of children by country to be provided with ICEF foods would be as follows:

Albania	75 000
Austria	340 000
Bulgaria	110 000
China	700 000
Finland	75 000
France	70 000
Greece	340 000
Hungary	110 000
Italy	360 000
Poland	700 000
Rumania	300 000
Czechoslovakia	75 000
Yugoslavia	600 000
Total	3 705 000

36. The Executive Director calls to the attention of the Program Committee that when the above allocation for Italy was established two months ago we had information that the Italian Child Feeding operation had stocks of milk and fats on hand to permit the continuance of its supplementary feeding until late September 1947. Formerly we had hoped to start shipments earlier, but delays in governmental appropriations have resulted in the fact that the previous Italian stocks will now be exhausted about the time our first shipments will be reaching the receiving countries. As the existence of the earlier stocks in Italy were originally a factor in determining the initial Italian allocation, the Director after further studies now being made will present recommendations regarding the extent of increase of ICEF participation in Italy's program at the next meeting of the Program Committee. At the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Board of the

ICEF on 19 June 1947, the Executive Director was authorized to begin shipments as soon as supplies are available, even while he is discussing with the governments the agreements to be completed, it being understood that the total value of such supplies will not exceed 60 percent of the total dollar value of the resources available to the Fund. At the time of the authorization the only firm governmental contribution which was in the process of being made available to the Fund was the proposed United States Government Grant. Since that time certain additional contributions to the Fund have been received.

37. In view of the uncertainty in many countries, at this time, concerning the full prospects of the harvest which is now in process, as well as the unsettled state of a number of governmental relief plans for individual countries, the Executive Director prefers not to make further recommendations of increases in allocations to any country at this time. If the Executive Board approved the recommendations for the six recently visited countries covered in this report, the Director will have received authority to proceed with the procurement and shipping of 70 percent of the resources of the Fund, as against 60 percent authorized at the last meeting of the Executive Board. Shipments of the Fund in larger volume will start in the second half of September to meet programs already considered and there is still time to consider revisions in the present allocations. As our representatives go to work in the field, we will commence to receive much more complete data on which to base future decisions.

38. All the factors of eventual and well-thought-out justice will thus be conserved and no time will have been lost, if the Program Committee will authorize the Executive Director now to lay all plans for procurement and permit commitment up to 90 percent of the presently available funds of the ICEF in supplies for future delivery in accordance with such later allocations as may be made by the Executive Board. Considering certain governmental contributions already made or anticipated in countries which will be the sources of medicines and supplies other than food, the Executive Director requests that the authority of the Program Committee to utilize up to 10 percent of the overall contributions for the purchase of such supplies.

39. A special Representative of the Government of China, who will attend this meeting of the Program Committee, is expected to bring with him a proposed plan of operations and it is hoped, during the course of these meetings, to conclude an agreement and a plan of operations for China.

ANNEX 8

(Translated from French)

August 22nd, 1947

Mr. President,

I have the honor of informing you that the Program Committee of the International Children's Emergency Fund has decided to submit to the Interim Commission of WHO means of collaboration which could insure a close technical liaison between your Commission and the work of the Fund.

First, it would be of the greatest importance if your Commission could appoint a senior medical officer of your service as Medical Liaison Officer to the European Headquarters of the Fund.

Moreover, permanent technical committees or panels of experts of your organization, such as committees on T.B., V.D., malaria, and others, would undertake technical studies, in the limits of their competence, on the proposition of the Fund.

As you know, the Fund takes particular interest in assisting governments in the training of technical staff, responsible for the execution of the plan of operation on which agreements have been made between these governments and the Fund. Your Interim Commission has already kindly agreed to direct ten percent of the total number of scholarships to this object. We are hopeful that four or five governments of Europe will put at the disposal of the Fund these facilities on a sufficiently large scale for the training of the personnel in their respective countries. It would be indispensable for us to establish a panel of experts who would act as consultants to the Fund for the realization of these objectives. This panel would be constituted after consultation between yourself, as the President of the Interim Commission, and the President of the Executive Board of the Fund. May we ask you to designate a medical officer especially competent to act as Secretary of the panel.

In a general way, each time the Fund would need technical advice, it would refer to your agencies through the Medical Officer acting as Liaison Officer, as mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter.

Believe me, Mr. President, you have my very high consideration.

Dr. L. Rajchman  
President of the Executive Board

Prof. Stampar  
President of the  
Interim Commission  
World Health Organization

ANNEX 9

June 30, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I have the honor to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund held on June 17 the member of the Board for France, Professor Robert Debre, while informing the Board of the decision of the French Government to contribute to the Fund in French francs to the extent of 6 percent of any contribution made by the United States of America, submitted for the consideration of the Board a suggestion from his Government that an International Children's Centre, which the Government of France proposes to establish in Paris at their expense, should be placed under the auspices of the Fund.

Professor Debre pointed out that since one of the objectives of the Fund is to afford facilities to countries for higher studies by the medical and auxiliary personnel necessary for the implementation of the plans submitted by governments eligible for aid from the Fund, the establishment of the proposed Centre would substantially contribute to the fulfilment of this part of the Fund's objective. Furthermore, the Centre would engage in experimental research of a practical nature covering various fields of child health, as well as special medical problems. He added that the project was still in a preliminary stage of planning and that a more concrete proposal would be evolved later.

The Executive Board, after a brief discussion during which some members expressed great satisfaction with the suggestion, and others advanced doubts as to whether the Fund was competent to deal with the matter, decided unanimously to refer the problem for a thorough study by the Programme Committee.

The Programme Committee, in their turn, placed on the agenda of their next session, to be held on August 18 the examination of this question in all its aspects on the basis of a report to be prepared after consultation with the French Government and with yourself.

I shall be grateful for the statement of any views and any guidance for the Programme Committee you may desire to formulate at this preliminary stage in the examination of the matter.

Believe me, dear Mr. Secretary-General,

Sincerely yours,

Ludwik Rajchman  
Chairman, Executive Board

The Honorable  
Trygve Lie,  
Secretary-General  
United Nations,  
Lake Success, New York

/LAKE SUCCESS,

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK - FIELDSTONE 7-1100

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Reference:  
601-2-4

3 July 1947

Dear Dr. Rajchman,

By your letter of 30 June 1947, you were good enough to inform me that at a meeting of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund held on 17 June, the member of the Board for France, Professor Robert Debre, submitted for the consideration of the Board a suggestion that an International Children's Centre, which the Government of France proposes to establish in Paris at their expense, should be placed under the auspices of the Fund. You further informed me that the Executive Board decided to refer this suggestion for a thorough study by the Programme Committee on the basis of a report to be prepared after consultation with the French Government and the Secretary-General, and asked for a statement of any views and any guidance for that Committee which I might be in a position to formulate at this preliminary stage.

I welcome the generous thought of the French Government to provide facilities for the action of the United Nations in the field referred to. At this stage in the examination of the matter, there are just two points which I should like to bring forward for consideration by the Programme Committee.

In the first place, I feel that it would be clearly appropriate that any plan that may crystallize from the consultations envisaged should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council before final adoption.

In the second place, while the International Children's Emergency Fund is the organ set up by the General Assembly for meeting the emergency relief needs of children, parts of the vast problem of child health and child welfare are under consideration by the World Health Organization, the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council, the I.L.O., the F.A.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. It would therefore seem proper that at an early stage, these several organs and agencies of the United Nations should take part in the consultations, for the purpose of which I should, of course, be glad to arrange for officials of the Secretariat to render such assistance as may be required.

Sincerely yours,

s/ A. Pelt  
A. PELT  
Acting Secretary-General

Dr. Ludwik Rajchman  
Chairman, Executive Board  
International Children's Emergency Fund  
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

/NOTES

NOTES ON THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE

By Prof. Robert Debre, French Delegate to ICEF

The objective of the Children's Centre, which it is proposed to establish, would be fourfold: (1) training of doctors and their collaborators, (2) joint surveys of the problems of children, (3) distributing "mass information" to the public with regard to the problems affecting the health of children and adolescents, and, in particular, preventive medicine, (4) scientific research into the problems of child health.

The Children's Centre would have its Headquarters in Paris and the French Government has offered to provide all facilities for its functioning.

The Children's Centre would establish collaboration with various universities, institutions and hospitals of several European countries. It would be international in character. The faculty, as well as its students, the public to be reached, the surveys to be made, would concern the various countries associated in its operations.

The Children's Centre would be a permanent organization, administered under the auspices of the Children's Fund in the first instance, but arrangements will be made to establish close contractual relationship with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, FAO and the International Labour Organization.

The Children's Centre would be under an Administrative Council whose members would be specialists, civil servants and, eventually, representatives of the contributing agencies and individuals. This Administrative Council would select an Executive Board. The management of the Centre would be under a full-time official who would hold the position of Director and who would be assisted by a Secretary-General in charge of administration.

The Centre's budget would be supplied by the French Government's annual contribution, to which would be added all contributions in monies, in kind or facilities made by the governments contributing to its operations, as well as those of individual and international institutions.

I. Teaching

The teaching provided by the Centre would be that of higher studies, making available the latest experience, new methods and techniques recognized as valid in the field of preventive medicine of childhood. This teaching should be practical at the same time and inspired by concepts of social medicine.

The teaching would be intended for: (1) specialized physicians already holding responsible academic or hospital posts, such as university

/lecturers



lecturers, assistant and associate professors, hospital assistants and resident physicians, (2) public health officers in charge, or soon to be given charge of maternal and infant care, (3) social assistants in the same fields, (4) directors of schools for nurses, supervisors of children's hospitals or children's institutions, (5) hospital architects in charge of plans for children's hospitals or institutions.

A new feature of this teaching would consist in arranging for a large part of it to be of common interest to the various categories of students as listed above, while certain parts would be limited to specific groups of specialists. The teaching would include lectures, as well as visits, field studies of certain problems and practical work. Arrangements for this purpose would have to be established with scientific institutions, hospitals, social security and welfare agencies, and the Faculty of Medicine. Part of the instruction would be offered in various cities and regions in France, as well as in other countries. Two or three four-month courses a year would be held. The participants would receive scholarships from different governments, institutions, or from the Centre itself. The teachers would be recruited from faculties and institutes in Europe and America.

As an example of the spirit of the teaching, a few subjects are listed below which might be selected in the first place and which would obviously vary from year to year in a large measure:

- pre-natal care, care of the debile, and prophylaxis of neo-natal mortality,
- inter-infectious communal prophylaxis (common infectious diseases and specific infections),
- the B.C.G. problem,
- application of medical genetics,
- psychosomatic treatment in childhood - social applications,
- architecture and organization of hospital services.

## II. Surveys and Joint Studies

Several problems of child health and welfare call for serious survey and study in Europe and Asia. Their findings would be found useful by authorities in the establishment of their policies and in planning any necessary reforms.

Tubercular mortality and morbidity amongst children of invaded countries may be given as an example.

### III. Mass Information

Public health propaganda represents an important element in the control of children's mortality. The Children's Centre might supply useful data to be utilized for such purposes by various countries, such as diagrams, charts, stationery or mobile exhibitions, and specialized pamphlets and booklets.

### IV. Scientific Research

The creation of a new centre for medical and biological research devoted to problems of childhood is of great importance, though not devoid of serious practical difficulties. Its usefulness would be very considerable. This centre would not be an institute sheltering scientists devoting their time to research into problems of their own choice, but rather a Centre of applied research. This centre would have a definite aim: the control of disease conceived as a "warlike" operation and the institute would be comparable to analogous organizations which, under specific orders, dealt with such problems during the war. Certain problems raised by the prophylaxis of such common diseases as whooping cough, infantile diarrhoea, traumatical and obstetrical accidents require special study on a laboratory, where teams of scientists would devote themselves to the study of the best prophylactic methods in collaboration with clinical centres. This institute for research could - while constituting an integral part of the main centre - enjoy a certain administrative autonomy.

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