



CF/RAD/USAA/DB01/1997-06119

Expected Number **CF/RAD/USAA/DB01/1997-06119**

External ID **E/ICEF/1950/R.0093**

Title

Isra - Emergency

Date Created
11/8/1950

Date Registered
1/1/1997

Date Closed

Primary Contact

Owner Location

Office of the Secretary, Executive Board OSEB = 3024

Home Location

Office of the Secretary, Executive Board OSEB = 3024

Current Location/Assignee

Record & Archive Manage Related Functions=80669443 since 3/19/2

F12: Status Certain? **No**

F13: Record Copy? **No**

01: In, it, Internal Rec or Rec Copy

Contained Records
Container

Date Published Fd3: Doc Type - Format Da1: Date First Published Priority

Record Type **A04 DOC ITEM: E/ICEF 1946 TO 1997 EX BD**

Document Details **Record has no document attached.**

Notes

Document Format Series/Year/SubSeries/Number/Rev: E/ICEF/1950/R.0093; Doc

Series/SubSeries/Year/Number/Rev: E/ICEF/R/1950/93

Doc Series: E/ICEF/R; Series Valid date on import: 01-Jan-1950; Doc Year: 1950; Doc Number: 0093; Doc Num

St t: 93; Doc Revision #:

Er sh, L.Avail: E; L.Orig: E-?

Nk PDF or TIF: Chk_PDF: No; Chk_PDF_Prob: No; Comment: ; Chk_TIF: No; Chk_TIF_prob: No; TIF ID# Start

= TIF ID# end =

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

Number of images
without cover

Upasana

18

Handwritten signature or scribble, possibly containing the word "Handwritten" or similar text.

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



RESTRICTED

E/ICEF/R.93
8 November 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
Programme Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR
ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION TO ISRAEL

INTRODUCTION

1. At its June 1950 session the Executive Board allocated \$120,000 to Israel:
(a) to extend UNICEF assistance to the end of 1950 for a feeding programme benefiting 175,000 children and nursing mothers, (b) to provide wool and leather for children's shoes and clothing, and (c) to provide medical supplies for epidemic control among immigrant children in camps (E/1737, paragraph 92). In addition, the Executive Board also approved an allocation of \$18,000 for fish liver oil capsules (E/1737, paragraph 71). This was the second allocation made to Israel; the first for \$250,000 was made in November 1949 for supplementary feeding and medical supplies.
2. The Government of Israel has requested that UNICEF continue to provide assistance to its children in 1951, along the lines undertaken in 1950, and has asked for additional foodstuffs, medical supplies, kitchen equipment and material for clothing with the highest priority placed on foodstuffs (see Annex). The Administration is recommending an additional allocation for Israel of \$17,000 to provide rice, which it is expected UNICEF will receive as a donation in kind. Sufficient funds remain from previous allocations to Israel to continue the present level of feeding during the first quarter of 1951. No action is recommended at this time with regard to the other supply requests because of lack of resources.

/Need for Additional.

Need For Additional Food Supplies.

3. With a continuing influx of immigration and a falling off of financial resources from overseas, the Government of Israel reports difficulty in attempting to absorb the new population and to maintain at the same time an even distribution of food for all. Rationing of all basic foods is rigid. The Government has continually expressed its appreciation to UNICEF for help in this critical period, and although food, as such, has been a valuable contribution from UNICEF, the Government's main emphasis in utilizing UNICEF food imports has been to promote the idea of a regular school milk programme. The Minister of Education has now proposed a draft law which is to come before the Parliament which would make it compulsory for all local authorities to provide every child in school with a glass of milk (or a milk product) per day. It is proposed that the central Government would assist local authorities by giving financial grants for this purpose.

4. Owing to the lower prices which UNICEF has paid for food supplies, compared to its estimates last June, there remains a sum of about \$25,000 in the Israel allocation. It is proposed to use these funds for continuing the feeding programme through the first quarter of 1951.

5. The Administration recommends in addition an allocation of \$17,000 for rice which it is expected will be received by UNICEF as a donation in kind. It is planned in this way to provide food supplies as recommended in the table on page 3.

6. The food supplies proposed would meet the major part of the Government's request. Unfortunately, because of limited resources, provision for cocoa and egg powder is not recommended. These products have been deleted from recommendations on requests of other governments as well. Similarly, the rations listed are the usual UNICEF rations for these foodstuffs and the Administration therefore cannot support the request of the Government for larger daily rations of sugar for certain groups of

/children.

UNICEF FOOD REQUIREMENTS - 1 January to 30 March 1951 - ISRAEL

Items (a) Requested	Beneficiaries			Daily Ration	Stocks (b) 1,000's lbs.	Add'l quantities recommended	Estimated cost \$
	Existing plan of operations 1,000's	New Request 1,000's	Recommended 1,000's				
Milk, skim	175.0	308.0	170.0	40 gr.	560	560	5,000 *
Milk, whole	10.0	12.5	2.5	40 gr.	-	20	4,700 *
Cheese, (fats) (c)	50.0	100.0	110.0	20 gr.	150	230	4,600 *
Rice	50.0	112.5	110.0	20 gr.	-	340	17,000
Sugar	50.0	306.0	70.0	10 gr.	-	120	9,000 *
Cocoa	14.0	300.0	-	-	-	-	-
Powdered eggs	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-

* Funds available from previous allocations

- (a) The government also requested soap
- (b) In addition, cod liver oil is provided for 70,000 children for 4 months.
- (c) Government request is for 10 grams margarine. The 20 grams of cheese recommended contains about 7 grams of fat and 5 grams of protein.

|| **RETYPE FOR FILMING** ||

children. The extension of the present feeding programme for the first quarter of 1951 is proposed chiefly for the purpose of supporting the Government in its development of a sound milk policy in connection with its rapidly developing public health and education policy.

7. While milk is the most important item included in the present request, it is considered that it would be valuable to continue also the fats (or cheese) rations on the present scale for the first three months of 1951 in order to offer the Government a better opportunity to take over the school kitchen lunch plan at the end of that time with its own resources.

8. The Administration is proposing that whole milk be provided out of the existing UNICEF allocation for 2,500 neediest infants. According to the reports of the UNICEF mission and visits of senior Fund officials to Israel, this supply of whole milk would cover the neediest cases.

9. A request of the Government for kitchen equipment is not recommended since UNICEF has followed the principle that supplies of this type are more economically provided internally by the recipient Government as part of its matching.

Additional Government Requests.

10. The Government of Israel has made the substantial additional requests referred to below. The Administration considers that present resources are not sufficient equitably to permit a further allocation to Israel for these requests.

11. The Government has requested some equipment for milk conservation. A full plan is not submitted, but in any case the request cannot be recommended for lack of resources.

12. With respect to medical requirements, the Israel Government recently submitted a request for equipment for epidemic control, poliomyelitis treatment and the care of premature babies. These requests have been approved for procurement out of the un-

/programmed balance

programmed balance of existing allocations. Other medical supplies of considerable value are still being delivered to Israel out of existing allocations. The new request of the Israel Government includes a list of drugs which have previously been supplied on an emergency basis but which the Administration cannot recommend at this time without further study. The request for equipment for an anti-TB diagnostic campaign and supplies for maternal and infant welfare centres must also be deferred owing to lack of resources available for allocation.

13. With respect to the request of the Government for additional BCG vaccine, the Administration will refer the request to the Joint Enterprise, which is assisting the Government at the present time in conducting a BCG campaign, and will be able to supply appropriate aid.

14. Raw materials are also requested, but as in the case of other current requests for raw materials, present resources do not permit a recommendation. The sum of \$40,000 for wool and leather previously allocated will be put into manufacture during this winter.

Recommendation.

15. The Administration recommends an additional allocation of \$17,000 to Israel to provide rice for the first quarter of 1951 as part of the UNICEF-assisted feeding programme in Israel. If this recommendation is approved the total allocation for Israel would be \$405,000.

16. Because of the limited resources available at the present time the Administration is not in a position to recommend an additional allocation for medical supplies and raw materials requested by the Government of Israel. Should the financial position of UNICEF improve in the near future, however, the request of the Government would be considered.

RETYPE FOR FILING

STATE OF ISRAEL

A REQUEST FOR CONTINUED AID BY THE
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
TO THE CHILDREN AND NURSING & PREGNANT WOMEN IN ISRAEL
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - MARCH 1951.

Submitted to the
UNICEF Executive Board
by the
Interministerial Committee for Foreign Relief
Government of Israel.

Jerusalem, October 1950.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INTRODUCTION

1. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Foreign Relief on behalf of the Government of Israel wishes to record once again its appreciation of UNICEF assistance to Israel. This assistance has proved an immense boon in assisting the supplementary feeding and health services to a great number of beneficiaries.

2. The Committee has read with great interest and taken careful note of the report submitted to the United Nations Economic & Social Council by the UNICEF Executive Board (E/1738, 10 July 1950). It was also pleased to be able to receive first hand information on present and future plans of the Fund from Mr. A. Davidson, the Director of the Fund's European Headquarters during his recent visit to this country.

3. The Committee is aware of the present transitory position of the Fund and is assured that the United Nations General Assembly, during its present session, will confirm the future status of the Fund as a permanent body within the United Nations Organisations. Furthermore, the Committee appreciates the vast difficulties confronting the UNICEF Executive Board in allocating its resources according to the principles contained in paragraphs 14 & 15 of its above mentioned report (E/1738, pages 4 & 5).

4. Arising out of the visit of the Director, UNICEF European Headquarters and in consultation with Dr. J. F. Mabileau, the UNICEF Chief of Mission to Israel and after due deliberation the Interministerial Committee has pleasure in submitting herewith this present request for continued UNICEF aid to this country, and to list the foodstuffs, medicines, raw materials and equipment needed under the various categories normally assisted by the Fund. The Committee wishes to place a first priority on all foodstuffs and the medical programme, a second priority on raw materials and lastly the equipment listed. All items requested in the 3 lists are most urgently required and would normally have received the same priority but the Committee has given due consideration to the present interim status of the Fund and pending its transformation into a more permanent United Nations body.

5. It is not known whether the Executive Board in its present session will wish to continue its programme to Palestine Refugees, at present due to continue through December 1950. The Committee wishes to state, however, that as far as Israel is concerned and in conformity with general Government policy, it would like to see an integration of all UNICEF beneficiaries into one programme. The present Beneficiaries under the Refugee programme are being included in the general Government plans and in calculating the total request due consideration has been given to the transfer of supplies under the Refugee programme into those of the Israel Programme.

6. The Committee fully appreciates the efforts of the Fund to provide assistance not "as total needs of children in general but rather

as requirements for which international assistance in supplies is appropriate and can be effectively used" and submits that in its superhuman effort to absorb over 450,000 new immigrants who have arrived in this country since the establishment of the State in May 1948 and who continue to arrive at the rate of some 12,000 to 15,000 per month and in consideration of the fact that these immigrants come mainly from under-developed countries and are in urgent need of assistance, it can justifiably hope that the UNICEF Executive Board will give this present request the same careful consideration as in the past and afford to Israel the maximum assistance it feels in its power to do.

EXISTING GOVERNMENT SERVICES & FUTURE PLANS IN THE FIELDS OF
CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE

The UNICEF Executive Board in its report to the United Nations' Economic & Social Council (E/1738, 10 July 1950; paragraph 15) has stated the basic principles in allocating assistance to countries to be 1) a serious problem of child care, 2) plans for effective national efforts to meet the problem, 3) a necessity for some imported supplies as an integral part of the country's programme. This present report is therefore an endeavour to classify the needs; existing services and future plans in the fields of child health and welfare under the three headings listed by the UNICEF Executive Board.

1.) A serious problem of child care.

Israel has absorbed close on 500,000 new immigrants since the inception of the State in 1948. Most of these immigrants come from under-developed countries or from the D.P. Camps in Europe, their families normally consist of many children and the problem of integrating these masses, with their different backgrounds and languages, with their abnormal social problems and their rehabilitation to the conditions of the country is a serious one.

a. Health.

The birth rate in Israel has risen very considerably in the past 2 years due to the fact that many of the new immigrants are from Oriental countries and many of them arrive in a state of pregnancy. They hail from backward areas or are former inmates of concentration camps. They frequently are in a bad state of health and have brought a number of hitherto locally unknown infectious diseases into the country. In fact their state of health is almost invariably far below that of any section of the former population both Jewish & Arab, settled or refugee.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

b. Nutrition.

Israel is living at present under a system of extreme austerity and, in particular, foodstuffs are rationed to a minimum subsistence level. Over 50% of the child population of this country, are recent immigrants, the vast majority of whom come from under-developed countries and in an under-nourished condition. The improvement in the fresh milk distribution noted last May has proved to be of a temporary nature and it is no longer possible to ensure an adequate fresh milk supply to all infants nor is it always possible to provide rice either as a staple food nor as a diet in cases of diarrhoea. School lunches and the school milk scheme are important factors in the feeding programme of all children. In addition to the mid-morning glass of milk and the mid-day meal many of the new immigrants have to be provided with breakfast and an afternoon or evening meal has frequently to be served at youth clubs and similar institutions.

c. Welfare.

Housing conditions never very favourable in a typical immigrants' country - have become extremely serious, so that during the last winter a great number of children had to be taken into other people's homes, in order to be saved from the extremities of the weather. Primitive housing conditions and lack of facilities in new immigrant's settlements often compel child care workers to resort to placement in Homes of children who under normal circumstances might have been cared for in their parent's homes.

The mere numerical problem of absorbing immigration at such a rate is aggravated by the great variety of cultural backgrounds of the immigrants. Many of them come from Oriental countries and find themselves in a state of rapid cultural change in this country. To a great extent this applies to the indigenous Arab population as well and amongst European immigrants there is a large number who need special care and rehabilitation after the traumatic experience of Nazi persecution.

All these factors contribute towards increasing problems of juvenile maladjustments (delinquency, behaviour disorders etc.). Although statistics in this respect are scant and not sufficiently defined there is no doubt that the present incident of such cases is extremely high.

Therefore - apart from large scale economic planning to raise the general standard of living - the most urgent need in child welfare seems to be the establishing of basic community services in new immigrants settlements, such as infant welfare centres, kindergartens, day nurseries, school feeding schemes, clubs and youth centres.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Government and various voluntary organizations have been engaged in providing clothing free of charge or at greatly reduced prices, partly from stocks acquired locally and partly from gifts received from abroad, for the many cases of need particularly amongst new immigrants. The present desperate shortage of raw materials however is going to constitute a very grave problem in clothing the tens of thousands of new immigrants.

2.) Plans for effective national efforts to meet the problem(s).

Child health and welfare services are far from being a recent innovation in this country (*). After close on two years of the new State the Government has effectively introduced essential services in most places where they were hitherto non-existent in addition to expanding existing services and new centres to cope with the enormous influx of new immigrants coming to this country. The present task is far from being complete nor is the flow of immigrants expected to cease for some years to come. The Government of Israel is however endeavouring to develop a complete Welfare State and one of its first interests remains, as ever, the health and welfare of the child.

a. Infant and Mother Health and Welfare Services.

The Ministry of Health in conjunction with a number of voluntary agencies is endeavouring to establish infant welfare centres in every part of the country. These centres will then deal with the medical care of every pregnant woman, nursing mother, infant and toddler in the country. Statistics show that, at present, some 12,000 pregnant women, 25,000 infants, and 18,500 toddlers are being cared for every month in existing centres. It is hoped that by the end of 1950, 40 additional centres for new immigrants and 5 for the minority groups will have been established.

The epidemiological and public health departments of the Ministry have earmarked a large part of their budgets for the care of children, particularly in the dispensaries attached to the new immigrants camps, in the childrens wards of the Government hospitals and in the dispensaries in minority settlements. In Government hospitals alone the number of beds in childrens wards has risen from 417 in January 1950 to 542 in August of this year.

(*) vide "Child Care Services in Israel" and a "Survey of Social Work in Israel" attached hereto.

b. Child Welfare Services.

1. Pre-school Age.

About 40,000 children of under 6 attended kindergartens or day-nurseries during the school year 1949/50, i.e. over 80% of all children between 4-6. Between June 1948 - March 1950 more than 200 new day nurseries were opened with Government subsidy and new centres are constantly being prepared amongst all sections of the community.

2. School Age.

During the school year 1949/50 there were 176,000 pupils in Israel enrolled in the various types of primary and secondary schools. The standard of these institutions varies a great deal between old-established schools of the towns and prosperous settlements on the one hand and the makeshift arrangements of immigrant transit camps and some of the Arab villages.

The rapidly changing conditions placed an additional burden on the social services for this age group and a school social service, run by the local welfare bureaux in co-operation with education authorities, is responsible to deal with problems of early school leaving, finding the adequate school for problem cases, placement in clubs, referral for psychological treatment etc. The number of cases dealt with during 1949/50 was approximately 7500.

Leisure time activities are centered in different types of clubs and playgrounds. The usual after school club is in the school premises and aims mainly at supplementing the educational program of the respective school. Other types of clubs, maintained by Government, voluntary organizations and welfare authorities under the aegis of the Ministry of Education tend to stress more the general child care aspects. Some experimental "Youth Centres" have also been established.

The estimated number of these various categories of clubs is about 160, catering for more than 6000 children all over the country. In addition Youth Movements (about 25,000 school children) and some 30 playgrounds with an unstable membership add to the total cared for in these categories.

3. Juvenile Delinquents, Emotionally Disturbed, Children Physically and Mentally Handicapped.

During the year-1949, there were 100 juveniles (boys: between 9-16; girls: 9-18) charged before the Courts for various offences.

Treatment of juvenile delinquents is the task of the Probation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Service (Ministry of Social Welfare) which service is also responsible to care for a few categories of dependent juveniles. This service has been greatly extended since 1948 and psychiatric consultation has become a rule in the majority of cases. Child Guidance clinics - a new venture - have recently been established in Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.

Crippled children are looked after by a voluntary society. At the Jerusalem clinic there were 985 cases registered and in Haifa 740 during 1949.

Deaf-mutes and the blind are educated in a number of special establishments. There are 3 schools for deaf-mutes (Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa); they are, however, greatly handicapped by lack of boarding facilities.

4. Child Placement.

Child placement presents a most difficult problem in Israel. There are today over 14,000 children placed in 150 children's Homes and a small number of foster homes all over the country. This does not include those children placed in communal settlements, where they are educated together with the settlers' children.

The central agencies for child placement are the Ministry of Social Welfare (for residents) and the Child and Youth Aliyah (Child and Youth Immigration) Department of the Jewish Agency (for immigrants).

a) The Ministry of Social Welfare had to deal during the period from April 1949 to March 1950 with 3400 applications for placement. The respective number for the previous year was 2500. Apart from these many children have been placed directly by local welfare bureaux.

b) The Child and Youth Aliyah had under its care about 16,000 children at the beginning of 1950, out of whom more than 10,000 arrived during 1949.

Upon their arrival, children are sent to one of the six reception centres. There they undergo medical examinations and are sent - according to their educational needs and the facilities available - to various Children's Homes or communal settlements. In the upper age group they receive agricultural or vocational training and an education which aims at the co-operative way of living of the Israel agricultural settlements.

The period of training for adolescents is 2-3 years. Children are usually maintained until they reach the age of 17.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

c.) School-feeding schemes.

In 1948 out of a total population of some 600,000, 25,000 children were given supplementary meals in 45 school centres. At present out of a population of approximately 1,200,000, 50,000 children are fed in 600 school centres including 14,000 in some 80 cookery classes attached to schools. The percentage of children being fed over the entire population has remained at 4% although the actual need has risen to an estimated 6%; and provided the necessary equipment etc., is forthcoming the total number of children benefitting from this supplementary feeding scheme is expected to reach 75,000 by the end of 1950 and 100,000 by June 1951. In addition some 20,000 children in various closed institutions receive normal rations and supplementary foodstuffs as though cared for at home and at schools.

Supplementary feeding consists normally of a balanced meal at mid-day. In some 1000 cases breakfast is provided as well and many school and youth clubs receive a light evening meal.

d.) School Milk Scheme.

Somewhat less than 100,000 children receive a glass of cocoa daily and it is expected that this number will rise to close on 200,000 during the present school year. This figure includes a percentage of kindergartens and pre-school centres.

3.) A necessity for imported supplies as an integral part of the country's programme.

Israel is in part an agricultural and in part an industrial country. It has few major exploitable natural resources and in consequence all raw materials have always had to be imported.

The agricultural and industrial production of the country was never sufficient for its population. Since the date of the establishment of the State, its population has risen by some 600,000 and though there was an increase in the agricultural and industrial production this increase has fallen well behind the proportionate capacity of 1948. With the continued influx of new immigrants the import of supplies is likely to increase for some time to come although the production in all spheres is constantly being extended.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

III.

PROGRAMME REQUEST JANUARY - MARCH 1951.

Infants(0-1) Toddlers (1-3) nursing mothers & pregnant women.

a) Infants (0-1)

The improvement in fresh milk distribution as reported in May was seasonal ly. In addition transportation difficulties to many of the outlying districts makes the delivery of fresh milk practically impossible. A request is therefore made for 50 grs per day of whole milk for 12,500 infants (90 days).

Medical opinion in this country states 5% of sugar as a local necessary adjunct to whole milk powder. 50 grs of whole milk powder make 500 grs of milk (fluid). A request is therefore made for 25 grs of sugar per day for 12,500 infants (90 days).

Rice is an important dietetic foodstuff in cases of diarrhoea as well as being a staple food for infants. A request is therefore made for 750 grs of rice per month for 12,500 infants (3 months).

It is feared that a considerable recent reduction in the soap ration is apt to nullify all that has been done to inculcate hygiene into the minds of mothers. The Government has therefore been obliged to include in this statement a request for 1 piece of laundry soap and 2 pieces of toilet soap per month for 12,500 infants (3 months).

b) Toddlers (1-3), pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Services in infant welfare centres have been extended so as to enable a distribution of milk to toddlers and mothers. In fact such distribution of UNICEF supplies has taken place during the past 3 months, the milk powder having been made available from other programmes. A request is now made for 40 grs of milk per day and 25 grs of sugar per day for 8000 toddlers and mothers (90 days).

School feeding schemes children (1-15).

The number of children receiving supplementary meals in schools, kindergartens etc., is growing daily and is expected to reach 80,000 by January 1951 and 100,000 by June 1951. In addition 20,000 children receive supplementary meals in closed institutions daily. A request is therefore made for foodstuffs and laundry soap (or dishes) as below for 100,000 children (78 days). (N.B. daily rations requested have in some cases been altered to comply with local need and substitutions have been made to meet such need without substantial change of the programme.

Skim milk	25	grs	per	day
Sugar	15	"	"	"
Rice	15	"	"	"
Margarine	10	"	"	"
Egg powder	5	"	"	"
Cocoa	2	"	"	"
Soap	1	piece	per	10 children per month.

School Milk Scheme.

The number of children embraced by this scheme is increasing daily and a request is hereby made for supplies for this scheme as under for 200,000 children (3 days).

Skim milk	30 grs per day
Cocoa	2 " " "
Sugar	10 " " "

Medical Programme.

In submitting this programme request the needs of immigrants and minority groups only have been taken into consideration as well as the present serious shortage of medicines due to the scarcity of available foreign exchange. In this respect it is pointed out, for instance that it had been found impossible to provide streptomycin and PAS in the children's ward in the TB Hospital at Tel el Amr (35 beds). A request is therefore made as follows:

a) Anti-biotics.

3 kg Aureomycin
 3 " Chloromycetin
 10000 N.U. Procaine Penicillin
 10 Kg Streptomycin
 500 " P.A.S.
 150 " Sulfadiazine

b) BCG Programme

The present BCG programme will become entirely a Government responsibility January 1951 and a request is made for 3600 amp BCG vaccine a 5 ccm (18 litres) as a continuation of this programme.

c) Sundry

A request is made for 5 tons DDT powder 10%.

Raw Materials Programme.

A similar request for raw materials is made as the present programme under implementation, with cotton in addition to leather and wool so as to include clothes for infants.

Equipment Programme.

All Government programmes assisted by UNICEF are severely hampered by the very serious shortage of equipment in every field. Attention is drawn to the detailed explanations given in each case in the Israel Government request, submitted to the Executive Board in May 1950.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

/1. Anti-tuberculosis

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1. Anti-tuberculosis Campaign

Equipment for 2 dispensaries

- a) 1 X Ray Apparatus
100 MA
- b) 1 Philips Mass Chest Survey Apparatus
100 MA with accessories

2. Anti-trichophytia Campaign.

- a) 1 X Ray Apparatus (mobile) for superficial treatment.

3. Improvement of Maternal and Child Health

Equipment for 50 new Infant Welfare Centres

- a) 30 Baby scales (portable)
- b) 50 Weighing machines
- c) 50 Sphygmomanometers
- d) 3 vehicles (Jeeps) for transportation of personnel to new settlements in mountains and in the Negev.

2. School Feeding Services.*

In units for 150 & 300 children each for 40,000.

- a) Cooking utensils
- b) Miscellaneous
- c) Dining-room equipment
- d) Accommodation.

3. School Milk Scheme.*

- a) Vehicles for Transportation:
- b) Pasteurization Plant.
- c) Milk Cans
- d) Machinery for the Production of Milk Bottles.

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS *

(Table)

SUMMARY OF EQUIPMENT REQUESTED *

Detailed supply lists submitted by Government have been omitted from this document.

Plan of Operations

In implementation of the Principle of Trusteeship the Government of Israel is responsible for the issue and distribution of all supplies received under the UNICEF programmes. Within the categories of centres as specified hereunder the Government is to be free to fix the individual distribution centres and the number of beneficiaries in each centre. In view of the fluid situation in the country these centres and the number of beneficiaries in each centre may vary from month to month. The UNICEF Chief of Mission shall be given every facility in accordance with the agreement between UNICEF and the Government of Israel to make any inspections and observations of distributions made as he may deem necessary, accompanied by a Government official designated for the purpose.

1. Infants (0-1).

2. Toddlers (1-3) and mothers.

The responsibility for these 2 schemes lies with the Ministry of Health, operating through its own infant welfare centres and hospitals and those set up by voluntary agencies.

3. Supplementary feeding, children (1-15).

The responsibility for this scheme lies with the Ministry of Social Welfare operating through schools, kindergartens, day nurseries and any other organized children feeding centre including the cookery classes operated by the Ministry of Education as well as through closed institutions for children in such homes.

4. School Milk Scheme.

The responsibility for this scheme lies with the Ministry of Education operating through the School Milk Organization, now an integral part of that Ministry. The transformation of the milk powder in this scheme is to be undertaken at the several dairies of the TNUVA Co-operative and distributed to local school and other centres direct from those dairies.

5. Medical Programme.

The responsibility for this programme lies with the Ministry of Health who will distribute the supplies as and where required at their absolute discretion.

6. Raw Materials Programme.

The responsibility for this programme lies with the Ministry of Social Welfare who will utilize the raw materials according to a plan to be worked out with the UNICEF Chief of Mission, the manufactured garments to be distributed by the Ministry at their discretion to needy children anywhere in the country.

In operating these UNICEF programmes the Government is aware of its duties as regards matching the value of supplies. In fact Government schemes and additions to the UNICEF programmes exceed many times the value of UNICEF supplies. It is pointed out, however, that in some

centres, lack of equipment and suitable accommodation may preclude the same type of service being given as in the long-established centres and in such cases a light meal may be substituted for the otherwise fully balanced complete meals normally issued in school centres. Government is also aware of the principle of non-discrimination and reiterates that the only criterion in distribution is that of need.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE