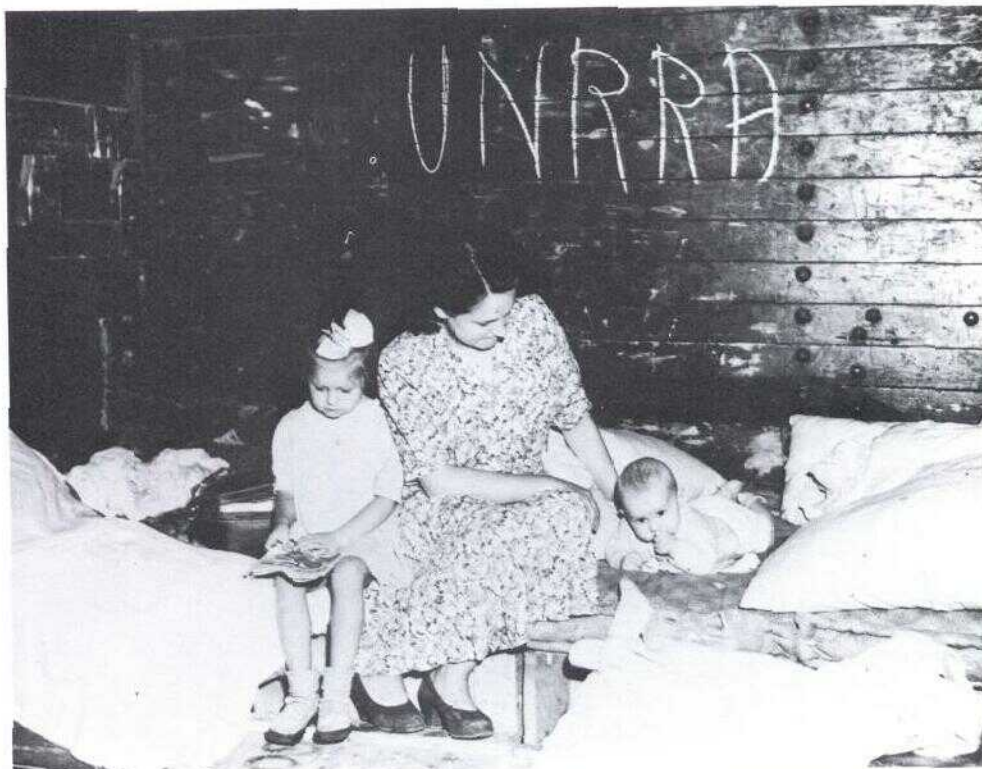


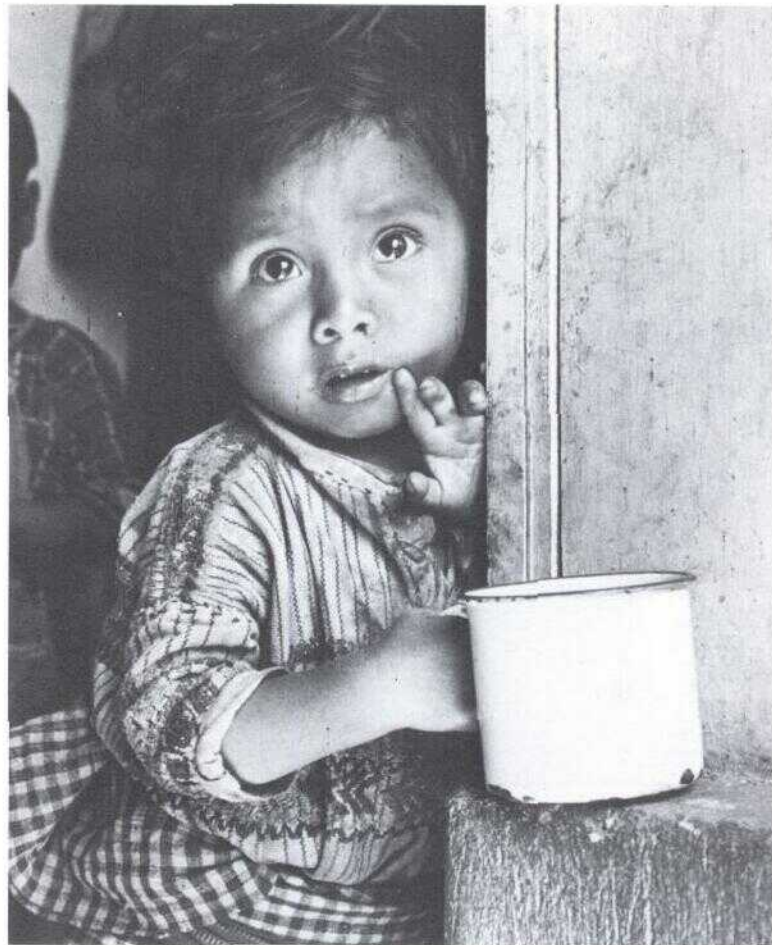
Ludwik Rajchman, an international public-health pioneer whose experience and lobbying were crucial to the founding of Unicef in 1946. (Unicef)



In 1946, refugees returning to Poland travelled in boxcars provided by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (UN Archives)



B-57(6)



The fight against malnutrition: Guatemala. Here a child waits for free milk provided by Unicef as part of a supplementary feeding scheme. (UN Archives)

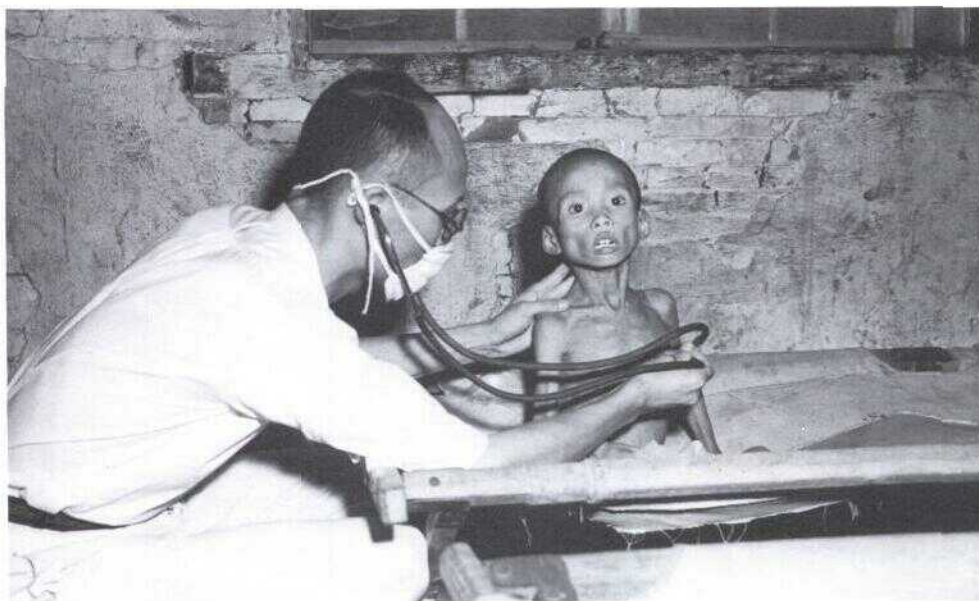
Trick or Treat for Unicef—American children collecting money to help children in poor countries. (US Committee for Unicef/Avakian)



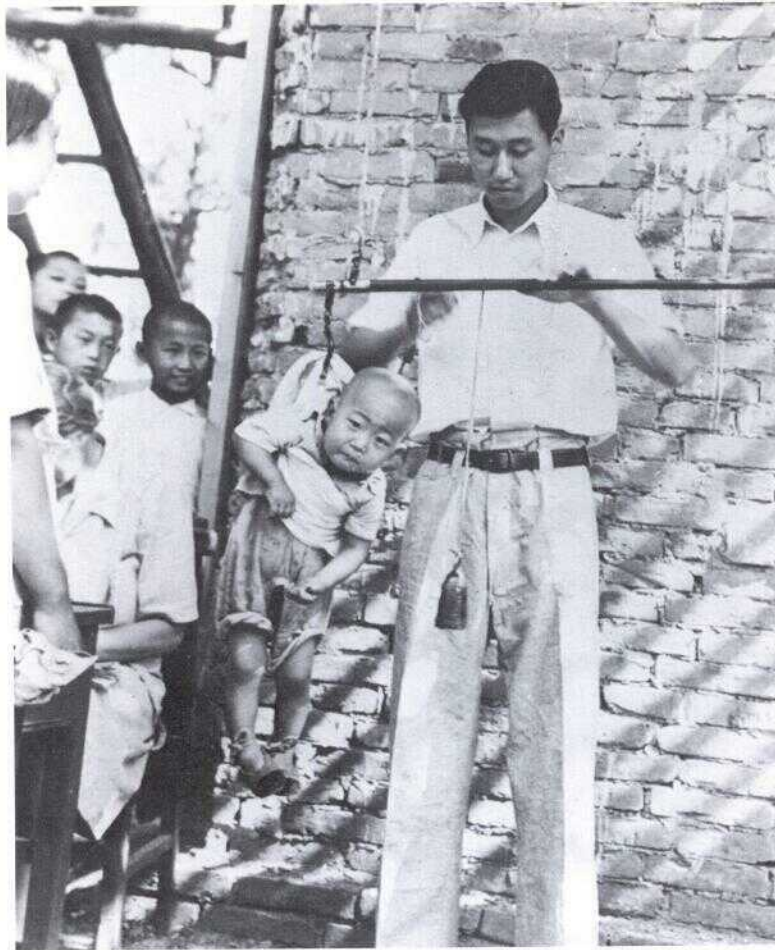
When the refugees had to leave their homes in Palestine in 1948, their first and vital need was shelter. Tents were flown in as an emergency measure. (UNWRA)



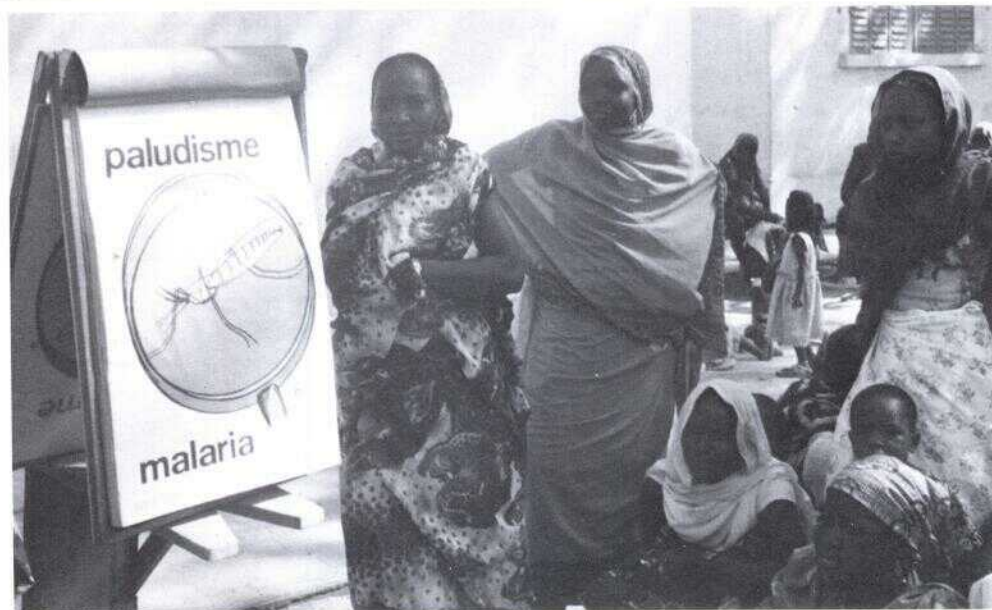
China, August 1946. An abandoned baby found on a city street by a UNWRA welfare worker is near death. (UN Archives)



P. 54 (d)

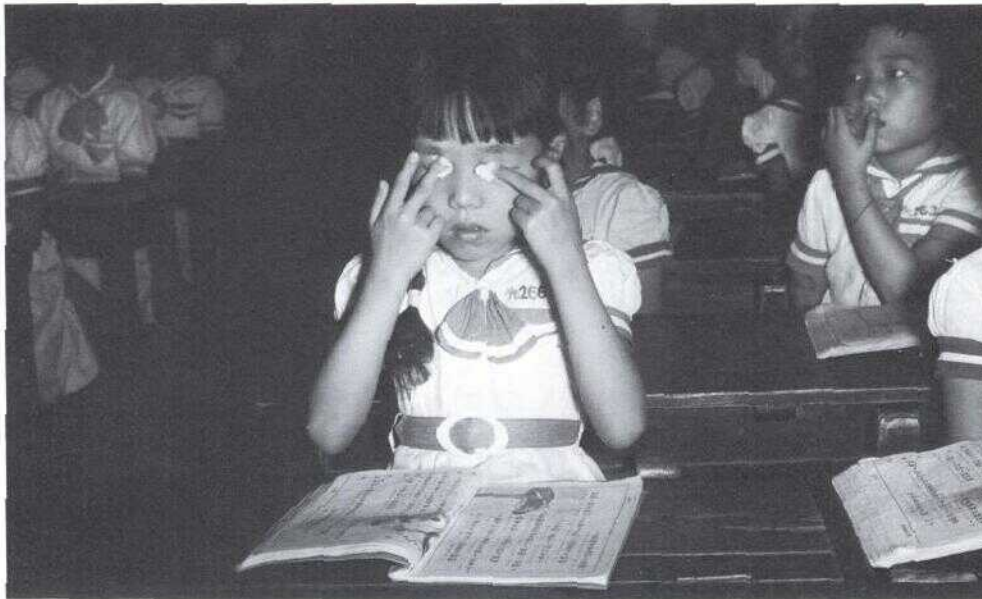


This husky Chinese youngster has just received his daily ration of milk. An UNWRA-trained male student nurse tips the scale. (UN Archives)



Flip charts are used to give mothers malaria lectures in N'Djamena, Chad. (Unicef/Danois)

P- 134-A



In Taiwan alone, more than half the school children used to suffer from painful trachoma. A little girl rubs her eyeballs and lids with soothing antibiotic ointment provided by Unicef in a major antitrachoma drive in the late 1950s. (Unicef/Ling)



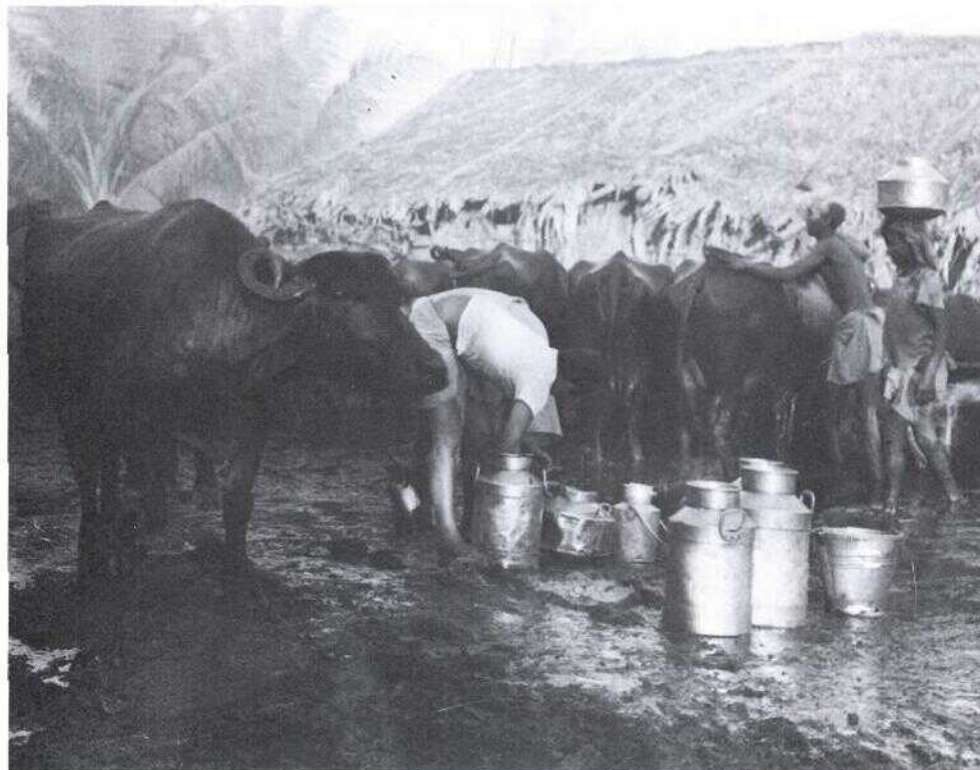
In the early 1950s, some sixty-five million Indonesians lived in yaws-infected areas. The target: one million penicillin injections a year to cure the disease. (Unicef/Ling)

P.134 - 13



Indonesia mounted the world's largest campaign against yaws in the 1950s: employing great numbers of mobile male nurses working in the field.
(Unicef/Ling)

India, 1950: Bombay received much of its milk from buffaloes kept in congested, unsanitary cattle sheds within the city.
(Unicef/Ling)

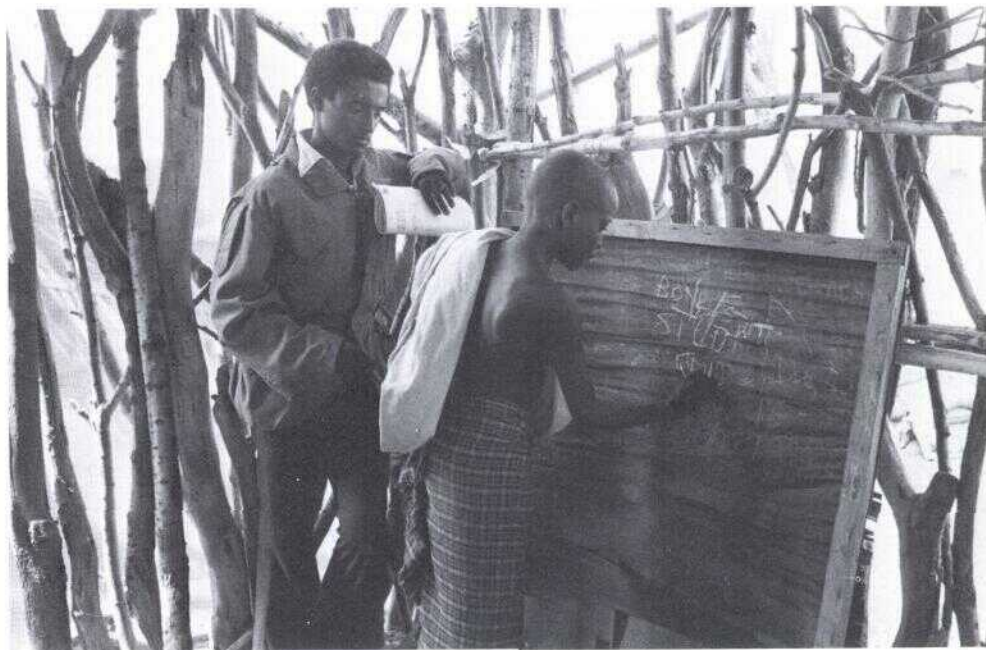


P.134-C

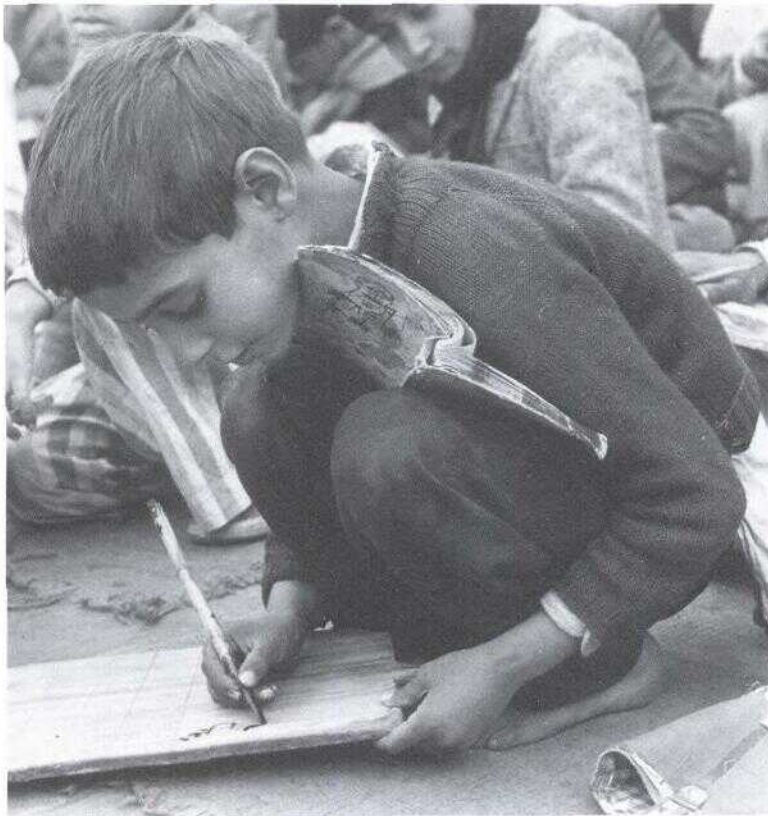
A baby is born in the highlands of Puno, Peru, under the trained hands of a traditional midwife equipped with a Unicef kit who walked three days to reach her 'client'. (Unicef/Rosler)



A literacy class in Endeber, Ethiopia: part of a national campaign that increased the literacy rate from thirteen per cent in 1974 to thirty-five per cent in 1981. (Unicef/Campbell)

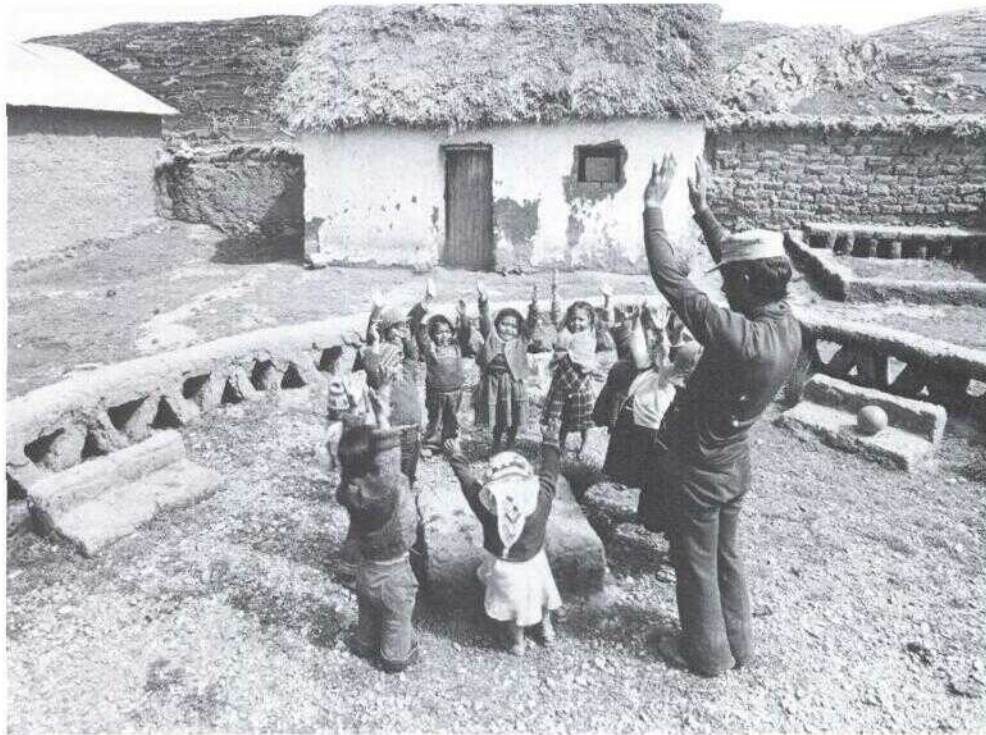


P.13x d

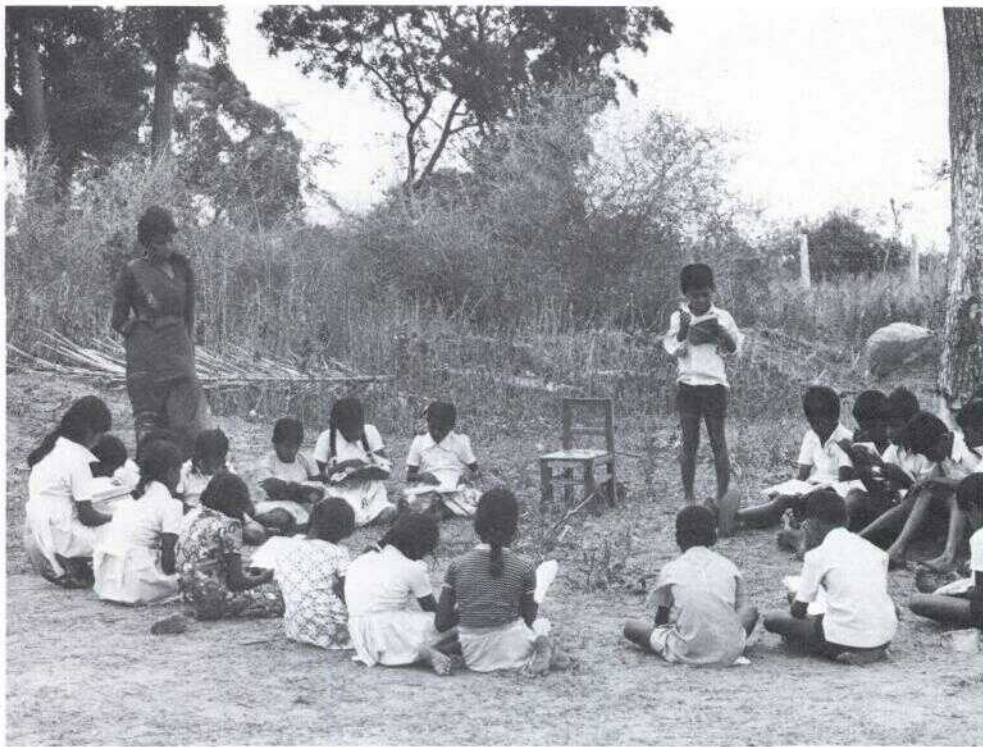


In primary schools in Pakistan, Unicef supplies of slates, chalks and other educational equipment help get learning underway. (Unicef/Vajrathon)

Equipment and supplies are needed for day-care centres. By 1981, more than 550 such centres had been established in the poorer areas of Puno, Peru, with Unicef assistance. (Unicef/Frank)



214(a)

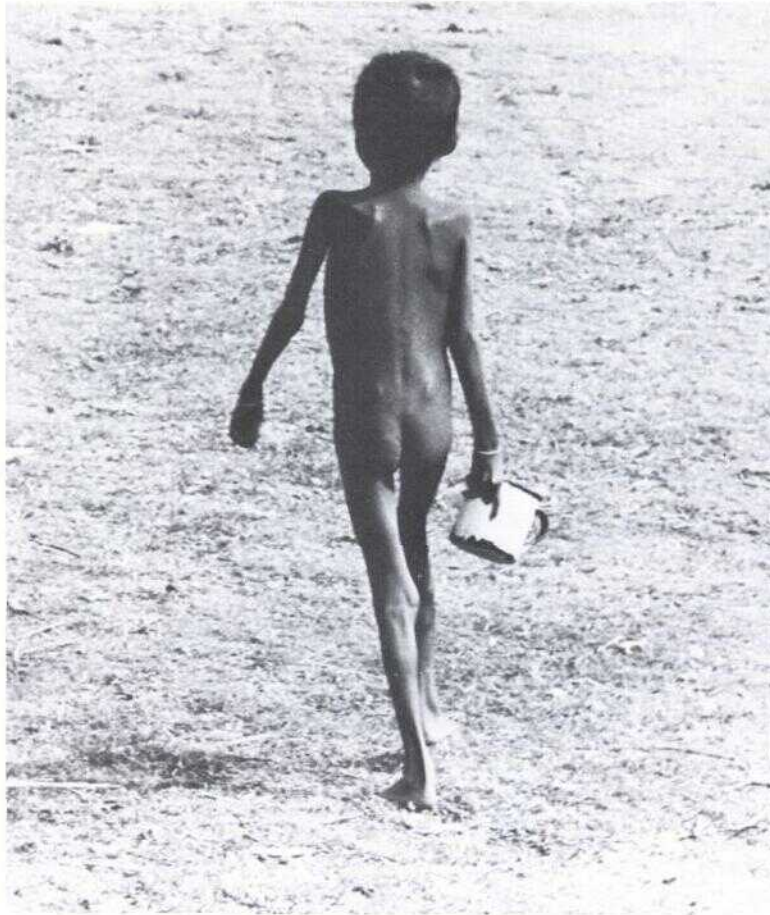


Settler children of the Mahaweli Development Project in Sri Lanka undertake some of their studies outdoors. (Unicef/Holbrooke)

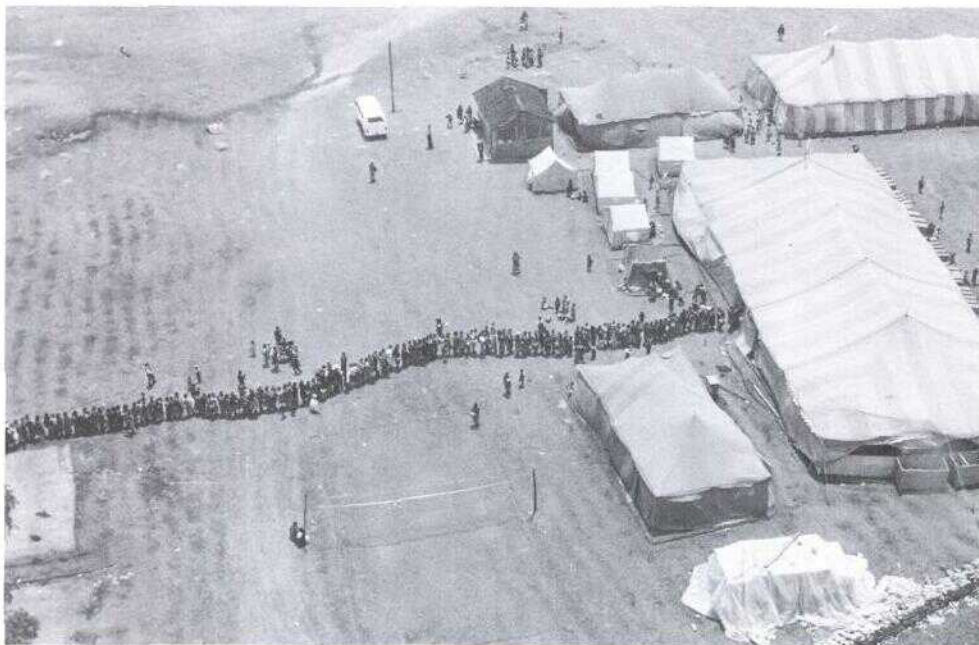


Children wander aimlessly among rubble in Wahdate Camp, one of the many refugee camps in Amman, in Jordan, 1970. (Unicef/Gerin)

214 (6)



A boy and his ration cup. This malnourished child in drought-stricken India in 1974 is receiving a ration of milk at a special feeding programme. (Unicef/Satyan)



Food lines in Chimaltenango, Guatemala. On 4 February 1976, a massive earthquake killed 25,000 people and made a million homeless, including a half a million children. (Unicef/Ling)



A simple, dependable and maintainable water hand pump known as the India Mark II has been developed. These pumps have brought water supplies to thousands of previously-deprived communities.
(Unicef/Holbrooke)



Collecting water consumes much of the time of rural women in the developing world. In Kenya, Kikuyu girls climb a steep hill to bring back their day's supply.
(Unicef/Matheson)

214 (d)



A village co-operative sewing class in Ecuador. Children's well-being is affected not only by their mother's health and welfare, but by their ability to earn money too. (Unicef/Wolff)



A family planning lesson in the hills of Nepal. (Unicef/Sassoon)

294(a)



A mother and her seriously sick child at the Rawda Health Centre in the Yemen Arab Republic. They had to travel from a village 100 miles away to find medical help.
(Unicef/Massey)



A centre for family welfare and mothercraft opened in Zaria, Nigeria, in 1962 with the co-operation of WHO, FAO, the UN Bureau of Social Affairs and Unicef.
(Unicef/Bernheim)

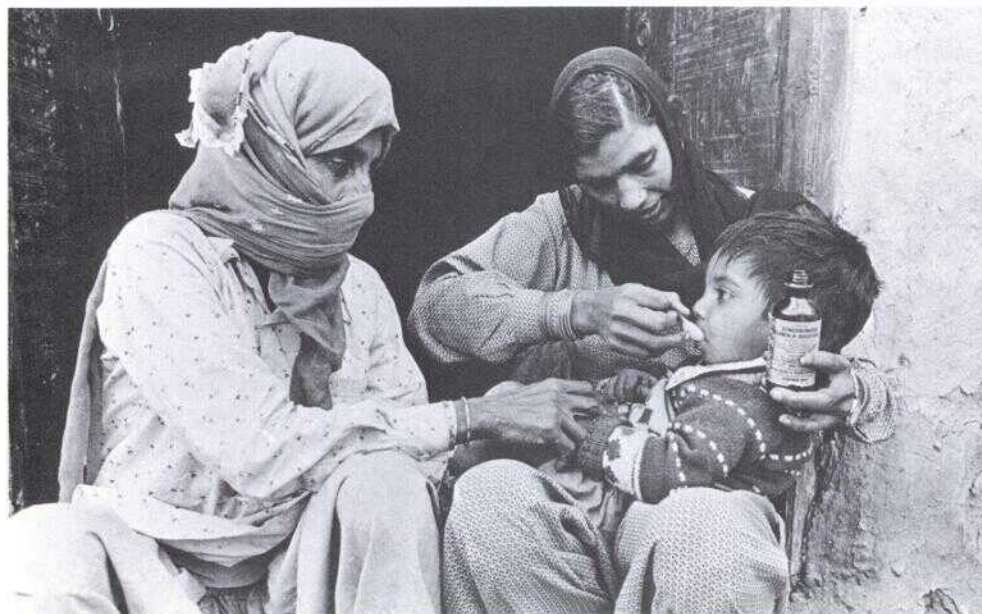
294 (6)



At a mother-and-child health care clinic in Zinder, Niger, classes are given in nutrition and cooking.
(Unicef/Watson)

Opposite:
In 1966, Unicef helped Algeria produce a nutritious food mix from processed grain. Here, a little girl eats her lunch of Superamine.
(Unicef/Wolff)

Dhandlan, India, 1981: a day-care centre worker administers a dose of orange-flavoured vitamin A to a three-year-old boy at his own home while his grandmother looks on.
(Unicef/Nagarajan)



294(c)



294 (d)



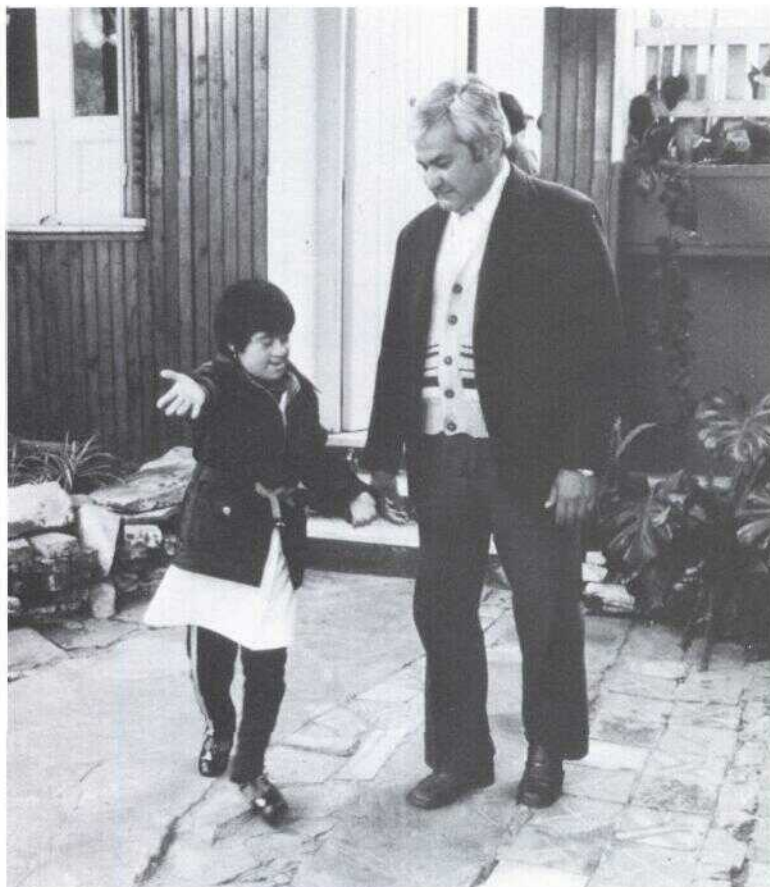
Selected by his own community, one of India's community health volunteers gives first aid and simple medicines, and looks for early signs of TB, leprosy and other diseases. (Unicef/Nagarajan)

An auxiliary nurse/midwife examines a pregnant woman in Dhandlan, India. (Unicef/Nagarajan)

374 (4)

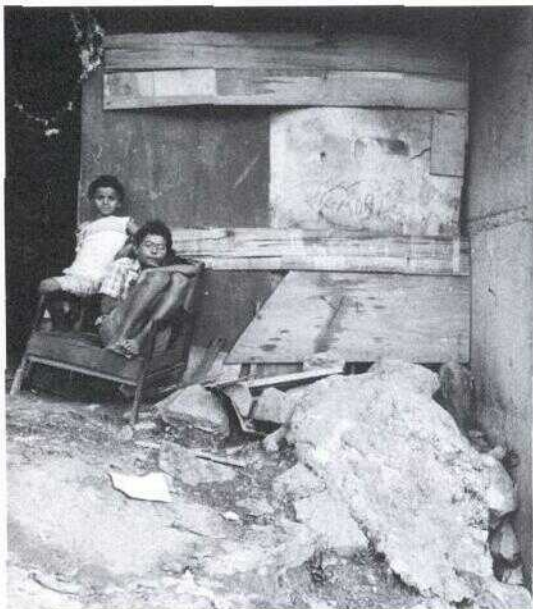


Water supply projects sparked home-gardening activities. Here in Keur Momar Sarr, Senegal, a women's co-operative collects water to cultivate their home-grown produce. (Unicef/Murray-Lee)



The year 1981 was the UN-proclaimed International Year of Disabled Persons. The Year gave special attention to the prevention and rehabilitation of childhood disability. (Unicef/Solmssen)

374 (6)

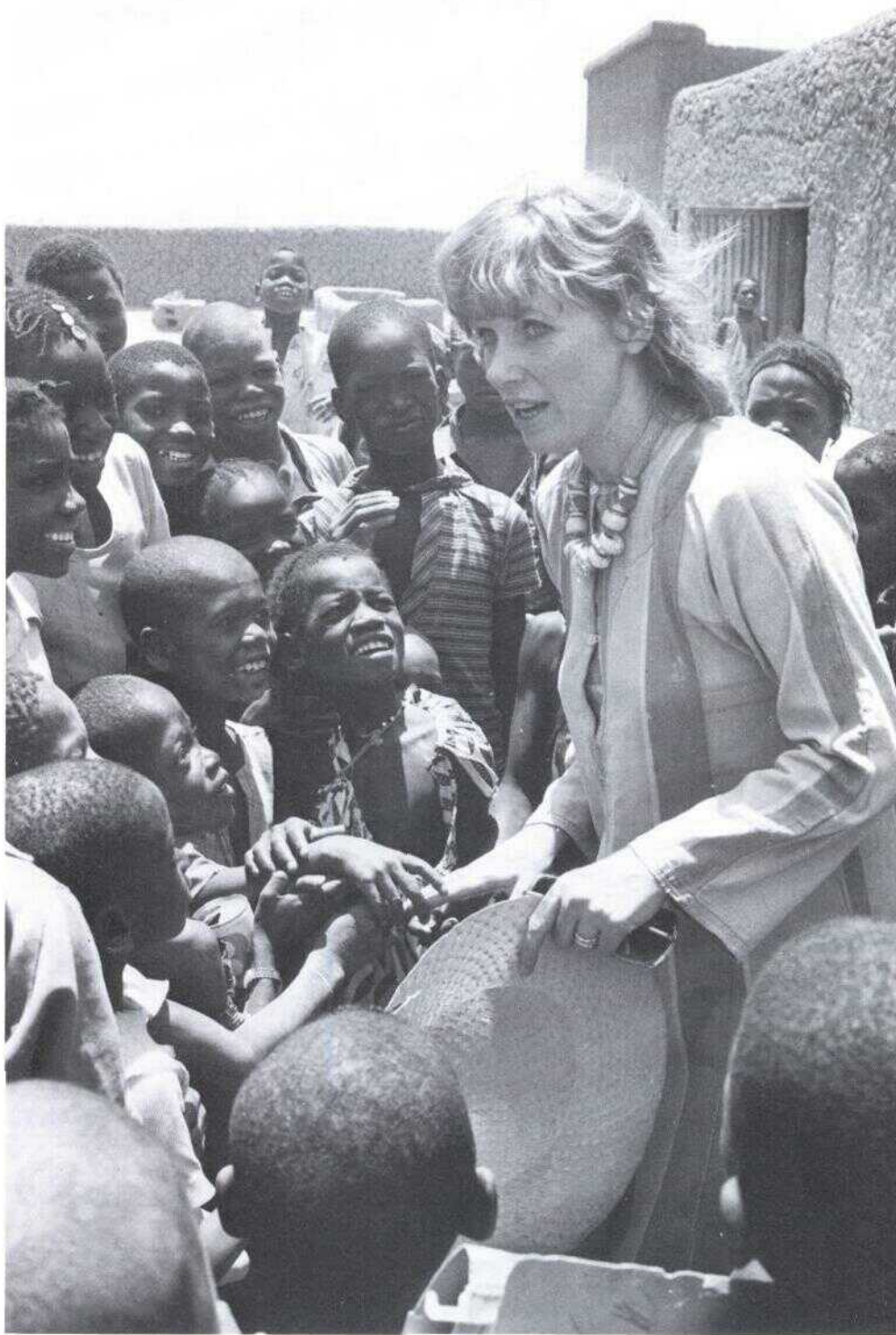


The problem of abandoned children living on the streets is acute in San Paolo, Brazil. These two had been living under this motorway bridge for five years before a Unicef-assisted programme reached them.
(Unicef/Edinger)

Opposite:
Part of the international effort to assist drought-stricken countries in Africa: Unicef's Goodwill Ambassador Liv Ullmann visiting the Sahel region to increase public interest in malnourished children.
(Unicef/Danois)

Thailand 1979: the special malnutrition ward at a camp for Kampuchean refugees. Many small children arrived in a state of chronic hunger and disease.
(Unicef/Danois)

374 (c)

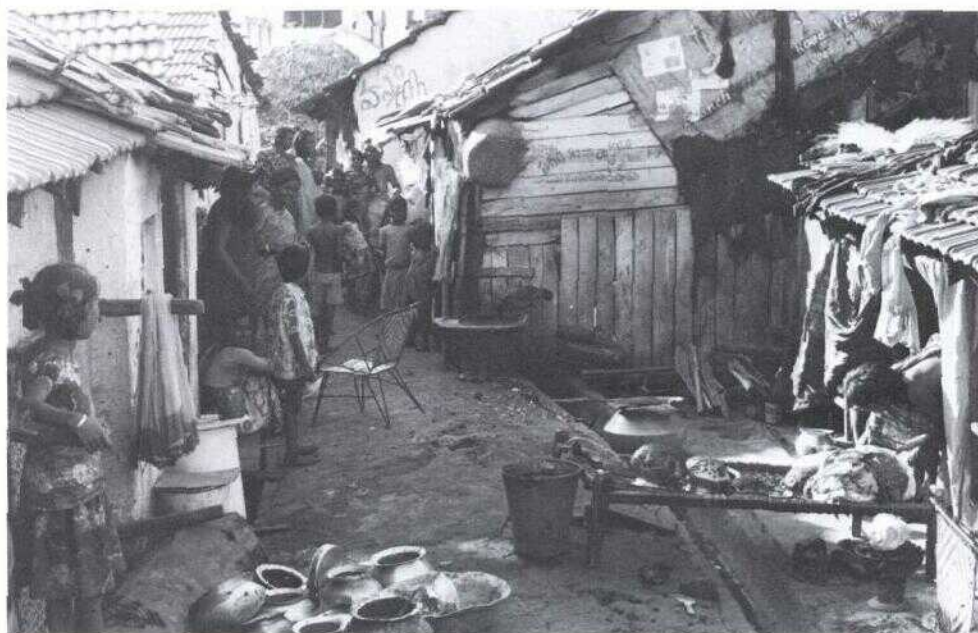


374 d

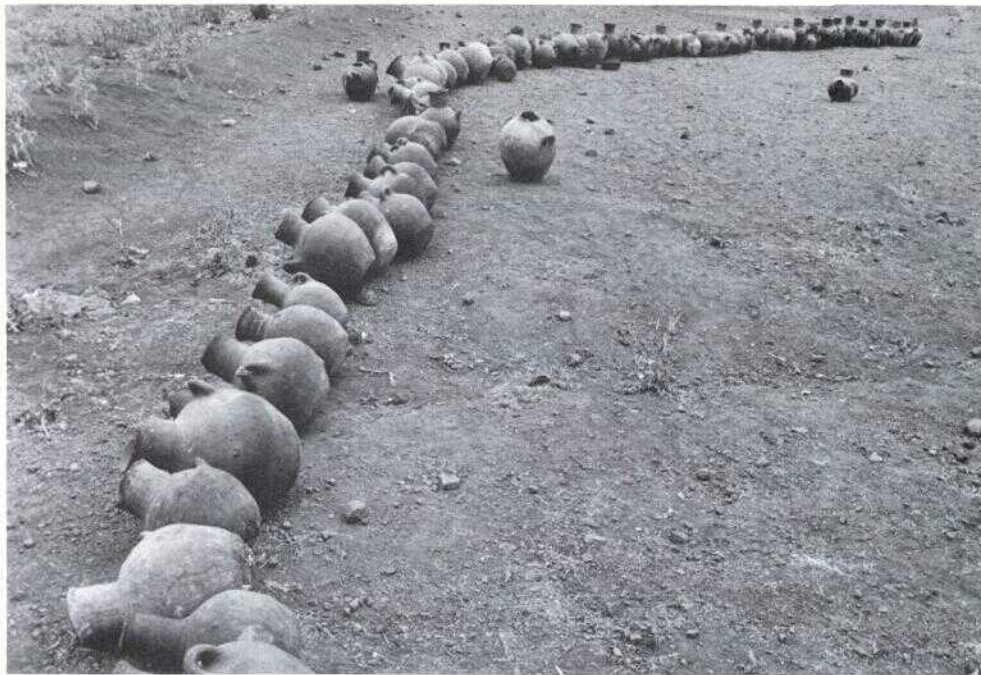


Unicef's Executive Director James P. Grant at a refugee camp on the Thai/Kampuchean border.
(Unicef/Danois)

The exploding shanty-towns of Third World cities: an open sewer is all there is for drainage in this densely-populated slum in Visakhapatnam, India.
(Unicef/Sprague)



438 a



Ethiopia: an estimated 6.4 million people in 1986 became in need of food and other emergency assistance because of prolonged drought. At Sekoto, a town of 120,000 people, the eight available wells were open for a few hours each morning, so women lined up their earthenware jars the previous day.
(UN/Isaac)



In one of the worst-affected drought areas, in Ethiopia, a mother comforts her severely-malnourished baby at a special feeding centre.
(UN/Isaac)



Civil war, Lebanon, 1976. For these children, the only source of water was an inch of pipe protruding from a wall.
(Unicef/Hewett)

Opposite:
An Egyptian mother feeding her baby. WHO and Unicef are strong supporters of breast-milk as the ideal nutritional mix for babies. Breast-feeding also has anti-infective and contraceptive properties, and fosters bonding between mother and child. (Unicef/Wolff)



Chad's campaign against seven diseases (diphtheria, measles, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough and yellow fever) used local chiefs, musicians, radio announcements and banners to convince women to bring their children to vaccination posts.
(Unicef/Clifton)

438 (c)



4382



On 3 December 1985, Turkey completed its nationwide vaccination drive. More than 80 per cent of Turkey's five million under-fives were protected against immunizable disease. (Unicef/Isaac)

A Pakistan father gives oral rehydration salts (ORS) to his child after making a simple mixture at home; dehydration caused by diarrhea kills about five million children a year in developing countries. (Unicef/Thomas)