



CF Item = Barcode Top - Note at Bottom =
CF_Item_One_BC5-Top-Sign

Page 96
Date 2003-Nov-28
Time 6:19:22 PM
Login ask



CF-RAD-USAA-DB01-2000-08296

ill Document Register Number [auto] **CF-RAD-USAA-DB01-2000-08296**

ExRef: Document Series / Year / Number **E/ICEF/1959/376/Add.4 (PDF-Eng)**

Doc Item Record Title

Executive Director's Progress Report - V - Programme Developments - E. Med.

Date Created / On Doc
1959-Feb-01

Date Registered
1997-Jan-01

Date Closed / Superseeded

Primary Contact
Owner Location **Office of the Secretary, Executive Bo = 3024**
Home Location **Office of the Secretary, Executive Bo = 3024**
Current Location **Record & Archive Manage Related Functions=80669443**

1: In Out Internal, Rec or Conv Copy?

Fd2: Language, Orig Pub Dist **English , L.Avail: E,F,S ; L.Orig: E-?**

Fd3: Doc Type or Format

Container File Folder Record
Container Record (Title)

Nu1: Number of pages
0

Nu2: Doc Year
1959

Nu3: Doc Number
376

Full GCG File Plan Code

Da1: Date Published
1959-Feb-01

Da2: Date Received

Da3: Date Distributed

Priority

If Doc Series?: **CF/RA/DS/USAA/DB01/2001-0024**

Record Type **A04 Doc Item: E/ICEF 1946 to 1997 Ex Bd**

Electronic Details

No Document

DOS File Name

Alt Bar code = RAMP-TRIM Record Num : **CF-RAD-USAA-DB01-2000-08296**

Notes

Document Format Series/Year/SubSeries/Number/Rev: E/ICEF/1959/376/Add.4; Doc
Series/SubSeries/Year/Number/Rev: E/ICEF/1959/376/Add.4
Doc Series: E/ICEF; Series Valid date on import: 01-Jan-1946; Doc Year: 1959; Doc Number: 0376; Doc

Print Name of Person Submit Images

Signature of Person Submit

Number of images
without cover

A. Tooker

A. Tooker

15

z-scanned

Frank

Green Street Book



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



DISTR.
GENERAL
E/ICEF/376/Add.4
1. February 1959
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Executive Board

GENERAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PART V: PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS IN THE
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraph Nos.</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	1 - 7
Currently active programmes.....	4-7
BASIC MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.....	8 - 15
Special aspects.....	13-15
MALARIA ERADICATION AND CONTROL.....	16 - 18
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL.....	19 - 21
TREPCNEMAL DISEASE CONTROL.....	22
CONTROL OF TRACHOMA AND RELATED EYE DISEASES.....	23 - 29
EMERGENCIES.....	30

/...

59-03578

(14p.) + 1 b.

INTRODUCTION

1. During 1958, UNICEF aided thirteen countries or territories in the Eastern Mediterranean Area through the medium of nearly sixty projects. Although the Area includes humid tropical regions, a large part of the Area is arid or semi-arid, with only a relatively small percentage of the land suitable for agriculture and for permanent human habitation. But the Area is a developing one, and there is a rapidly increasing awareness of the need to combat the debilitating diseases common to most of the countries with increasing volume of local resources and personnel, and with international assistance.

2. Malaria eradication continues to be the most costly of the UNICEF-aided programmes in this Area. In 1956 allocations for malaria amounted to \$3.4 million; in 1957, \$1 million, and in 1958, \$2.4 million. Compared to this, allocations for basic maternal and child welfare services amounted to \$33,000 in 1956, \$460,000 in 1957 and \$541,000 in 1958. The point is a familiar one to UNICEF Board members; it is not that there is lack of concern for maternal and child welfare centres and the training of public health workers of all descriptions, but that the great mass diseases must be brought under control before the developing basic public health services of the Area can devote their attention effectively to more personalized preventive work, including well-baby clinics, health education, and the improvement of nutritional understanding among mothers.

3. During 1958, UNICEF allocations to programmes in the area totalled \$3.6 million, bringing total allocations since the inception of the Fund to \$35.5 million. Of this, \$16.3 million was for Palestine refugees (including freight) and \$2.6 million for other freight costs, leaving \$16.6 million for supplies and other essentials for country programmes as follows:

/...

Main types of programmes aided

	<u>Amount in US\$</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Basic maternal and child welfare services	2,223,600	13.41
Disease Control		
Malaria campaigns and DDT production	7,399,200	44.63
BCG/TB campaigns	1,564,600	9.44
Bejel/VD	275,600	1.66
Trachoma control	112,500	0.68
Leprosy control	39,500	0.24
Other diseases	40,000	0.24
	<u>9,431,400</u>	<u>56.89</u>
Nutrition ^{a/}		
Child feeding	640,900	3.86
Milk conservation	2,185,500	13.18
	<u>2,826,400</u>	<u>17.04</u>
Total long-range aid	14,481,400	87.34
Emergency aid	2,099,000	12.66
Total allocations (without freight)	<u>16,580,400</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^{a/} To 31 December 1958, the following quantities of dry skim milk (free of cost except freight) were allocated (exclusive of Palestine refugees):

for MCW programmes	11,346,508 lb.
for feeding programmes	33,692,350 lb.
for emergency feeding	11,207,362 lb.
	<u>56,246,220 lb.</u>

Currently active programmes

4. A total of \$13.4 million (not including freight) has been allocated for currently active programmes. At the end of 1958 86 per cent of these supplies had been shipped or were on order, as is shown in the following table:

/...

	Shipped		On order		Not ordered		Total
	\$000	Per cent	\$000	Per cent	\$000	Per cent	\$000
Basic maternal and child welfare services	1,227.2	59.40	230.6	11.16	608.3	29.44	2,066.1
Malaria campaigns and DDT production	6,407.4	87.80	419.0	5.74	471.6	6.46	7,298.0
BCG/TB campaigns	566.2	80.97	55.0	7.86	78.1	11.17	699.3
Bejel/VD	95.3	78.70	2	0.16	25.6	21.14	121.1
Trachoma control	64.6	57.42	28.8	25.60	19.1	16.98	112.5
Leprosy control	19.8	50.13	-	-	19.7	49.87	39.5
Other diseases	30.0	75.00	1.2	3.0	8.8	22.0	40.0
Child feeding	444.9	84.39	82.3	15.61	-	-	527.2
Milk conservation	1,537.9	70.37	115.5	5.28	532.1	24.35	2,185.5
Emergency aid	166.6	50.78	47.5	14.48	114.0	34.74	328.1
	10,559.9	78.70	980.1	7.31	1,877.3	13.99	13,417.3

5. The \$608,000 remaining unordered in basic maternal and child welfare services reflects in part allocations which were made for a normal two-year cycle, and in part the situation in Turkey where budgetary and personnel problems have resulted in a rephasing of the plan of operations and a delay in calling forward UNICEF supplies. The \$532,000 unordered in milk conservation reflects very largely the stage of implementation of two plants in the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic; it is expected that half of this amount will be expended this year and half next. The \$471,000 outstanding for malaria campaigns is a normal reflection of planned requirements.

6. Of the total allocations of \$16.6 million (exclusive of freight and of assistance to Palestine refugees) \$3,163,000 has been for projects now considered completed insofar as UNICEF assistance is concerned. The following table gives the breakdown of the completed projects:

	Amount in US\$	Per cent
Basic maternal and child welfare services	157,500	4.98
Malaria campaigns and DDT production	101,200	3.20
BCG/TB campaigns	865,300	27.36
Bejel/VD	154,500	4.88
Child feeding	113,700	3.59
Emergency aid	1,770,900	55.99
	3,163,100	100.00

7. Information on some of the more recently completed projects is given in the Annex.

BASIC MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

8. By and large, progress in 1958 in the improvement of basic maternal and child welfare was slow but encouraging in the Eastern Mediterranean Area. Political difficulties in the countries of the Fertile Crescent were partially responsible, but budgetary problems played a large part, particularly in Turkey. When one considers the insistent demands made upon the national budgets of the developing countries of the Area, the amount of progress made during the past year is encouraging, particularly during a year of political turbulence and reduced world economic demand for the region's products.

9. Training both in general public health concepts and in the practical business of becoming a midwife, a sanitarian, a public health nurse or a health visitor, went on at a heightened pace in most of the countries of the Area. The biggest problem was the effective use of the graduates of the various schools and in-service training schemes after completion of their training. In some cases such as Sudan, the United Arab Republic, and Jordan, trainees are usually put into jobs where new knowledge is used to the best advantage. But this cannot be said for some of the other countries and territories of the Area; frequently public health services are in their infancy, and there are difficulties in the timely establishment of government posts and the building of premises in which the new trainees can put their skills to work. Female personnel in some parts of the region are hard to recruit, train and employ because of traditional concepts of the role of women in the social structure, but the difficulty of this problem varies greatly from place to place and seems to be surmountable in the long run.

10. Some of the most interesting developments of the future may well take place in two of the most populous countries in the Area: the United Arab Republic and Iran. In the Egyptian Region progress is being made - although more slowly than originally planned - in the building, equipping and staffing of additional collective rural centres, some of which UNICEF will equip with MCW equipment and supplies. Fifty such centres were supposed to be completed in 1957, but budgetary limitations slowed progress somewhat. By the end of 1958 construction of 26 centres was

/...

complete and staff were being recruited. Construction on 24 centres is nearing completion, and the Government hopes to have all 50 operating by the middle of 1959.

11. The training aspect is going well in the Egyptian Region. Twenty schools are currently training 750 students to be assistant midwives and about 700 were graduated and assigned to work in October, replacing the traditional birth attendants in the collective rural centres.

12. In Turkey, despite the budgetary difficulties, there is also encouraging progress to report. The Institute of Child Health, and the School of Public Health are now functioning. A new scheme for training nurse-midwives has been adopted and a fourth school opened. Three schools for auxiliary nurse-midwives have started training courses.

Special aspects

13. The single environmental sanitation training project in Ethiopia has been going fairly well despite the absence of international supervisory personnel during a part of the year, and student sanitarians at the Gondar Public Health College and Training Centre have received practical training in the project area.

14. The two projects for the rehabilitation of handicapped children in Israel and Lebanon have been completed and are reviewed in the Annex.

15. In the field of care of premature infants, the two Egyptian units (which have received UNICEF aid) are expected to be functioning by March 1959. One UNICEF-assisted premature-baby unit is functioning in Israel; a second is expected to open in spring 1959; negotiations are still in progress in regard to the location of a third unit.

/...

MALARIA ERADICATION AND CONTROL

16. By far the largest percentage of UNICEF's efforts in the Eastern Mediterranean Area were expended on the eradication of malaria. Out of ten countries assisted, six currently have full scale eradication projects aided by the Fund, while three countries have pilot studies underway to determine whether eradication is locally feasible. The DDT plant in the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic is now producing DDT. It had not reached full capacity by year's end, however, because of foreign exchange and administrative problems which made it difficult to obtain additional equipment. The Egyptian Region now hopes to start an eradication campaign in 1960. The main guide lines for such an effort would arise out of a pre-eradication survey now under discussion with the Regional WHO office. It is expected that the UNICEF-assisted DDT plant will provide the bulk of the insecticides needed for such a campaign.

17. The most threatening problem in the entire Area in 1958 was mosquito resistance to DDT. This had been definitely established by late 1957 in an area bordering the Persian Gulf, and in the south of Turkey. This affects three UNICEF-assisted eradication campaigns in Turkey, Iran and Iraq, and possibly other areas outside the present scope of UNICEF assistance. The tactic recommended by WHO was to shift to dieldrin, and this was done in 1958 in the areas concerned. Final technical conclusions are not yet available as to whether two sprayings with dieldrin will be needed in 1959 in the areas of DDT resistance or whether one will suffice.

18. A second problem, and one which in the long run may prove the most difficult to cope with, is nomadism. Although the actual number of nomads in the modern Middle East is relatively small compared to the much larger number of settled farmers and city dwellers, their migratory habits make it difficult for them to be located by spraying teams and surveillance agents. Naturally, the nomads cannot encumber themselves with the very substantial housing, preferring either tents or - in the southern portions of the Area - the lightest of grass huts. Neither of these two types of shelter lends itself well to residual spraying, and the alternative and adjunct to the use of residual insecticides - chemoprophylaxis - is difficult to

/...

carry out on a continuing basis because of the constant travel of the people concerned. A similar problem has arisen in Turkey in areas where it is the custom for the peasants to spend the summer in shelters in their fields.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

19. Tuberculosis control is now at an intermediate stage in the Eastern Mediterranean Area: many of the BCG vaccination campaigns have concluded a first total coverage, and only a few experimental projects have been started with the objective of providing experience in the organization and administration of ambulatory or home treatment services. In Turkey the BCG campaign which began in 1953 is now ended, 17,450,000 people having been tested and 7,030,000 vaccinated. A second campaign is now planned.

20. Of the four BCG campaigns still operating, progress was disappointing in two of them. In Iran, where only approximately 50 per cent of the target figure of people to be examined was reached, reports would indicate that there seemed to be a reduction in the field supervision and an increase in central administrative staff. In Sudan, a capitulation had to be made to impassable roads in the rainy season and to the nomadic habits of many of the tribes. As a result, the plan of operations of this campaign will have to be revised to show target figures of 522,000 persons to be protected over three years rather than 2,000,000.

21. The two pilot projects to develop home treatment methods, in the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic and in Somaliland under Italian Administration, are still in the embryo stage, with UNICEF equipment partially shipped and work due to start in 1959. At its last session the UNICEF Executive Board also made an appropriation to assist a regional TB survey unit conjointly with WHO, which will assess the epidemiological situation in the Eastern Mediterranean Area. The results

/...

of these surveys, together with the results of the several pilot projects, may make possible a more positive control over tuberculosis than has been the case with BCG vaccination campaigns. Jordan, with an allocation requested of the present Board session (E/ICEF/R.669) will become one of the first countries to benefit from the Regional Survey Unit.

TREPONEMAL DISEASE CONTROL

22. There are only two treponemal disease control projects now receiving UNICEF assistance in the Area, one in Ethiopia and the other in Iran. The former has unfortunately been left without international advice due to the sudden departure of the WHO project head for serious health reasons, but another adviser is currently due and will evaluate the current project. It is too early to tell whether the present campaign will prove economical enough to integrate it into the projected national health service. Administrative and climatic difficulties hampered the 1958 campaign in Iran against bejel and syphilis in the hot lowland province of Khuzistan.

CONTROL OF TRACHOMA AND RELATED EYE DISEASES

23. Three projects are also current in the field of trachoma and other communicable eye disease control. In Ethiopia proper, the pilot project has not started, due to the lack of a WHO ophthalmologist. However, in the Federated State of Eritrea, which has a different governmental and administrative history, including a more developed health service, some 30,000 children and an equal number of family contacts were examined in 1958 and about 42,000 cases were treated.

24. In the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic, an anti-trachoma pilot project has been running for several years in a special training and demonstration area around Qalyub, just north of Cairo. The project has experimented with mass intermittent treatment of school children, including application of ophthalmic ointment by older school children - after careful instruction.

/...

25. The results have been so encouraging that the method is to be further tested in 1959-60 in two other provinces. Qalyub is a training and demonstration area for other health projects as well, and has a separate administration. The extension to the "ordinary" provinces will continue the present pilot project in a more realistic administrative setting (see E/ICEF/R.647 presented at this session).

26. In Turkey, a delayed start was made on a limited scale, and the huge task of combatting a disease which, in this country affects two million people, lies still ahead.

LEPROSY CONTROL

27. 1958 was a period of consolidation and reassessment of the Area's sole leprosy project, that of Ethiopia. Expansion in 1957 had been perhaps too rapid; evaluation of that year's results indicated an inability on the part of the fixed leprosy field stations properly to induce the patients to take their medicine regularly. Henceforth, an itinerant follow-up service will assist the fifteen small field stations, and measures have been suggested by which the special leprosy service may be integrated where possible into the projected public health service.

CHILD FEEDING AND MILK CONSERVATION

28. The number of children fed in the UNICEF-assisted child feeding programme in the Area was 14 per cent above the target set for the year with a total of 1.1 million beneficiaries being reached. This compares with only 74 per cent of the target having been reached in 1957. The Government of Iraq, which had planned

/...

to take over full responsibility for the programme in 1959, requested a continuation of UNICEF assistance for a one-year period. This will be possible through use of balances from earlier allocations and no formal request is contemplated for the present Board session. The school feeding project in Turkey continues its satisfactory development, reaching 250,000 children in thirteen provinces.

29. Although milk-distribution through schools and MCW centres undoubtedly has had a beneficial effect, UNICEF has endeavoured for the past several years to avoid creating a dependence on imported cost-free skim milk. Milk pasteurization plants aided by UNICEF are in operation in Iran, Israel and Turkey and others are nearing completion in Iraq and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region). A plan of operations has been signed for two projected plants in Damascus and Aleppo in the Syrian Region of the same country.

EMERGENCIES

30. Some 50,000 beneficiaries continue to receive a variety of foods and soap in the Jordanian villages along the demarcation line. Mention was made in the most recent allocation for this project (E/ICEF/R.590, presented to the September 1958 Board session) of the possible development of a more constructive long-term approach, in co-operation with the Regional Office of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, but due to unsettled conditions in the country and other factors, it has not yet been possible to recommend a new approach.

Blank

ANNEX

Report on Some Recently Completed Projects

Libya - Tuberculosis Control (BCG): UNICEF continued to supply tuberculin and BCG vaccine to this project until end March 1958, after which date the Government has assumed responsibility for procurement of its requirements. One Federal BCG Team carried out operations during the year among school children in Tripolitania Province. From January to end September 1958, the Team tested 17,970 persons of whom 6,174 were vaccinated.

United Arab Republic (Egypt) - Port Said Emergency Relief: On 24 November 1956 a request was received from the Government of Egypt calling for emergency aid for refugees who had evacuated from Port Said after the international incident in the area. Immediate action was taken and the Executive Board approved an allocation of \$110,000 for the immediate relief of 40,000 refugee mothers and children out of a total of 90,000 refugees. This allocation provided for the following supplies: 310,000 lb. skim milk; 2,000,000 vitamin A and D capsules; 120,000 lb. soap; 30,000 blankets. Meanwhile, action was taken for the immediate diversion of 310,000 pounds of skim milk from the Eastern Mediterranean Area, and this quantity arrived in the country on 31 December 1956. Arrangements were also made during December 1956 to despatch one million vitamin A and D capsules and 60,000 pounds of soap from UNICEF stocks held in Egypt in order to meet the immediate needs of the refugees who were then housed temporarily in camps and schools at Port Said. The 30,000 blankets arrived in part shipments, the first consignment of 7,700 blankets arrived on 10 January 1957, and the total quantity by 26 February 1957.

UNICEF supplies were distributed to the refugees at Port Said through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. These supplies met the relief needs of the children and mothers promptly and according to statements made by the Government officials, who were in charge of this relief programme, UNICEF assistance had a markedly beneficial effect upon the general health and well-being of the recipients.

Skim milk provided by UNICEF was distributed to 15,000 daily beneficiaries and vitamin capsules to 17,000 daily beneficiaries till end September 1957. UNICEF soap was distributed to 15,000 mothers and children at the rate of two cakes per beneficiary per month, till October 1957 when the ration was doubled and the stock exhausted by February 1958. The blankets were distributed to 15,000 families, at the rate of two blankets per family. 22,722 blankets were distributed during the period February to October 1957 and the balance in December 1957.

/...

The Government provided basic food and domestic requirements from their own resources. Contributions of various commodities received from foreign organizations and governments were also distributed. The Government constructed apartment houses in blocks of three and four storeys for the 30,000 homeless refugees, and by the end of January 1958 all the homeless refugees had been settled in new homes.

The Government further requested UNICEF to provide vehicles for the MCH Centre at Port Said in replacement of those destroyed during the troubles. In order to ensure the smooth running of this Centre, UNICEF provided three Volkswagen Sedan vehicles which are now operating at this Centre.

Israel - Aid to Handicapped Children: Due to recurrent epidemics of polio in 1950-1956 and in 1958, over 2,400 persons, most of them children, have suffered residual paralytic damage. In 1953, UNICEF allocated \$19,700 to supply a bus for out-patients, therapy apparatus and equipment for a remedial exercise gymnasium, and tools and raw materials for an orthopaedic brace shop. The plan of operation has now been fulfilled: in 1954 a new rehabilitation centre was opened in Zrifin Governmental Hospital and the UNICEF equipment installed. There are now two wards whose 80 beds are fully occupied with children who are benefiting from the equipment. The bus brings out-patients to the centre for treatment. The brace shop, also on the hospital grounds, is producing an average of 350 braces yearly. A school for physiotherapists at the centre has been training people since 1953; the course is three years in length.

Lebanon - Aid to Handicapped Children: The centre for the rehabilitation of the handicapped was established in Hazmieh, near Beirut, in mid-1955, and was the first of its kind in an Arab country. The two medical schools attached to the French and American Universities of Beirut have taken great interest in the project, and the French University is sponsoring an active physiotherapy course in conjunction with the project. The first group of seven trainees who took this eighteen-month course graduated in July 1958.

The initiation of the project was supervised by a WHO orthopaedic surgeon who worked in Lebanon from May 1955 till April 1956. The team also included a physiotherapist and a prosthetic technician whose assignments lasted for fifteen and eighteen months respectively. Two national nurses trained under WHO fellowships in France also assisted in the physiotherapy department. The centre, which is operated on behalf of the Government by a private institution, has recently been transferred to larger premises at Dahr El-Wahsh in Mount Lebanon, eighteen kilometres from Beirut. The new centre includes two large physiotherapy and hydrotherapy rooms, a department for occupational therapy and a well equipped prosthetic workshop. An average of about 100 children were cared for in the centre during 1958.

/...

Following the withdrawal of the WHO experts in 1956 and 1957, arrangements were made for their replacement by experts from abroad, including a medical officer and a physiotherapist from France and a prosthetic technician from Austria. Two national medical officers are now participating in the work on a full-time basis.

The project has developed very satisfactorily from the technical point of view. The training aspect of the project is being diligently pursued but has not attained the regional character anticipated for it. Arrangements are being made for transfer in early 1959 of title of equipment provided by UNICEF to the Government.

Blank

UNICEF MICROFICHE INPUT CONTROL AND INSTRUCTIONS RECORD

No. 264 (1)

(15*) STRIPE COLOUR: White Blue Grey - Yellow - Green - Brown - Pink - Red

Date 7 June 1977 (2)

↓ (4) (5)

(3) 77.CF.0183+ E/ICFF/376/ADD.4 Through E/ICFF/376/ADD.6



(16*) Blank (10)

A (17*) ENGLISH ADDENDA-CORRIGENDA EUROPE UNICEF

(6)(7)(8) → "NR" Feb/58 c/3 = Add. 4 - Add. 6 c/3 = 18p. + 26 (9)

B (11) (12) (16*)	B-1 CLEAR	B-2 Card 3 77.CF 0183+ <input type="checkbox"/> (4)	B-3 CLEAR	B-4 Add 4 CORR START	B-5 2	B-6 3	B-7 4	B-8 5	B-9 6	B-10 7	B-11 8	B-12 9
	C-1 ADD START	C-2 11	C-3 12	C-4 13	C-5 14	C-6 15	C-7 16	C-8 17	C-9 18	C-10 19	C-11 20	C-12 21
C	D-1 22	D-2 23	D-3 24	D-4 25	D-5 26	D-6 27	D-7 28	D-8 29	D-9 30	D-10 31	D-11 32	D-12 33
	E-1 34	E-2 35	E-3 36	E-4 37	E-5 38	E-6 39	E-7 40	E-8 41	E-9 42	E-10 43	E-11 44	E-12 45
D	F-1 46	F-2 47	F-3 48	F-4 49	F-5 50	F-6 51	F-7 52	F-8 53	F-9 54	F-10 55	F-11 56	F-12 57
	E											
F	F											

Code "NR", appearing in any location of Row A MUST NOT be reproduced on microfiche

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

(19*) ENVELOPE COLOUR: White - Blue - Yellow - Pink - Green - Grey

TRAILERS YES()
NO (14)

Blank