

more clearly than before; third, that it was hoped governments would now give the programme a chance to evolve and develop over a reasonable period.

## **Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations**

Since the Second World War the number of women and children abandoned by those responsible for their support, who have moved to another country, has increased and it is often extremely difficult to enforce rights of maintenance against a man living in another country. Concerned at this situation, the Economic and Social Council in 1952 requested the Secretary-General to convene a Committee of Experts to draft a model convention or a model law on the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.

The eighth session of the General Assembly requested ECOSOC to do its utmost to complete work on this question in time to report to the ninth session.

At its seventeenth session in April 1954, ECOSOC considered a Draft Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance and a Draft Model Convention on the Enforcement Abroad of Claims for Maintenance prepared by the Committee of Experts. The first Convention would provide means for a resident of one country to obtain an order for maintenance against a resident of another country in the courts of the other country. The second would provide a model of the machinery necessary to enable a person who has obtained a maintenance order in his own country to have it enforced in another country.

The Council has transmitted both Draft Conventions to governments for their consideration, has enquired whether member states think it desirable to call a conference to complete the first Convention, and has recommended the use of the second Convention as a guide in the preparation of bilateral treaties or legislation. In Canada this subject is a matter of provincial jurisdiction.

## **Programmes of Assistance**

### **Aid for Children**

From the time of its establishment by the General Assembly in 1946 until 1950, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund carried out programmes of immediate relief for children of war-devastated countries, principally in Europe. In 1950 the General Assembly authorized the Fund to undertake for a three-year period ending December 31, 1953, long-range welfare projects for needy children in under-developed countries throughout the world.<sup>1</sup>

ECOSOC considered the future of the Fund during the summer of 1953, and unanimously recommended its continuance for an indefinite period. The General Assembly, to which the recommendation was transmitted, at its eighth session adopted, again unanimously, a resolution providing for the continuation of UNICEF pursuant to the pertinent provisions of previous resolutions (Resolutions 57 (I) and 417 (V)) "with the exception of any reference to

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1952-53*, pp. 37-38.