

these programmes through to fulfilment. The Assembly also requested the host governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to it every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions.

Canada has been an annual contributor to the UNRWA budget; the total of its contributions amounts to over \$4½ million. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Canadian Representative announced an additional Canadian contribution, subject to parliamentary approval, of \$750,000.00 for the Agency's 18-month fiscal period July 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Canadian Representative appealed to the Arab states and Israel to seek at least a partial solution of the refugee problem. In regard to the Agency's immediate tasks, the Canadian Representative saw no reason why the essentially humanitarian work of the Agency should not have the support of all members of the United Nations and urged the host governments to extend to the Agency the co-operation essential to the effective execution of its humanitarian task.

Aid for Children

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was first established by the General Assembly in 1946 to assist, following the termination of UNRRA activities, in providing emergency aid for the children of war-devastated countries, principally in Europe. With the lessening of immediate postwar needs, the Fund, in 1950, was authorized for a three-year period to undertake long-range welfare projects for needy children in under-developed countries throughout the world. The programme aroused such interest and support that in 1953 the General Assembly voted unanimously to make UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work. Since that time both the activities of the Fund and the number of governments supporting it have shown a continued and gratifying expansion. The number of contributing governments has risen from 35 in 1951, to 53 in 1953, and 81 in 1956. As of October 1956 UNICEF programmes were being carried out in 98 countries or territories as against 48 in 1952. In 1956 there were 283 UNICEF-aided projects, a large proportion of which were concerned with the eradication of malaria, the control of yaws and tuberculosis, and similar basic health programmes.

The Fund is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions from government and private sources. During 1956, governments provided almost 90 per cent of UNICEF's revenue, with the United States Government contributing the most (\$9.7 million). Income from all sources amounted to \$19,818,835 as compared with \$17,515,000 in 1955. Canada has been a consistent supporter of the Fund, and its 1956 contribution of \$650,000 was exceeded only by those of France and the United States. The total amount given to UNICEF by the Canadian Government will have reached \$10,675,000 by the end of 1957; this sum includes \$650,000 pledged, subject to Parliamentary approval, for 1957. In addition there have been private contributions resulting from organized campaigns in Canada which have totalled about \$1,500,000. A recent development in Canada is the assistance being given by Canadian children in their "Shell Out for UNICEF" collections at Hallowe'en, which last year amounted to about \$42,000.