

and Bangladesh as part of the process of normalization of relations in South Asia after the secession of Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan).

From 1951 to 1971, Canada had contributed \$7 million to the UNHCR's regular budget. Since 1969, Canada's annual contribution to the UNHCR has been \$400,000, increased from the figure of \$350,000 in the previous year. By 1974, Canada will have contributed over \$38 million to UNHCR.

The *United Nations Children's Fund* was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children of war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), whose mandate expired that year. In 1950, UNICEF's terms of reference were revised and, while the provision of emergency relief for children during catastrophes remained important, new emphasis was placed on long-range programs of child-care, particularly in developing countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period.

Contributions are made by governments, private organizations and individuals. The 1972-1973 Canadian Government contribution of \$1.7 million brought Canada's total contributions since the inception of UNICEF to about \$26.3 million. In 1970, Canada also gave \$75,000 to UNICEF to aid cyclone victims in East Pakistan. The following year, Canada gave UNICEF \$2.4 million to help East Pakistani refugees in India and the people of what later became Bangladesh. In 1973, the Canadian Government contribution to UNICEF totalled \$1.9 million, while contributions from non-governmental sources added up to nearly \$1.8 million.

The *United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees* was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for 684,000 Arab refugees who had lost their homes and their means of livelihood in the wake of the Palestine hostilities of 1948-49. By 1972, these refugees numbered more than 1.7 million. UNRWA also conducts a subsidiary educational and vocational training program, and the Canadian Government believes that this program is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate rehabilitation of the refugees.

In recent years, owing to increasing demands for relief, health and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, UNRWA has been faced with serious financial difficulties.