

would no longer be available or the refugees were able to exercise the choice between repatriation and compensation offered to them by resolutions of the General Assembly.

As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. Political considerations, however, have impeded the various plans for solving the refugee problem and the Agency's mandate has been renewed three times. It is now due to expire on June 30, 1964.

Since no quick solution to the Palestine refugee problem appears to be in sight, the Director of UNRWA has suggested that it concentrate on (a) the administration of relief, (b) the provision of general education, both elementary and secondary, (c) the teaching of voluntary skills and the awarding of university scholarships, and (d) the offering of small loans and grants to refugees who have skills and want to become self-employed. For the full programme, in which education is to play such an important part, the Director forecast expenditures of \$36.6 million in 1963 and \$37.9 million in 1964.

During the period 1949-63, Canada was the third largest contributor to the UNRWA, donating approximately \$16.1 million. Canada normally contributes \$500,000 in cash; on several occasions since 1958, however, the Canadian Government has augmented its cash contribution with special donations of Canadian wheat flour. From 1958 to 1962, these special donations totalled \$5.5 million worth of flour, of which \$1 million worth was a special grant in conjunction with Canada's contribution in World Refugee Year. In 1964 the Canadian Government plans to contribute \$500,000 in cash and to make a special donation of \$500,000 worth of wheat flour. Canada's donations have helped the UNRWA to maintain its relief programmes, while at the same time expanding its rehabilitation programmes for Palestine refugees. Private and government contributions of cash and wheat flour from Canada are being transformed by the UNRWA into the Sibilin Vocational-Training School in Lebanon, a school at Homs, Syria, and a teacher-training Centre in Jordan.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care, particularly in under-developed countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to make the UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period.

The aim of the UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments, and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from the UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for the projects by the UNICEF, and it establishes the basis for the continuation of the projects after the UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1963 its total income from all sources amounted to about \$30 million. Canada has contributed about \$14.7 million to the UNICEF during the period 1946-63. In addition, during the same period, Canada has donated over 62.8 million pounds of whole and skim milk powder.

EPTA

Soon after its establishment, the United Nations embarked on a programme of technical assistance to raise the very low levels among those countries having static or barely expanding economies and whose people, therefore, lived