

the country, be entirely of, by and for Yugoslavs, and will turn the despair and bitterness of thousands of war victims and their families into hope. Can you beat that for a return on the investment of a few thousands?

Then there's UNICEF. We deliberately used those initials a few lines above without spelling out their meaning for UNICEF has become such an accepted symbol of one of the most helpful humanitarian enterprises ever launched that it hardly seems necessary any longer to identify it as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. As a matter of fact, the nations have dropped that "Emergency" out of its title, but habit is so deeply formed that they continue to call it, in alphabetical shorthand, UNICEF.

If the United Nations had not accomplished another thing during its eight years of life, the work done by UNICEF would still entitle it to the gratitude of mankind. The story of what this fund has accomplished is so impressive we regret that in this study we can hardly do more than report that there is a United Nations Children's Fund. If any reader wants to know the full story, we hope that he (or she) will send half a dollar to the publications department of the U.N. in New York city for the 1953-54 volume of the UNICEF Compendium.

UNICEF "just grew." It started in 1946 when the world began to comprehend the terrible conditions in which the war had left millions of widows and children in the devastated parts of Europe. In the beginning, it did little more than try to get milk for the children, food for the mothers, some kind of clothing and temporary shelter for all of them. After 1948 it began to do the same things for Palestine refugee mothers and children. Those were the days when this was an "emergency" program, and an emergency it certainly was.

Conservative figures show that UNICEF fed 60 million children milk that otherwise they never would have tasted, vitamin capsules which made up for the dietary lacks which were inescapable, fish-liver oils to keep them from growing up stunted and scrawny burdens on society. It also provided the medicines or vaccines to fight the diseases rampant among these children--diphtheria, tuberculosis, whooping-cough, syphilis. And it provided the same sort of emergency help for the mothers.

As the post-war emergency passed, UNICEF began to turn to long-range programs of benefit to children, especially in underdeveloped countries. For example, instead of shipping dried milk to Yugoslavia for the children orphaned there by the war it shifted its operations to starting a milk-drying and pasteurization industry which gives safe milk from Yugoslavia's own cows. Not only are the children cared for, but the country's dairying industry has greatly enlarged to meet this steady and enlarged market for milk. Thus the country has been helped two ways--with a dairying industry put back on its feet and with a prospect that a generation of future citizens who had bid fair to be small in numbers and stunted in strength will be normal in every respect.

Is this another "global give-away"? Well, hardly. From its start in 1947 to January 1, 1953, UNICEF provided \$440 million for child-care projects. Of that sum, the governments where the help was extended gave \$267 million. And this does not include the immense amount of voluntary labor which was given by those in the receiving countries who