

of about 25,000. After a thorough reconsideration of the question by UNWRA assisted by its Advisory Commission¹, the General Assembly concurred in their joint recommendation that the Agency be continued until June 30, 1960. The Assembly at the same time decided to maintain the rehabilitation programme of \$200 million approved in 1952. In addition, UNWRA was authorized to carry out its annual relief programme of approximately \$25 million in the form of food, shelter and health care.

The report which the Director of UNWRA, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, submitted to the tenth session indicated that, as of June 30, 1955, some 905,000 refugees were still registered with the Agency. By a vote of 38 in favour (including Canada), 0 against, and 17 abstentions (Soviet and Arab-Asian countries), the Assembly directed UNWRA to pursue its programmes of relief and rehabilitation for the refugees and appealed again to all governments to make contributions so that the Agency's programmes could be implemented.

Canada is one of the major contributors to UNWRA; the total of its contributions amount to more than \$4 million. During the debate at the tenth session, the Canadian Representative announced an additional Canadian contribution, subject to Parliamentary approval, of \$500,000 for the Agency's financial year 1955-56; of this sum, \$300,000 would be contributed in the form of wheat. The Canadian Delegation urged the Arab states and Israel to co-operate in trying to bring about some solution of the refugee problem and especially to assist the rehabilitation projects as the principal way of ensuring the resettlement of the refugees.

Aid for Children

During 1954 and 1955, the welfare programmes of the United Nations Children's Fund² (UNICEF) for needy children in under-developed countries have continued to expand. Last year the Fund assisted children and mothers in 92 countries and territories as against 48 in 1952 and 69 countries in 1954. The number of countries and territories assisted since the Fund began in 1946 now totals 108. By June 30, 1955, 135 million children had been examined during the Fund's campaigns against tuberculosis and 51.8 million had been vaccinated. During the same period, 43.8 million persons of all ages (and 21.9 million of them were children and mothers), were examined under the Fund's programme for yaws control and 8.3 million were treated. In addition, 1.4 million children were given preventive treatment for trachoma. It was expected that the total number of persons to be protected against malaria would reach 17.4 million by the end of 1955. More than two million children and mothers were receiving daily food rations under long-range feeding programmes.

At its ninth session the General Assembly commended UNICEF for its work and invited all members of the United Nations and non-members as well to continue their efforts to expand the Fund. This expression of appreciation for the work of the Fund was contained in a resolution sponsored by 13 countries including Canada; it was approved unanimously.

The expansion of the Fund's activities is due to the ever-increasing support it has received from governments since 1946. In 1955, 58 governments contributed about \$15 million to UNICEF; this compares with 35 governments contributing \$9.8 million in 1951. Canada is one of the major

¹The countries having membership on the Commission are: Belgium, Egypt, France, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States. The Commission's headquarters, and also UNWRA's headquarters, are in Beirut.

²Canada has been a member of the 26-nation Executive Board of UNICEF since 1946.