

that is, in its statement of what it would do if it had the money. The sum projected is \$30,000,000, for the 12 month period July 1951 to July 1952. It is proposed that it be allocated as follows:

Africa	\$2,000,000
Asia	7,500,000
Eastern Mediterranean	3,000,000
Europe	2,000,000
Latin America	4,000,000
Emergency Aid	6,000,000
Freight	3,500,000
Administration	2,000,000

UNICEF has always required that, except for emergencies, the help which it gives must be "matched" by an equal effort on the part of the government of the assisted country. UNICEF does not propose to do the work: it offers, instead, to provide the supplies and equipment, and in some cases the technical assistance, to enable the receiving countries to carry the responsibility themselves. The requirements, however, sets up limitations; for work can be undertaken only as the receiving countries can meet their share of the financing and can spare people for the tasks at hand. Though they are often short of both funds and trained personnel, the receiving countries have nevertheless managed to find them and also to make substantial contributions to the Fund's work in other countries.

The part played by Canada in this United Nations undertaking has been important. Its governmental contributions now total \$7,293,000, and from the United Nations Appeal for Children an additional \$1,486,000 has been raised for the Fund. In terms of the total contribution, Canada ranks third on the list, after the United States and Australia. On a per capita basis the contribution of the Canadian Government ranks sixth: Australia, \$1.345; Iceland, \$0.958; New Zealand, \$0.924; Switzerland, \$0.573; United States, \$0.532; Canada, \$0.527.

During the last five years, the Fund has received \$164,000,000 from all sources. This is not a large sum in terms of the needs which exist, but it has permitted UNICEF to reach an impressive number of children with direct benefits in various forms of aid. This international aid has also stimulated receiving countries to develop further programmes of their own which will bring lasting benefit to even larger numbers of children.

Resumed Thirteenth Session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council met for five days in Paris, beginning on December 18, in order to discuss its basic programme for 1952 and to draw up a provisional agenda for the Fourteenth Session. This resumed session was the first of its kind to be held in accordance with the re-organization of the Council's operating procedures which the Council decided upon at its Thirteenth Session last August. The Canadian Representative at this resumed session was Mr. D. M. Johnson, the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

At the outset, the Soviet Delegate proposed that in view of the special circumstances created by the prolongation of the General Assembly until 1952, the Council should meet only once during the coming year. This proposal was approved by 7 votes in favour (France, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mexico and Sweden) 4 against (Belgium, Canada, Chile, United States) and 3 abstentions (Pakistan, Iran the Philippines). Four countries were absent (Peru, China, India, Uruguay). The Council further agreed that this single session would last a maximum of 12 weeks and would open in New York on May 13, 1952.