

affecting foreign investments in the region, and examining existing financial and fiduciary institutions to see how they can best be organized in mobilizing domestic financial resources for economic development. In addition, the Secretariat has issued the first of a series of comprehensive economic surveys of the region.

The Commission has also established a Committee (open to all member and associate member Governments) to intensify the Commission's work in the fields of industry and trade. The Committee will meet twice a year (once during or just prior to the annual session of the full Commission), with provision for other meetings if necessary. It is the general intention that this Committee on Industry and Trade should place discussion of the Commission's substantive work on a more objective plane, leaving controversial issues associated with membership to the annual meeting of the full Commission.

(e) United Nations Appeal for Children

UNAC campaigns were conducted in forty-five countries and more than thirty non-self-governing territories, offering to individuals a personal role in helping destitute children through the agency of the United Nations. The latest available figures indicate that UNAC raised more than \$31 million. Of this, over \$11 million was allocated to UNICEF, \$3.5 million to private agencies to be spent in consultation with UNICEF, and \$1.5 million to private child relief agencies for expenditure in countries other than those of collection. The balance, about 12 per cent., was for use in countries of collection. The New Zealand campaign realized £391,553 (all of which was allocated to UNICEF), the fifth largest sum raised in a national campaign and exceeded only by Iceland on a *per capita* basis.

Apart from the immediate result of bringing emergency relief, UNAC stimulated a concern for child welfare, some countries establishing permanent institutions for children with the proceeds of their UNAC campaigns. In addition, the appeal has been the means of spreading knowledge about the United Nations, emphasizing the humanitarian aspects of that organization and demonstrating its capacity to act affirmatively on a problem that was urgent and readily understood. However, there has been considerable divergence of opinion as to whether the United Nations Appeal for Children should be continued in 1949 on the same scale and in the same form as in 1948. The seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (July–August, 1948) adopted a resolution terminating the central organization of UNAC at the end of the year, but at the same time encouraging the continuance of national campaigns in various countries.