

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

new emphasis on multilateral aid—merged. At the end of 1961, following studies carried out by FAO at the United Nations' request, parallel resolutions in the two organizations set up the World Food Programme on an experimental three-year basis with a target of \$100 million in commodities and cash. Thus the Programme, which formally started operations on January 1, 1963, is the child of both the United Nations, with its general concern for economic and social development, and FAO, with its special competence in matters connected with food.

By the end of 1965 when the experimental period was drawing to a close, the Programme had sufficiently proved itself for the United Nations and FAO to decide to continue it "for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable." Despite the fact that by its nature the Programme is meant to be only a preliminary to plenitude, this looks like being for some while yet.

Education programme for Arab refugees, *United Nations, Information Service, Geneva, October 1967.*

In the aftermath of the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East, the most effective contribution that could be made by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) would appear to be the maintenance of its existing services to more than one million refugees, possibly with some extension to new groups of displaced persons, coupled with an expansion of its programme of education and training for the children and young refugees, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Mr. Laurence Michelmore, stated in his annual report. With the shadow of recent events still obscuring the future of the refugee community, the Commissioner-General expressed the view that "bold and generous action" was required to finance the Agency's education and training programmes "on a more ambitious and more liberal scale".

The report noted that up to the time of the recent hostilities, a slow but steady process of rehabilitation had been at work among the refugees and, in the latter years, had begun to make an evident impact in improving their economic and social condition. This rehabilitation had not been achieved by "ambitious and costly works projects and schemes of mass resettlement but by the operation of normal economic and human factors". The process had now, for the time being at least, been halted and indeed reversed as a result of recent events, and the longer the present situation continued the greater would be the need for remedial action to promote economic recovery...