

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY**

for the period 15 September 1952 to 30 September 1953

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REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 2 November 1953

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to resolution 410 (V) adopted at the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and specifically to paragraph 5 (d) which directs the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency to submit reports to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, transmitting copies simultaneously to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with this resolution, I am submitting herewith a third report on the organization and work of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency covering the period from 15 September 1952 to 30 September 1953. Simultaneous transmittal is being made to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to the Economic and Social Council.

It is respectfully requested that this report be transmitted to the General Assembly at its eighth session.

(Signed) John B. COULTER
Agent General

The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the third report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, prepared for presentation to the eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950 and covering the period from 15 September 1952 to 30 September 1953.

2. The first report, submitted by the Agent General to the General Assembly at its sixth session¹ covered the activities of the Agency from its inception through 15 January 1952. The second report, submitted to the seventh session, covered the period from February 1951 to 15 September 1952² and was supplemented by two addenda³ providing summaries in brief of the Agency's activities up to 15 February 1953. The Assembly, at its 414th plenary meeting on 11 March 1953 (resolution 701 (VII) noted with approval the programme of relief and rehabilitation projects for the period ending June 1953, undertaken in co-operation with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations Command and in conjunction with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and looked forward to its execution. The Assembly, in the same resolution, requested all governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist, within the limits of their financial possibilities and in accordance with the provisions of their constitutions and statutes, in meeting the great and continuing need of the Korean people for relief and rehabilitation assistance.

3. At the resumed meetings of the seventh session of the General Assembly held in August 1953 to consider the Korean question in the light of the Armistice Agreement entered into in Korea on 27 July 1953, the Assembly again (resolution 711 A (VII) of 28 August 1953) reaffirmed its intention to carry out its programme for relief and rehabilitation in Korea, and appealed to the governments of all Member States to contribute to this task. For consideration during the resumed meetings, the Agent General submitted a third addendum to his report⁴ concerning the Agency's activities from 15 February 1953 up to the close of the financial year ended 30 June 1953.

4. The cease-fire in Korea opened a new phase in the efforts of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Korea to rehabilitate the Korean economy. It provided the long-awaited starting signal for the inception of a larger, integrated programme of reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation in Korea. To this end, the efforts of the Agent General since that date have been directed toward launching an expanded programme in close and effective partnership with the Republic of Korea and the United Nations Command. In furtherance of this purpose, he presented a programme for reconstruction during the financial year ending 30 June 1954

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 17 and 27, documents A/1935 and A/1935/Addendum 1.

² *Ibid.*, *Seventh Session, Supplement No. 19*, document A/2222.

³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 19 A*, documents A/2222/Addenda 1 and 2.

to the Advisory Committee to the Agent General shortly after the cessation of hostilities. This programme, in the amount of \$130 million, was planned as an integral part of the joint effort of the United Nations Command, the Republic of Korea and UNKRA, and is basically an extension of the \$70 million programme for the financial year 1953. In view of the urgency of the situation, the Advisory Committee acted promptly and approved this programme on 26 August 1953. At the same time, the Agent General, in order to ensure continuity in planning and programming, has been engaged in developing a programme for the financial year ending 30 June 1955. The present report will inform the General Assembly of the activities of UNKRA in implementing the \$70 million programme for 1952-1953 from 30 June 1953 to 15 September 1953⁵ and will provide a statement on the development of the 1953-1954 and 1954-1955 programmes. It will indicate also the nature of the support which will be required from the Members of the United Nations, as well as other governments, to carry out the planned programmes for those years.

5. In his approach to the planning and carrying out of a programme of reconstruction, the Agent General continues to be guided by his mandate from the General Assembly⁶ which directs him, *inter alia*, to assist the Korean people, to relieve their sufferings, and to repair the devastation in their country. To accomplish this tremendous task, the Agent General has striven to attain the following aims:

(1) To assist the Government of the Republic of Korea to restore and rehabilitate their Korean economy in order to achieve a level of production adequate to support the Korean people at a *per capita* level of consumption approximately equal to that of 1949-1950.

(2) To co-operate in assisting the Republic of Korea to achieve such internal balance in the Korean economy as to enable the Republic to achieve a relative balance of payments in international trade—in other words, to assist Korea to attain a level of exports sufficient to earn the foreign exchange needed to buy goods and services from abroad and thus establish a viable economy.

(3) To co-operate in assisting the Republic of Korea in the development and inauguration of economic policies, such as fiscal, monetary, credit, price, wage, distribution, conducive to the efficient development of the reconstruction programme, and to assist the Republic in the further development of managerial, technical and administrative skills; and

(4) To carry through the economic reconstruction of the Republic of Korea in such a way as not to militate against economic union with North Korea.

6. It has been estimated that the accomplishment of these aims will require foreign aid for Korea of approximately \$1,000 million. Uncertainties as to the course of

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 19 B*, document A/2222/Addendum 3.

⁵ The third addendum to the Agent General's report to the seventh session covered the period from 15 February to 30 June 1953.

⁶ Resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950.

future military and political developments make it inadvisable at this time to present in detail any plan running four or five years into the future. The Agent General is convinced, however, that the uncertainties are not of such a nature as to preclude continuance of the start already made. The progress made will not be lost and will be basic to the reconstruction of the Republic of Korea or of a unified Korea.

7. Following the announcement of the Armistice Agreement, the Government of the United States of America made available \$200 million for economic rehabilitation in Korea. The news of the availability of supplemental United States aid was most welcome to the Agent General since he firmly believes that all assistance made available to the Republic of Korea for economic reconstruction, regardless of source, serves to promote the interests of the United Nations as a whole. Moreover, and equally as important, it demonstrates United Nations solidarity in the economic field as well as on the battlefield. Discussions were therefore initiated between UNKRA and appropriate representatives of the Government of the United States relative to the proposed rehabilitation plans, in which special emphasis was given to the maximization of co-ordination between the United States aid and the reconstruction effort already begun by UNKRA.

8. As a result of these negotiations, a combined programme has been developed in which the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Unified Command and UNKRA will participate. A civilian Economic Co-ordinator, concerned with relief, rehabilitation and the supply of essential materials for the stabilization of the Korean economy, has been appointed to the staff of the United Nations Commander-in-Chief to co-ordinate with the programme of UNKRA the programmes which the United States Government is channelling through the United Nations Command. A subordinate military organization of the United Nations Command, the Korea Civil Assistance Command (KCAC),⁷ has been designated as the operating organization in Korea for the United States Government aid component. KCAC operates in a direct command relationship, in so far as its economic responsibilities are concerned, under the Economic Co-ordinator of the United Nations Command. UNKRA's reconstruction programme for the current financial year has been developed in close co-operation with these agencies and with the Government of the Republic of Korea.

⁷ Formerly the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea.

9. In order to avoid duplication of activity and wasteful utilization of manpower, it has been agreed between the Agent General, the Commanding General of KCAC, and the Economic Co-ordinator that designated areas of responsibility would be reserved to each operating agency, that is, UNKRA and KCAC. The establishment of over-all economic and fiscal policies is the responsibility of the Economic Co-ordinator, in consultation with UNKRA on all matters affecting the operations of the Agency. In the division of responsibility, UNKRA is charged primarily with long-range rehabilitation, whereas KCAC has been assigned responsibility for health, welfare, public works, transportation, communications, the stimulation of agricultural production and the provision of food and other essential civilian supply requirements. It has been the endeavour of all agencies concerned to achieve the greatest possible degree of integration consistent with their respective directives, objectives and legal requirements, in order that the maximum measure of economic recovery may be achieved for the money expended.

10. Specifically, UNKRA has the responsibility for power rehabilitation, mining and manufacturing reconstruction, irrigation, flood control and land reclamation, as well as for forestries, fisheries, housing and education. UNKRA will co-operate with KCAC in reconstruction in the health, sanitation and welfare fields. The responsibility for both transportation and communications has devolved upon KCAC as has that for public works, relief and welfare, and the importation of essential commodities for stabilization of the economy and for meeting civilian requirements. Due to the close relationship between these tasks and the activities of the military establishment in Korea, and because of the United Nations Command's past activities in this connexion, responsibility in these fields is to be continued in the United Nations Command.

11. This combined approach provides an optimum division of responsibilities between the agencies concerned. It is confidently anticipated that, beginning with the programme for the financial year 1954, a much more adequate measure of rehabilitation and aid for the Republic of Korea can be provided because of this approach than has been possible heretofore. The joint contribution of these agencies to the investment in the long-term welfare of the young and struggling Republic is a clear recognition of the fact that collective security can be maintained and aggression discouraged in the long run only through a combination of military and economic action.

Chapter II

PROGRAMME OF THE AGENCY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1953

12. The third addendum to the report of the Agent General to the seventh session of the General Assembly provided a summary of Agency activities between 15 February and 30 June 1953. Special emphasis was placed on the progress made in implementing the \$70 million programme which had been approved by the Advisory Committee for the period ending 30 June 1953. Because that programme had not been approved by the Advisory Committee to the Agent General until 24 November

1952,⁸ and since funds were not available in amounts sufficient to permit substantial commitments before January 1953,⁹ the time available for implementation prior to 30 June 1953 was not sufficient to complete the programme. The Advisory Committee therefore authorized the Agent General to continue implementation of the

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 19 A*, document A/2222/Addendum 1.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/2222/Addendum 2.

\$70 million programme beyond 30 June 1953. This decision permitted continued activity on the programme, with the result that it is possible to report to the General Assembly that further substantial progress has been made. By mid-September, a good portion of the equipment and materials purchased under the programme was either in Korea or en route. There was evidence also of improving economic conditions attributable in part to UNKRA accomplishments under the programme for the financial year 1953.

Food and agriculture

13. There was a 22 per cent increase in production of so-called "summer" grains (barley, rye, wheat) in 1953. The quantity produced was well over 750,000 metric tons compared with 616,000 metric tons and 425,000 metric tons in 1952 and 1951 respectively. Production of rice also promises to be especially high this fall due to heavy rains in June and to the large, timely imports of fertilizer. UNKRA's fertilizer imports in 1953 amounted to 153,000 metric tons. There were also substantial imports, both under the United Nations Command programme and by the Government of the Republic of Korea. Grain and staple food production is expected to increase annually as more land under the Republic of Korea ten-year irrigation plan is brought under controlled irrigation. Approximately 63,000 acres of new land are being brought under controlled irrigation with materials and supplies provided by UNKRA. Work initiated on projects which will be continued with materials to be provided under the UNKRA 1953-1954 programme will bring under controlled irrigation 192,000 acres. UNKRA is also assisting the Government's irrigation programme by procuring essential items such as cement, steel bars, dynamite and bulldozers. These items are at present on order. Three shipments of cement, totalling 29,000 metric tons, had arrived by mid-September. The balance, 13,000 metric tons, is expected by the end of November.

14. In addition, UNKRA has imported raw materials, including substantial tonnages of sheet steel and pig iron to assist in rehabilitating the farm tool industry. Mimeograph machines and supplies, films and newsprint are en route for use in the agricultural programme.

15. Architect-engineering services, construction materials, laboratory equipment and technical reference literature are also being provided by UNKRA to rehabilitate most of the buildings and laboratories of the Suwon Agricultural College and the Central Agriculture Experimental Station. Three students and eight agricultural specialists left Korea for the United States during September, the former for advanced training and the latter for inspection tours in selected agricultural areas.

16. The number of projects designed to promote various aspects of community development in rural areas have continued to increase. By 15 September, sixty-five new projects had been activated, bringing the total to 155; 111 have been completed. In addition, UNKRA is assisting in building up cottage and village industries, which produce clothing, simple tools and household and other items for the rural population as well as handicraft articles for export. Supplies and equipment for increasing handicraft production arrived in Korea in July and are being distributed. Six "hand-skill" looms with yarn and accessories are on their way there. Three small industries producing handicrafts for export have been supplied with brass-cutting machines, sewing machines, silk and other materials. Finally, a survey preliminary

to establishing a rural co-operative weaving organization involving 3,000 looms is in progress.

17. Animal diseases historically have taken a heavy toll of Korean livestock. To combat this, UNKRA has imported modern vaccine-production equipment and established diagnostic laboratories in nine provinces. Hog cholera was almost eliminated in 1953 through immunization of approximately 500,000 swine.

18. *Forestry*: Estimates indicate that forests are being cut down three times faster than they are being replaced by natural growth. This has resulted not only in depletion of forest reserves, but also in damage to the land from erosion. To aid in protecting the forests, UNKRA has provided materials to manufacture bicycles for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for use in its forest service. More than 800 bicycles were delivered during July and August under this programme. In addition, approximately 42 million trees (seedlings) were made available for reforestation.

19. *Fisheries*: UNKRA's fisheries rehabilitation programme is aimed at correcting the current annual deficit in fish and fish products, estimated at 125,000 metric tons. Large quantities of supplies continue to arrive in Korea, including rope fibre, ammonia gas, calcium chloride, ice-freezing cans, abaca and diving suits; 13,000 cases of tin cans have been delivered to canneries. Lumber for boat-building, fishing-gear, boat engines, refrigeration supplies and trawlers, purse seiners and fishing carriers are under procurement. An UNKRA fisheries expert, accompanied by two representatives of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Republic of Korea is in the United States for the purpose of completing procurement of these items.

Manufacturing industries

20. The trend in production in industry, though less marked than in agriculture, has been upward, due primarily to increased imports of raw materials and the rehabilitation of damage facilities. This is particularly apparent in the textile industry, where 128,000 spindles are now in operation. UNKRA has purchased 55,440 additional spindles which will arrive in Korea in three monthly shipments beginning in November. It is estimated that the new spindles will increase the supply of cloth by roughly two yards *per capita* annually. Present *per capita* consumption is close to five yards, but some 50 per cent of consumption is by military forces. Machine equipment, parts and construction materials for one of three paper plants being rehabilitated by UNKRA have already arrived.

21. Construction materials, wire machinery and dies are under procurement for two major wire companies to increase the production of cotton and rubber covered insulated wire; soft steel billets have been provided to plants turning out wire rods for nails; as a result, the number of nail plants in operation has increased to fifteen.

22. South Korea's cement requirements are being surveyed by an international firm of architect-engineers. A large expansion of production facilities is envisaged following the recommendations of this firm. Meanwhile, steel construction materials, galvanized iron, supplies and machinery needed for the rehabilitation of a major cement production plant in the Samchok area, as well as for the installation of a stand-by power unit, are scheduled for arrival in October and November. Full-scale operation of this plant will increase annual production from 40,000 metric tons to 100,000 metric tons,

or approximately one-sixth of the yearly requirements of the Republic of Korea.

23. UNKRA is sponsoring two additional industrial surveys: the first, to determine the availability of raw materials and to formulate recommendations on size, type and possible sites for the construction of a fertilizer plant; the second, to study flat glass production requirements in South Korea and to design and determine a location for a flat glass plant.

24. In agreement with the Government of the Republic of Korea, UNKRA decided that rehabilitation and modernization of many small, privately-owned businesses could best be achieved by granting loans for working capital, for procurement of raw materials and equipment, and for meeting installation costs. A rotating Dollar Loan Fund of \$1,500,000 and a fund of *hwan* (Hw) 230 million for this purpose have been established. Loans, which are not to exceed \$25,000 or Hw 4,500,000, are processed by a Loan Board composed of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Bank of Korea and UNKRA.

25. Finally, to help reduce the amount of bituminous imports, UNKRA has purchased for delivery in November 1953 three heavy-duty briquetting presses with spare parts and electrical control equipment. Their rated capacity is fifteen tons per hour.

Power

26. Rehabilitation and further expansion of power generating facilities and transmission and distribution lines is being undertaken by UNKRA in conjunction with the United Nations Command. UNKRA has made available \$3,600,000, with which some 550 miles of transmission and distribution lines, as well as boilers, turbines and generators for existing power plants will be repaired and installed. Procurement is under way for items such as wire and meters, and the details of design and specification for the larger units are being completed. For the purpose of expanding the power system on Cheju-do generating units totalling 1,200 kilowatts, together with related distribution lines and equipment, have been procured.

Transportation

27. Delivery of 304,000 cross and bridge ties for maintenance of rail lines in the "rice bowl" area of Korea (south-western portion) started in June 1953. Delivery is being effected at the rate of 30,000 per month; 90,000 ties are now in hand. In addition to the ties, 574 trucks have been purchased and are expected to arrive shortly to help move goods from ports to interior areas.

28. Construction materials and other equipment are being procured for building a large warehouse and rehabilitating two important ports on Korea's west coast. Equipment for the repair and rehabilitation of thirteen broadcasting stations is under procurement. Materials purchased for the restoration of marine aids to navigation are expected to arrive during October and November. In addition, a major purchase by UNKRA is a 2,000 h.p. diesel-powered dredge which is expected to be delivered to Korea in December to assist in harbour dredging operations.

Mining

29. Despite a significant advance in coal production during the first half of 1953, the coal supply is still in-

sufficient. UNKRA has undertaken to rehabilitate and develop three major mines in South Korea. Rock drilling equipment, necessary surface machinery and a number of railroad coal cars and trucks are under procurement. UNKRA has also contributed to the development of natural resources by helping to improve mining techniques and by training mining employees. In addition, equipment, tools and supplies for a drilling survey of three gold and heavy-sand placer deposits have already arrived in Korea. Drilling is to begin in October 1953.

30. Construction of a Mineral Assay Laboratory for the demonstration of laboratory control techniques and the training of Korean personnel is well under way. Lumber and cement were delivered in August, and the basic laboratory equipment has also arrived in Korea. The laboratory is expected to be in operation by the end of 1953.

31. Wagon scales, trucks, peat-mixing and pressing machines and building materials for warehouses will arrive in October and November as a first step toward encouraging the production of peat. It is expected that the increased availability of peat will in time reduce the dependence on forest products for domestic fuel.

32. A revolving fund to supply small, privately-owned mines with equipment has been established with an initial capital of \$200,000 and Hw 25 million. It will operate in the mining field in a manner similar to the Small Industries Loan Fund, each loan requiring the approval of a representative of UNKRA, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Bank of Korea.

Housing

33. The housing problem in Korea is of major proportions. A working estimate is that about 900,000 dwelling units must be built to restore war damage and house the growing population. The problem is complicated by the lack of inexpensive local building materials. In an effort to meet this problem, UNKRA has purchased 100 machines for the fabrication of stabilized earth blocks. Fifty-four such machines have already arrived and, in co-operation with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the first group of houses has already been constructed. Sites have been selected for 5,500 additional houses scheduled for early construction, and building materials have been procured. Use of these stabilized earth blocks is decreasing the need for imported materials. With them, small but adequate houses are being built for approximately \$700 each, of which less than \$350 represents the cost of imported materials.

Education

34. Important progress has been made toward restoring instructional materials and educational facilities damaged or destroyed during the war. Procurement by UNKRA of laboratory equipment and supplies for seven universities and colleges has been completed. Procurement of reference books, amounting to some 33,000 volumes in a wide variety of fields, for nine Korean universities and colleges, will soon be completed.

35. In co-operation with the Government of the Republic of Korea and KCAC, UNKRA has provided basic equipment for use in vocational training in penal institutions of woodworkers, shoemakers, locksmiths, tailors and other artisans. Additional supplies of machinery, tools and instruments were delivered to the Ministry of Justice in August for distribution to prisons.

36. Finally, construction materials, plywood, nails and bolts, glass, paint, cement and other items are under pro-

curement for building 1,200 semi-permanent type and 1,300 permanent type classrooms, as well as for the repair of another 1,000 classrooms.

Health, sanitation and welfare

37. To assist in the restoration of medical facilities, UNKRA has undertaken to rehabilitate the Taegu Medical College and Hospital. Construction is proceeding satisfactorily. Supplies, including steel bars and pipe, arrived in Korea in August. In addition, the World Health Organization, together with the Swedish Red Cross and a panel of medical experts, is preparing specifications for medical supplies, textbooks and equipment for use in the Taegu Hospital.

38. UNKRA has likewise undertaken to provide materials, equipment and supplies to help expand present orphanage facilities. Materials for seven orphanages are on order.

39. Construction work on a centre for rehabilitating amputees has been started. This project is being carried out in co-operation with the American-Korean Foundation. Supplies of sample artificial limbs arrived in August.

40. Finally, laboratory and medical equipment is under procurement in Sweden, the United States and

elsewhere for use in the development of nursing education. Translation and printing of a volume containing obstetrical lectures for nurses was completed in September.

Support to voluntary agencies

41. Assistance in the form of ocean freight and programme grants given by UNKRA to the voluntary agencies during 1953 has proved to be a most effective means of strengthening and developing voluntary contributions. UNKRA expended \$360,000 for the shipment of supplies worth \$2,650,000 for voluntary agencies with installations in Korea and made direct programme grants totalling \$240,000.

42. In certain instances, voluntary agencies have assisted UNKRA in implementing specific aspects of its programme. UNKRA made available \$70,000 to the Unitarian Service Committee to provide a team of educators for a teacher-training programme. To the Co-operative for American Remittances Everywhere (CARE), UNKRA delegated the task of procuring English, French and German reference books at a cost of \$200,000. By 30 September, 33,000 books had already been shipped to Korea and turned over to the Ministry of Education of the Republic. In addition, CARE is procuring medical text-books for the Taegu Medical College and Teaching Hospital.

Chapter III

PATTERN OF ORGANIZATION AND RELATIONSHIPS

Offers and contributions made by governments to the programme of the Agency

43. The financial report of the Agency and the report of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 30 June 1953 have been submitted to the General Assembly in document A/2487.¹⁰ Contained in the financial report is a detailed schedule of contributions received from the inception of the Agency. Since that time additional contributions have been made available, bringing the total offered to \$207,598,517, of which \$70,816,057 had been received as at 30 September 1953 in cash and in kind.¹¹

Emergency programme

44. Relief assistance of an emergency nature has continued to be provided for the Republic of Korea, based upon Security Council resolutions S/1551 and S/1588 and Economic and Social Council resolution 323 (XI). Up to the time of the present report nineteen requests for emergency relief assistance had been made by the Unified Command and transmitted by the Agency to governments and non-governmental and specialized agencies.¹² As of 30 September 1953 a total of thirty-one Member States and seven non-member States had

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 C*.

¹¹ Details of offers and contributions to UNKRA are shown in schedule A the annex to the present report.

¹² The emergency programme had been the responsibility of the Secretary-General until 3 March 1952, at which time the Unified Command accepted a proposal of the Secretary-General that all offers of and requests for emergency relief assistance to Korea should be channelled through the Agent General.

responded to these appeals. Responses from governments other than the United States, together with contributions from non-governmental and specialized agencies, totalled \$48,765,178. In addition, \$395,792,783 was provided for relief assistance by the United States through KCAC.¹³

Advisory Committee to the Agent General

45. The Advisory Committee to the Agent General was established by resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950 to advise the Agent General with regard to major financial, procurement, distribution and other economic problems pertaining to his planning and operations. During the period under review, the Advisory Committee approved, in November 1952, the \$70 million programme for the financial year ending 30 June 1953 and, in August 1953, the \$130 million programme for the period ending 30 June 1954. The Committee, composed of Canada, India, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, has held nine sittings with the Agent General during the period under review and has given general counsel on major problems.

United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

46. Resolution 410 (V) provided for consultation by the Agent General with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea on specific questions, and the Agent General has continued to

¹³ Details of contributions under the emergency programme are shown in annex I (schedule B) to the present report.

consult with officials of the Commission. The Commission also received reports from the UNESCO/UNKRA, WHO/UNKRA and FAO/UNKRA planning missions (see paragraphs 56 to 63). In its report to the eighth session of the General Assembly¹⁴ (A/2441), UNCURK fully endorsed the view that increased aid is needed in Korea and that the early development of a comprehensive and co-ordinated import programme for 1954 is an urgent matter.

Administration

47. The constantly changing situation in Korea made it necessary to maintain the utmost flexibility in the internal organizational pattern of the Agency. Since the principal portion of the \$70 million programme for the year ending 30 June 1953 was carried out during the pre-truce period, no basic change was made to the pattern of having an operational headquarters in Pusan to work closely with the United Nations Command, an administrative headquarters at the seat of the United Nations in New York, and small staffs for liaison and procurement purposes in Tokyo and Washington. The European office, established at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, performed valuable recruitment functions, acted as liaison with the specialized agencies in Geneva aiding in the UNKRA programme, and enlisted the support of various European non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies in the task of rehabilitating Korea.

48. The cessation of hostilities on 27 July 1953 provided the impetus toward expanded activity aimed at rehabilitation of Korea. The Agent General took immediate steps to launch the programme for 1953-1954 and presented a detailed programme and plan of expenditure to the UNKRA Advisory Committee. In the meantime, changes in the operational pattern of rehabilitation aid to Korea had been made: on 1 July 1953, KCAC was designated the operating organization in Korea for the United States Government aid component and, on 7 August 1953, the appointment of an Economic Co-ordinator on the staff of the United Nations Command was announced. Immediately after the Advisory Committee approved the programme on 26 August 1953 the Agent General discussed in Korea the arrangements for a combined approach by all operating agencies to the problems of reconstruction. The over-all responsibilities of the operating agencies were delineated in these negotiations.

49. A first step taken by the Agent General in connexion with the implementation of the UNKRA portion of the combined programme was to establish his headquarters in Korea. Effective 1 October 1953, all policy and operational activities of the Agency are directed from its headquarters in Seoul.

50. The New York and Washington offices have been incorporated into an American Regional Office at the seat of the United Nations Headquarters in New York, with a sub-office in Washington, D.C. The American Regional Office is to provide liaison with the delegations of Member States and with the Secretariat of the United Nations, to assure liaison with non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies interested in Korean relief, and to perform essential personnel and procurement functions which must be carried out in the United States. The European Regional Office located in Geneva, with a sub-office in London, continued the functions

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 13*, document A/2441.

formerly performed by the European office, and the Tokyo office continues its liaison and procurement functions in Japan.

51. In the interest of making the most economical use of funds, the personnel requirements of the Agency have been under continuing review, the aim of which has been to achieve effective operations with a minimum of staff. Since 1 June 1953, reductions have been made both in the authorized number of positions and in the number of positions filled. Details are as follows:

	Authorized positions		Filled positions	
	1 June 1953	1 October 1953	1 June 1953	1 October 1953
Korea.....	195	222	125	174
New York.....	116	54	99	54
Tokyo.....	41	21	25	17
Washington....	23	8	18	7
Geneva.....	14	8	12	8
TOTAL	389	313	279	260
Personnel loaned to KCAC....	314	150	141	121
GRAND TOTAL	703	463	420	381^a

^a This figure does not include those terminations for which personnel were under notice as of 1 October 1953.

The actual number of authorized and filled positions will vary from time to time consistent with programme requirements. In administering the programme, however, it is the policy of the Agent General to maintain personnel levels at the lowest possible minimum.

52. During the period covered by the present report, an important part of UNKRA's work has been to provide, in accordance with agreements entered into between the Agent General and the Unified Command, seconded personnel to work directly with KCAC in executing the emergency relief programme of the United Nations Command. Discussions are currently under way with KCAC concerning secondment policies under the 1954 programme.

53. At the expiration of the term of office of the Agent General of the Agency, Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNCURK and the UNKRA Advisory Committee, appointed Lt. General John B. Coulter, USA (Ret), as Agent General, effective 16 May 1953.

Relations with specialized agencies

54. The specialized agencies, in response to appeals made pursuant to resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, have made a valuable contribution to the work of the emergency programme and of UNKRA in Korea. In paragraph 9 (c) of General Assembly resolution 410 (V) establishing UNKRA, the Agent General was directed, in carrying out his functions, to "make use of the advice and technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and, where appropriate, request them to undertake specific projects and special tasks either at their own expense or with funds made available by the Agent General". In the preparation of a comprehensive Korean reconstruction programme to form the basis of long-term United Nations assistance, the Agent General enlisted the aid of specialized agencies' teams from WHO, FAO and UNESCO. It was planned that these specialized agencies would make gen-

eral recommendations on the scope of a long-range programme, with estimates of outlay in relation to total funds. They were expected to develop specific lists of projects to be carried out as part of the programme, with time schedules, priorities and cost estimates of each project. The recommendations on the various sectors of the economy would in turn be incorporated, as feasible, into an over-all programme.

55. The Agent General has also followed with interest the work of the specialized agencies in fields closely related to his task in Korea through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and has from time to time continued to inform concerning UNKRA's activities. In addition to the aid given by the specialized agencies the Secretary-General and the United Nations Secretariat, in particular the Technical Assistance Administration, have been helpful in supplying personnel and technical services to the Agency.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

56. The joint UNESCO/UNKRA Educational Planning Mission, following a six-month survey of the educational situation in Korea, which began in September 1952, presented in December 1952 a preliminary report ascertaining the nature of the problem in the Republic of Korea and, in February 1953, presented a final report containing its recommendations for a five-year programme for United Nations assistance. All existing types of educational work were observed and field investigations made in the nine provinces of the Republic of Korea, the special city of Seoul and the area north-east of the 38th parallel (under the United Nations Command but outside the control of the Republic of Korea).

57. In the final report twenty specific projects, designed to work a sweeping change in the educational system, were outlined. To aid in this task international advisers would be attached to the Ministry of Education to redefine administrative and financing methods, and international educators would be recruited to train teachers and assist in model schools. Two of the major conclusions of the Mission were that the government should gradually assume a larger proportion of the cost of education, now borne mainly by the parents of students through the Parent-Teachers Associations, and that control of schools should gradually shift from central government hands to community school authorities.

58. UNESCO, in co-operation with UNKRA, in August 1953 extended its gift coupon programme to enable voluntary sources to make a personal contribution to aid Korean schools by purchasing books and periodicals and by financing grants to selected Korean educators and specialists abroad.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

59. The WHO/UNKRA Health Planning Mission forwarded its report on 26 November 1952 containing recommendations for a balanced health programme for incorporation in the over-all Korean reconstruction programme. In order to formulate these recommendations the Mission visited all the provinces in Korea and consulted with representatives of UNCURK, KCAC and the Government of the Republic. The conclusion drawn by the three-man international medical team comprising the Mission was that, while Korea contains most of the facilities for medical services of a reasonable standard,

assistance to the extent of \$10 million to \$12 million per year would be needed over a five-year period and would cover the capabilities of the country to absorb assistance. The report suggested reforms in public health administration which would define the areas of responsibility of the central government and local authorities and provide more effective direction at the provincial and lower levels. It emphasized that, while the long-term programme would require UNKRA's support for its success, it should be essentially a government programme and not one independently implemented by an outside agency.

60. The Mission cited the following most urgent needs to create an adequate public health programme: maintenance of nutrition (not a medical matter but implicit in any health scheme); the prevention of endemic diseases such as tuberculosis, parasitic infections and venereal disease; the establishment of an effective supply programme of equipment, medical stores and literature; a 25 per cent increase in imports of consumable medical stores; medical literature for schools and for dental and pharmacy colleges; restoration of the National Laboratory for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases to produce vaccines; training schemes for sanitarians, a waterworks staff and public health nurses; urban sanitary improvement; and the re-establishment of medical education, including the reopening of medical colleges in Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju and the release of their staffs from military service. The Mission also proposed that, over a period of five years, fellowships for periods of six months or a year should be created for a substantial number of medical and related personnel, ranging from health officers to sanitary engineers.

61. The WHO report attached high priority to the rehabilitation of disabled veterans and civilians since, in addition to humanitarian considerations, the moral and political significance of such a programme and the large number of people needing help were considered important factors. Also given high priority in both the immediate and long-term programmes suggested by WHO was the need to restore war-damaged or destroyed structures, equipment and stocks of supplies. Recommendations were made for the reform of hospital systems with emphasis on the modification of structures to provide larger wards, improved staff quarters, maternity, pediatric and tuberculosis sections, and tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics.

62. In connexion with the implementation of health projects under the UNKRA \$70 million programme, WHO, in conjunction with the Swedish Red Cross and a panel of medical supply experts, prepared specifications and is recommending sources of supply for equipment, supplies and textbooks for the Taegu Medical College and Teaching Hospital (see paragraph 37).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

63. The report of the FAO/UNKRA Agricultural Planning Mission, dated March 1953, while not yet released for public distribution has already proved invaluable in setting forth a blueprint of necessary measures for agricultural rehabilitation and technical assistance. The report contains a comprehensive survey of the current problems of agriculture and background information on each aspect of the rural economy. As forestry and fisheries were considered integral and essential parts of the over-all agricultural programme, recommendations were also made in these fields.

Relations with non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies

64. By 30 September 1953 the total value of contributions from non-governmental organizations and international and national voluntary agencies, in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 323 B (XI), amounted to \$26,115,219. In addition to these contributions to the Unified Command, relief supplies to the value of approximately \$8 million have been shipped to Korea since November 1952 by voluntary agencies in support of their own programmes and in conformity with regulations of the Unified Command and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

65. UNKRA has two general purposes in assisting qualified voluntary agencies with installations in Korea: (1) to simplify and expand channels through which private groups in many countries may express their

interest in the Korean people through material contributions; and (2) to encourage qualified private organizations to establish or to continue their long-range programmes in fields of health, welfare, education and special technical assistance. During the period under review those agencies already operating in Korea expanded their activities and several agencies with records of effective action in other countries have inaugurated significant programmes. To facilitate voluntary agency activities UNKRA assisted in the planning of itineraries and in programme consultation for a substantial number of voluntary agency visitors from Europe and North America.

66. A single channel for discussion of matters of mutual interest to UNKRA and the agencies has been provided by the Korean Association of Voluntary Agencies, which has become a valuable instrument for joint planning and programming in the social field.

Chapter IV

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE KOREAN ECONOMY

67. The Agent General reported to the General Assembly in September 1952 that the financial resources and administrative and technical skills of Korea were not sufficient to meet the needs of recovery. Chief among the resources of the people, however, is their fortitude, and it is proper that recognition be given to the fact that the hardiness of the Korean people, coupled with their great will to survive, were major factors in averting a calamitous economic collapse during the last months of 1952 when inflation was at its peak.

68. Economic conditions took a turn for the better early in 1953 and have continued to improve since that time. A post-hostilities peak was reached in June and has since been followed by a slight falling-off, but not to the levels of 1952. Despite this recovery, rates of production and consumption at mid-1953 were for the most part still below the 1949-1950 levels. Consumption requirements, even in 1949-1950, exceeded production by a wide margin, so that it is apparent that the reduced production of 1953 fails considerably to meet the needs of a substantially increased population. The position of the economy is not yet strong. What remains to be done before it is stabilized at a level of self-support makes the recent accomplishment look small indeed.

Food and agriculture

69. Korean agricultural production has shown encouraging improvement. This fact is of great importance because of the need for increased food supplies, as well as because such a large proportion of the population lives on farms and derives its income from agriculture. The harvest of summer grains fell only slightly short of the production goals set by the Republic of Korea and in so doing substantially exceeded the record crop of 1952. It exceeded 750,000 metric tons; the summer harvest in 1952 was 616,000 metric tons and in 1951 was 425,000 metric tons. Climatic conditions continued to favour the transplanting of rice and, by mid-July, this transplanting had been almost completed. The completion rate surpassed, by a wide margin, 62.4 per cent rate of completion of 1952. It is the highest since 1945.

Moreover, the goal of 1 million *chung bo* (1 *chung bo* = 2.4506 acres) of planted rice was easily surpassed. The outlook for the October rice crop is therefore very encouraging, and it is estimated that the rice harvest for 1953 will show a 58 per cent increase over that for 1952. The availability of large quantities of imported fertilizer and the heavy summer rains were the chief factors in this highly improved agricultural position.

70. The anticipated 1953 rice yield per acre will be at least 15 per cent above the average prevailing in recent years. The yield is now estimated at approximately 2.3 million metric tons, roughly comparable to the 1949 yield. With this substantial yield in rice, the grain outlook for the Korean fiscal year ending 31 March 1954 is that there will be a deficit of about 300,000 metric tons. Of total requirements of 3,200,000 metric tons, indigenous production will probably supply close to 2,900,000 tons. The Government is reportedly planning to export 200,000 metric tons of rice during this fiscal year and expects to utilize the proceeds to purchase essential raw materials, industrial equipment and less expensive grains, such as barley. In the current year the Government has had to utilize precious foreign exchange holdings for the import of grain because stocks remaining from the 1952 crop were woefully inadequate. Government and private grain imports since November 1952 have totalled 462,749 metric tons. Imports of 220,000 metric tons were made under the United Nations Command programme and an additional 100,987 metric tons were imported by UNKRA.

71. A total of 603,618 metric tons of fertilizer was consumed in Korea during the crop year ending July 1953. This amount is almost twice the 1952 consumption of fertilizer, but still falls short of the 766,000 tons consumed in the 1950 crop year. It is significant that super-phosphate constituted almost 100,000 metric tons of the total consumed. This is indicative of a correction in the traditional dependence upon nitrogenous fertilizers.

72. There has been a concentrated effort during 1953 to enact legislation designed to clarify the present posi-

tion of land ownership. Moreover, the co-operative movement has made considerable headway in farm areas. Two-thirds of the country's 18,000 villages already have co-operatives and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is actively fostering the co-operative movement in the remaining 6,000 villages.

73. The supply of marine products in the first seven months of 1953 exceeded the supply during the corresponding months of 1952 by approximately 6 per cent. Adverse weather conditions in July contributed to prevent a greater increase in fresh fish landings. During the first five months of 1953, landings at Pusan were 10 per cent over 1952, and the increases can be attributed to an improved supply of fishing materials and supplies.

Industries

ELECTRIC POWER

74. Power shortages remain a major deterrent to industrial expansion in South Korea. The monthly average generation of electric power during the first eight months of 1953 was approximately 15 per cent above the 1952 monthly average, and in the third quarter of the year, electric power generation reached the highest levels since 1945. The increases in output have been primarily in hydro generation which has been enhanced considerably by abundant rainfall. Total power generation in August 1953 was 67 million kwh., a record high. Of this total, 41 million kwh. were hydro-generated, 20 million kwh. were produced from barges and 6 million kwh. by thermal plants. Thermal output has been steadily declining in 1953 because coal deliveries have been curtailed in order to save reserves for the time when declining water levels would shift the burden of power generation from hydro to thermal plants. Hydro generation, in 1952, constituted 37 per cent of the total of all power. In the first eight months of 1953, hydro power was 59 per cent of the total, and in July 1953 it was 65 per cent of the total.

75. Concurrent with the increase in power generation by Korean plants, there has been a decline in the dependence upon United States Army barges for power. Power from barge sources in 1952 constituted 36 per cent of the total generated. In July and August of 1953, the percentage had declined to 28 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION

76. The shortage of transportation facilities in Korea may well become the most serious single bottleneck to the expansion of production. It presents the major challenge to the successful implementation of the reconstruction programme. In the Pusan area, the scarcity of small craft to take goods to other ports not accessible to large ships and the lack of rail cars to move goods inland resulted in the undue delivery delays of aid goods. The situation was most acute in May when large shipments of fertilizer were being unloaded.

77. Because of heavy military traffic, the availability of cars to move imported and domestic civilian supplies remains seriously restricted. The average number of locomotives in operation during the first seven months of 1953 declined from a high in 1952 of 412 to 355. Yet, the intensified efforts to move goods resulted in a slight increase in the average monthly tonnage moved by railroads. Similarly, the number of freight cars loaded in the 1953 period showed an increase of 18 per cent over the loadings of 1952. In order to increase the movement of coal, small cargo ships have been utilized between Samchok and coastal ports, and the rail line between Samchok and Mukpo has been repaired.

MINING

78. Striking gains have been made in minerals production in Korea. Comparative figures are shown in table I. Tungsten production during the first seven months was more than double the output of the same period in 1952, and surpassed all records since 1945.

TABLE I
MINERALS PRODUCTION, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

	Unit	1952 Monthly average	Monthly average, first seven months of 1953	Percentage change between 1952 average and average for first seven months of 1953	Production in indicated months—1953		
					May	June	July
Gold.....	Kilograms	47.7	32.1	- 32.7	41.0	18.0	68.0
Graphite.....	Metric tons	1,319	1,720	+ 30.4	1,663	660	2,266
Copper ore.....	Metric tons	906	1,055	+ 16.4	1,386	643	1,270
Iron ore.....	Metric tons	1,452	1,500	+ 3.3	2,111	320	1,258
Tungsten ore.....	Metric tons	316	531	+ 71.2	517	626	684
Manganese ore.....	Metric tons	618	360	- 41.7	390	130	325
Talc.....	Metric tons	330	751	+127.6	186	2,297	857
Anthracite coal.....	Metric tons	47,992	65,425	+ 36.3	74,883	62,426	63,763
Molybdenite.....	Kilograms	1,061	1,771	+ 67.0	1,551	770	2,387
Nickel.....	Metric tons	83	107	+ 29.0	98	100	66

79. The production of anthracite coal was 35 per cent higher in those seven months than in the corresponding period of 1952. An annual rate of 780,000 metric tons is indicated for 1953 compared with an existing capacity of 1,200,000 metric tons per year. The supply is insufficient to meet the needs of the economy, and the lack of coal has severely restricted the output of power at thermal plants. It has also curtailed operations at a large number of manufacturing plants. Operations at the coal mines is limited by a lack of coal cars and locomotives in the Samchok area and by a lack of coal-carrying vessels in the Mukpo area. Also, there has been absenteeism

caused by non-payment of wages either in grain or in cash. Furthermore, most mines have been caught in a price-cost squeeze which has made it difficult to obtain needed supplies.

80. Large increases have been recorded in the output of graphite, talc, copper ore, molybdenite and nickel. Production of manganese and gold has declined from 1952 levels.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

81. A comparison of the monthly production average for the first seven months of 1953 with that of 1952

fails to reveal a clear-cut improvement for manufacturing industry as a whole. Table II provides figures on the production of selected commodities during 1952 and 1953. However, the textile industry has begun a remarkable recovery, with an average monthly output for the first seven months of 1953 of over one-third above that of 1952. This development is attributed to the rehabilitation of a number of war-damaged spindles, and to a steadier flow of cotton to the mills. From December 1952 to July 1953, the number of operable spindles increased 29 per cent from about 120,000 to 155,000, and the number in actual operation increased 26 per cent from 101,800 to 128,000. The number of operable looms did not increase significantly, but looms in actual operation increased from 2,925 to 3,453, or by 18 per cent.

TABLE II
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
SELECTED COMMODITIES

	Unit	1952 Monthly average	Monthly average, first seven months of 1953	Percentage change between 1952 average and average for first seven months of 1953
Weaving yarn...	1,000 pounds	1,258	1,718	+ 36.5
Sales yarn.....	1,000 pounds	516	698	+ 35.2
Cotton sheeting..	1,000 yards	3,599	4,993	+ 38.7
Woollen and worsted cloth.....	1,000 yards	36	36	0.0
All rubber shoes..	1,000 pairs	1,604	1,499	- 6.5
Soap.....	Metric tons	665	516	- 22.4
Common bricks..	Metric tons	7,618	3,067	- 59.7
Pottery and porcelain.....	1,000 pieces	1,483	1,357	+ 8.5
Nails.....	Metric tons	135	184	+ 36.3
Paper.....	Metric tons	906	857	- 5.4
Cement.....	Metric tons	3,019	3,140	+ 4.0
Coal briquettes..	Metric tons	3,925	2,586	- 34.1
Transformers....		112	137	+ 22.3
Light bulbs.....	1,000 pieces	58	139	+139.7
Cigarettes.....	Metric tons	834	917	+ 10.0
Battery cells....	1,000 pieces	9	13	+ 44.4
Porcelain insulators.....	1,000 pieces	82	57	- 30.5

82. Nail production during the period January-July 1953 was up by 36 per cent from the 1952 monthly average. The output of light bulbs, battery cells and transformers shows sizeable increases over 1952, but the production of porcelain insulators and pottery and porcelain registered a decline. So did the production of common bricks, soap, coal briquettes, rubber shoes and paper. The persistent power shortage was the major bottleneck to increased production with existing capital facilities. Other important bottlenecks include shortage of funds for working capital purposes and unavailability of sufficient rail cars for the civilian economy.

83. The average production of woollen and worsted cloth during the first seven months of 1953 shows no change from the 1952 average, but an upsurge beginning in June 1953 is attributed to military orders coupled with the improved availability of raw materials. In general, industries are operating below capacity owing to shortages of raw materials, power, funds, or transportation facilities.

84. The average monthly production of cement during 1953 has equalled the levels established during the same period in 1952. This represents a sharp increase over the 1949 average, but Korea still must import a major portion of its cement requirements.

85. There have been some production advances in consumer goods. This, coupled with increased imports,

has provided a moderately better supply of these items. There are indications, however, that middlemen are accumulating stocks of consumer goods which are being withheld in anticipation of further price increases. To the extent that this situation prevails, consumers have been prevented from receiving the full benefit of the improved supply situation.

Prices, wages and employment

86. The recent slow pace of price advances provides a striking contrast with the experience during the period beginning with the outbreak of hostilities and ending with the currency conversion in February 1953. Table III presents a statement of price movements in Korea. After the conversion, there was a moderate downward price movement lasting about three months. By June, prices were again moving upward. Wholesale prices in Pusan turned down again in August to a level of 15.8 per cent above December 1952. In June 1953, they had been 16.9 per cent above the December levels. Retail prices continued to rise, however. In June 1953, they were 18.8 per cent above those of December 1952 and in August they had risen to 33.5 per cent above the December levels. The wide lead which retail prices show over wholesale prices reflects the wider application of price and wage controls at the early production stages.

TABLE III
CHANGES IN COMMODITY PRICES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

	Percentage change December 1952 to June 1953	Percentage change December 1952 to August 1953	Percentage change June 1950 to June 1953	Percentage change June 1950 to August 1953
<i>Wholesale prices</i>				
All commodities.....	16.9	15.8	1,666	1,650
Grains.....	18.6	15.4	2,027	1,970
Meats, eggs, fish....	54.0	43.9	2,211	2,059
Textile raw materials	3.2	4.8	876	891
Textile products....	3.9	13.5	976	1,076
Building materials..	41.7	40.6	2,063	2,046
Fertilizer.....	0.0	0.0	828	828
Fuel.....	21.4	30.1	1,782	1,916
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	0.6	1,272	1,296
<i>Retail prices</i>				
All commodities.....	18.8	33.5	2,068	2,337
Food.....	24.5	35.6	2,192	2,397
Clothing.....	22.4	30.5	1,508	1,615
Fuel.....	-3.5	28.7	2,136	2,883
Miscellaneous.....	39.1	17.3	1,214	1,008

87. Components of the wholesale index show considerable variability. The prices of fuels and finished textile products rose by substantial amounts between June and August 1953, but these were more than offset by declines in the wholesale prices of grain, meats, eggs and fish. At retail, the most conspicuous price change was in fuel. Due to a shortage of transportation, fuel prices increased by 29 per cent between December 1952 and August 1953.

88. Industrial wages, including the free-market value of all in-kind payments, have kept pace with the advances in retail prices. Real wages, therefore, have changed little since the outbreak of hostilities and continue to be insufficient to provide an adequate standard of living for industrial wage earners. Salaries of government employees also continue to be sub-standard, although the Government has promised to take action leading to an increase.

89. There are no reliable statistics on employment in South Korea. It is probable that unemployment has decreased since 1952. This may be attributed to the ex-

panson of the military forces of the Republic of Korea and to the moderate rise in industrial activity. The grave shortage of skilled managerial and technical personnel, aggravated by current draft deferment policies of the Government, continues to be one of the major problems to be met and overcome in the reconstruction effort and in the achievement of economic viability.

Financial structure

90. Financial developments in 1953 have been highlighted by the conversion of the *won* currency into *hwan*. In other respects, the financial picture is little changed from 1952.

91. The new *hwan* currency was issued during the latter part of February 1953, at the rate of one *hwan* for each one hundred of the old *won*. The conversion was disappointing as an anti-inflation measure since it was not part of a comprehensive economic stabilization plan. It did, however, have a salutary effect in simplifying the currency system and thereby restoring some of the people's confidence in the currency. It reduced the bulkiness of money needed for every-day transactions and provided an opportunity for the Government to collect overdue taxes and investigate tax evasion.

92. Credit expansion must be restricted in a time of serious inflation. The Bank of Korea has attempted to attain this objective by setting a ceiling for bank loans. In addition, credit expansion was restricted by requir-

ing financial institutions to maintain a minimum reserve against bank deposits, by regulating interest rates and by limiting the amount of new deposits which might be used for credit operations. The effectiveness of credit control has, however, been reduced by the exemption of Government guaranteed loans from the credit ceiling. A large portion of outstanding loans is therefore for the account of Government agencies, quasi-commercial corporations and other vested enterprises owned by the Government; and the creation of new money has not abated significantly. The total money supply reached a new high of 22,023 million *hwan* at the end of July 1953, an increase of 5 per cent over the previous high in June. Bank note issue also attained a new peak of 13,426 million *hwan* at the end of July. The most important contributing cause to this continued upward movement were loans by the commercial banking system and the continuing advances by the Bank of Korea to the Government.

93. Continuing government expenditures in excess of revenue, with the resultant financing of Government operations by over-drafts at the Bank of Korea, remain the most serious inflationary factor in Korea. Despite the fact that proceeds from the sale of aid goods and of Government foreign exchange approximated 7,500 million *hwan* during the four-month period between April and July 1953, the addition to the money supply during that period still totalled almost 5,500 million *hwan*. Details of changes in money supply are shown in table IV.

TABLE IV
MAJOR CAUSES OF INCREASES (+) AND DECREASES (-) IN MONEY SUPPLY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
(In millions of *hwan*)

Month	Advances to Government by Bank of Korea less Government deposits in Bank of Korea	Proceeds from sales of aid supplies	Proceeds from sales of Government foreign exchange	Republic of Korea advances to United Nations less United Nations deposits in Bank of Korea	Loans by all banks except Bank of Korea	Loans by Bank of Korea	All other causes	Changes in money supply
April.....	1,365	-235	-2,206	841	743	530	215	1,253
May.....	1,916	-30	-1,779	671	1,225	-346	-231	1,426
June.....	-392	248	-1,393	1,226	1,452	-2	614	1,753
July.....	2,788	-314	-1,777	21	751	69	-534	1,004
April to July.....	+5,677	-331	-7,155	+2,759	+4,171	+251	+64	+5,436

Source: Bank of Korea Monthly Statistical Review.

94. Almost all the foreign exchange needed to finance the Republic of Korea's very large trade deficit has come from the invisible income earned as a result of local expenditures of the United States armed forces and the United Nations military personnel in Korea. In the first seven months of the year, the dollar payment for *hwan* drawings by the United States alone was close to \$100 million. Regular settlements are currently being made for the local expenditure of United Nations forces in contrast to the situation which had existed. The regularity of settlement results from an agreement made in May 1953 to use a rate of 180 *hwan* to \$1 as a military conversion rate. Recognition by the Government of the Republic of Korea of this exchange rate rather than insistence upon the use of the over-valued official rate has assisted greatly in the efforts to achieve stabilization.

95. These settlements have made it possible for the Government to make large amounts of foreign exchange available to importers under a "Special Foreign Exchange Loan" plan. This plan is a method for selling dollars at other than the greatly overvalued 60 to 1 rate for the *hwan*. The plan makes it possible to borrow dollars from the Bank of Korea, against a guarantee deposit in *hwan*, at a rate based on the ratio between the

domestic wholesale price and the dollar landed cost for each particular type of commodity listed under the import quota of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There are some twenty different *hwan* rates under the plan, ranging from 100 to 160 for certain capital equipment and raw materials, and from 130 to 220 for consumer goods. Although loans granted under the plan are ostensibly to be repaid in dollars, the borrower may elect to forfeit his collateral. As a practical matter, it is expected that the loans will be repaid with *hwan*. The plan has worked well. More than \$50 million have been made available for loans, thereby bolstering imports and, at the same time, withdrawing more than 5,000 million *hwan* from circulation.

96. In comparison with the invisible income sources, foreign exchange derived from merchandise exports is small. The total for 1953 is not expected to exceed \$40 million. This is, however, an improvement over 1952 when the total income was \$28 million. The gain is due largely to increased tungsten and textile exports.

97. Food comprises the largest single class of non-aid imports, accounting for approximately 70 per cent of the total for the first seven months of 1953. Other principal imports are chemicals and pharmaceuticals, rayon

and cotton yarn, machinery and fertilizer. The Government places a high priority on food imports, both to provide food for the population and to build up buffer stocks of staple foods against price increases due to seasonal shortages and speculative hoardings.

Other problems

98. Refugees and displaced persons continue to be a burden to the Korean economy. Many are desperately attempting to return to their old homes and take up

their earlier means of livelihood. But they cannot find adequate shelter and there is not yet opportunity for most of them to become gainfully employed. Housing must be provided, welfare programmes must be executed, educational facilities must be reconstructed and wounded or maimed Koreans must be given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves.

99. It is against this background that all available resources must be mobilized for providing the maximum possible amount of assistance to the valiant people of Korea.

Chapter V

PROGRAMME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1954

100. The Advisory Committee to the Agent General approved on 26 August 1953 an UNKRA programme goal of \$130 million for the financial year ending 30 June 1954. This amount represented the approximate unused balance from the total of pledges made by governments toward the General Assembly's original target figure of \$250 million for the first year of UNKRA's full-scale operation. The plan for the financial year 1954 was initially developed prior to the cessation of hostilities and was revised somewhat after the armistice to keep abreast of changing conditions in Korea. It does not meet post-hostilities aid requirements during the current year but meets a major portion of the investment needs of the Republic of Korea.

101. Experience to date has shown that this programme cannot be met. A combination of factors, resulting primarily from the military situation in Korea, dictated a delay in crystallizing the details of the programme. Equally significant from the standpoint of proceeding promptly with the task has been the lack of funds.

102. When the Advisory Committee approved the programme for the financial year 1954 it was contemplated that there would begin a period of active and substantial financial support for the Agency. To this end the Chairman of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds on 21 August 1953 brought to the attention of governments the financial requirements of UNKRA. The Secretary-General of the United Nations on 3 September 1953 reiterated the urgency of the need for funds to accomplish the United Nations rehabilitation programme in Korea. In response to these pleas, as well as requests for assistance made by the Agent General himself, several nations have met their pledges or have developed a system of making regular payments toward pledges already given. Many nations, however, have made only token payments against their pledges and others have not made any. In the face of this failure to support the programme the Agent General has been required to adjust the 1954 goals downward. Present estimates of probable contributions available for the 1954 programme approximate \$85 million. The addition to this sum of the carry-over from financial year 1953 results in an estimated availability of \$100 million for obligation during the financial year 1954. In co-ordination with the other participants in the Korean reconstruction effort, the Agent General will adjust the UNKRA programme for 1954 accordingly.

103. The funding agencies for the total reconstruction programme in Korea are UNKRA, the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea. Funds are drawn from contributions received by UNKRA, the Government of the United States and the foreign exchange resources of the Government of the Republic of Korea. The United States funds will be channelled through the United Nations Command and include the \$200 million for economic aid recently allocated by the Government of the United States. With the availability of sizable amounts from this combination of agencies, a substantial programme of capital investment for the Government of the Republic of Korea can be provided. At the same time safeguards against inflationary pressures ordinarily generated by capital investment will be maintained, such safeguards to include the importation of saleable commodities.

104. The programme as a whole will require the expenditure of sums for the development and implementation of specific reconstruction projects, for the importation of finished manufactured capital goods, for the importation of raw materials to be processed into finished goods (for the civilian relief programme) and for the requirements of a military defence support programme. UNKRA's participation in this over-all programme for the financial year 1954 will be primarily in the following fields of activity:

- (a) Reconstruction and rehabilitation:
 - (1) Health, sanitation and welfare;
 - (2) Irrigation, reclamation, flood control, forestry and fisheries;
 - (3) Power;
 - (4) Manufacturing;
 - (5) Mining;
 - (6) Education;
- (b) Maintenance of essential supplies:
 - (1) Housing materials;
 - (2) Other industrial and mining raw materials, equipment and commodities;
- (c) Special projects.

Health, sanitation and welfare

105. While the programme for 1954 will continue the work begun in the field of health, sanitation and welfare under UNKRA's 1953 programme (see paragraphs 37 to 40), the responsibility for carrying out the operational activity in this field has been transferred to KCAC.

UNKRA, however, in co-ordination with KCAC will carry out projects for the reconstruction and equipping of medical facilities, including hospitals and medical educational institutions. Such projects may, as circumstances require, include the staffing and supervision of such facilities. Rehabilitation of children's and nursing institutions, development of tuberculosis centres and facilities for the physically handicapped, rehabilitation of the national laboratories to produce vaccines and sera and to conduct biological drug assay and chemical standardization tests, are the principal projects to be developed in this field.

Irrigation, reclamation, flood control, forestry and fisheries

106. The lack of sufficient amounts of water to meet the requirements of the rice crop has been a limiting factor on the food production potential in South Korea. Rice paddy fields, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, occupy approximately 3,029,567 acres of land, of which about 47 per cent is serviced by controlled irrigation. Recognizing the need for increased rice production, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry laid out a ten-year programme of irrigation development, which requires external assistance in order to complete the programme on schedule. UNKRA is continuing its programme begun in 1953 of assisting this ten-year plan of the Republic of Korea in the irrigation of approximately 891,000 acres not at present under controlled irrigation. Machinery and materials, such as tractors, earth-moving equipment, cement and reinforcing steel bars, are being imported to assist in the completion of irrigation projects already begun and to rehabilitate irrigation systems destroyed during the recent conflict, involving over 300,000 acres of previously productive land. Materials to be supplied from the 1954 programme will permit the completion of irrigation projects involving substantial acreage.

107. The 1954 programme also provides materials and equipment to start work on 442 kilometres of levees and the installation of regulators and sluice gates for protection against floods. Heavy floods almost every year are caused by the heavy annual precipitation in Korea which ranges from forty-seven to sixty-three inches; 70 to 80 per cent of this falls during the months of June, July and September. It is estimated that the average yearly losses from floods over the past thirty years have been 463 persons killed with approximately 95,000 tons of grain and 25,000 houses destroyed. While the programme provides a starting point, the total length of levees needed for protection of land along the main rivers is about 12,300 kilometres and only about 2,000 kilometres of levees are in satisfactory condition.

108. Second to agriculture in providing food for Korea is the fishing industry. The FAO/UNKRA Mission has placed strong emphasis on the rehabilitation of that industry. In 1952 the production level of the marine products was approximately 75 million pounds below the 1946-1949 average. In addition to normal deterioration, at least 10 per cent of the fishing fleet was destroyed during the hostilities. To raise production to pre-war levels it has become urgent to expand the fishing fleet, particularly for off-shore fishing, and to introduce a programme of technical assistance to promote modern methods for the fishing industry. Merely to maintain the present rate of production requires imports of materials for making ice, nets and ropes, and for the repair and maintenance of fishing boats and other facilities. The UNKRA programme for 1953 called for an expenditure

of nearly \$2 million to initiate an emergency rehabilitation programme for the fishing industry. The projects for 1954 are designed to develop and expand this programme.

109. UNKRA, for the financial year 1954, will expand its 1953 programme of procuring materials, tools, technical instruments, technical books, and the services of specialists to improve the Republic of Korea Forest Service. UNKRA will also assist in the protection of the forest areas and in the development of a co-ordinated plan for reforestation of the badly denuded forests of the Republic of Korea. Forests in South Korea are being cut approximately three times faster than they are being replaced by annual growth with the net result not only of depletion of forest reserves but serious damage to the land caused by floods and erosion. All other agriculture functions will be continued by KCAC. This will include general technical assistance to the Republic of Korea, designed to stimulate agricultural production, the rehabilitation of agricultural training facilities including agricultural colleges and extension services, the importation of fertilizer and all non-relief food supplies, and all other functions usually associated with the field of agriculture except those to be undertaken by UNKRA.

Power

110. One of the major needs of the Korean economy is electric power, which was supplied almost entirely by North Korea before 1948. When the power supplied by North Korea was cut off, the resulting shortage was alleviated in part by power barges provided by the armed forces and by using existing standby steam plants as base load generating facilities. As of July 1953, the average generation was about 92,000 kilowatts, which falls short of the amount used before the liberation from the Japanese by roughly 50 per cent, and also short of the estimated 1953 requirements by about 6,000 kilowatts. The average annual power generation requirements for 1954, 1955 and 1956 are estimated to be as follows:

<i>Korean fiscal year (April-March)</i>	<i>Required generation (Average annual kw)</i>
1953-1954	97,000
1954-1955	126,000
1955-1956	160,000

In order to meet these requirements for power it has been found necessary to rehabilitate the existing generation, transmission and distribution system and to construct new generating facilities. The most critical as well as the most profitable power rehabilitation projects have already been started (see paragraph 26). To make full use of all existing power facilities, additional rehabilitation projects are required in order to round out the programme already begun. New hydro and thermal plants have also to be constructed at this time to permit their operation in the future when the increased industrial component will require their output. The UNKRA programme for 1954 calls for the repair of distribution and transmission lines, repair of sub-stations, repair of hydro and thermal facilities, and development of additional hydro and thermal generating facilities.

Transport, communications and public works

111. As previously stated, this category does not fall within UNKRA's responsibility since it is more closely aligned to activity previously undertaken by the military organizations of the United Nations Command. In the combined programme, expenditures will be made for

railway repair and development, rehabilitation of communication facilities, development of harbour and port facilities, road and bridge construction, warehouse construction and government building rehabilitation.

Manufacturing plant reconstruction and rehabilitation

112. The manufacturing field constitutes the backbone of the capital investment programme for the current financial year. In addition to the high priority fertilizer and cement plants to be constructed within this programme, many additional critically needed industrial entities will be either rehabilitated or built during the current year. Completion of the industrial plant rehabilitation included in the 1954 programme will relieve the tremendous drain on the foreign exchange resources of the Republic of Korea caused by the necessary importation of manufactured goods. With few exceptions, practically all the finished materials required by the Korean people are being imported at this time. For this reason a flat glass plant, paper plants, tire plants and an industrial chemicals plant are to be constructed. An iron and steel plant and a machine-tool plant are to be rehabilitated, as are several printing plants, a slate plant, brick and tile plants, a rubber products plant, flour mills, grain polishing mills, a number of solar salterns and a fishnet manufactory. The cotton and woollen textile industries are to receive equipment and building materials in continuation of the successful UNKRA textile programme begun in 1953. To meet the needs of many small plants presently idle, or operating at reduced efficiency for lack of proper machinery or supplies, a miscellaneous small-industry supply plan has been included in the programme. It is hoped that this concentrated effort to revitalize Korean small industries will overcome shortages now existing.

Mining

113. Power, transportation, household heating, forest conservation and industrial rehabilitation depend to a great extent upon the coal industry. As future requirements will far exceed production from existing mining facilities, immediate action is necessary to explore and develop coal reserves. The exploration and opening up of new coal fields is of the utmost importance to Korea's economy in order to reduce coal imports to a minimum to conserve vital foreign exchange. To meet this problem UNKRA plans to provide the technical services of a competent international engineering firm to aid and advise the Government of the Republic of Korea in technical and managerial phases of the operation of government-owned coal mines. The Agency will also recruit coal-mining experts to assist private coal mine managements in their operations and to explore possible coal reserves in hitherto undeveloped fields. A mine research and exploration programme with regard to other mineral deposits is also being undertaken. This will involve

the construction and initial operation of small custom beneficiation plants for talc, amorphous graphite and fluorite. Commercial operations are to begin on one or more of three heavy-mineral placer deposits which were tested by UNKRA under its 1953 placer drilling survey project. A virgin deposit of crystalline graphite is to be developed and efforts will continue to increase the peat production programme begun in 1953. A loan fund begun in 1953 will continue to make available to small mines foreign and local funds for the purpose of procuring and installing necessary equipment, supplies and materials.

Education

114. To meet urgent requirements for the rehabilitation of education, UNKRA will continue the work begun in this field during the 1953 programme (see paragraphs 34 to 36). Approximately one-half of the total allocated funds are to be expended on building materials for the construction of new schools and for the continuing rehabilitation of existing facilities. Other funds are to be expended on the equipment required for the various institutions being repaired or constructed. Skilled teachers for the primary and secondary schools are at a premium and there is also a dearth of skilled workers and trained Koreans to fill supervisory and technical positions in many of the industries being rehabilitated. The remaining funds are obligated for technical assistance, providing instructors in the vocational education field, for normal schools and technical institutions, and in the fields of adult education and a typical education.

Housing

115. To permit the repair and construction of housing, materials for the construction of the equivalent of 40,000 houses will be imported by UNKRA. Almost all such materials are now unavailable, and little can be done until large supplies of lumber, cement, glass, nails and similar materials are received.

Maintenance of civilian supply

116. In addition to the combined investment programme to be implemented in Korea, a substantial expenditure of funds from all aid sources will be made for the importation of essential consumables and raw materials. These goods, which are to be for the most part sold on the open market, will help meet the great need for consumer goods and raw materials for processing into finished products. They will also serve as a counter-inflationary influence in the Korean economy by acting as an offset to the increase in money supply anticipated from payments for labour and indigenous material in support of the capital investment programme. It is planned that UNKRA will share in this part of the overall programme by importing raw materials for use in Korean industry.

Chapter VI

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1955

117. Completion of the mission of rehabilitation of the South Korean economy will require not only the expenditure envisaged in the current programme for the

financial year 1954 but also sizable expenditures for some years ahead. The extent and the cost of that effort cannot be stated definitely at this time. The plans of

UNKRA for the financial year 1955 can be stated, however. It can also be said that UNKRA will present proposals for the period subsequent to 1 July 1955 in ample time for consideration by the General Assembly at its ninth session.

118. The Agent General has prepared a proposed programme for the financial year 1955 which will require an expenditure by UNKRA of \$100 million. The development of any such programme must be conditioned by four major factors: (1) the needs of the Republic of Korea; (2) the extent to which the nation's economy (especially its transportation system) can accept capital investment for rehabilitation without increased inflation; (3) anticipated aid by other participants in Korean reconstruction; (4) the availability of funds.

119. With respect to the first factor, careful analyses of the economic needs of the Republic of Korea preceded the development of the programme for the financial year 1954, and the proposed plan for 1955 is essentially an extension of that work. It has been developed with those needs in mind and represents the combined judgments of the Economic Co-ordinator and the Agent General as to the general level of UNKRA expenditures for the financial year 1955. Taken into account, in this connexion, has been the fact that the UNKRA expenditure will constitute a part of the total to be spent by all participants in Korean reconstruction.

120. The over-all level of UNKRA's proposed expenditures for capital investment for rehabilitation in the financial year 1955 represents also the best judgment of the participating agencies as to the amount of such investment (excluding expenditures in transportation and communications rehabilitation) which the economy of the Republic of Korea can absorb without jeopardizing its stability.

121. In the event that other participating agencies are unable to give the amounts contemplated as their shares in the total effort, UNKRA's proposed programme would have to be increased if the over-all goals are to be achieved. However, any increase in the UNKRA programme herein proposed over the amount currently planned cannot be realistically counted upon because the total planned now by UNKRA for expenditure in the financial year 1955 represents the maximum that anticipated contributions will permit. Conversely, the failure of UNKRA to meet its planned goal for 1955 will result in the deferment of needed investment or in a gap in the over-all reconstruction programme since it is unlikely that increased funds will be available from the other sources. This would lead to a serious imbalance in the carefully co-ordinated programme.

122. The presently estimated plan of expenditure for the financial year 1955 is shown below. It is subject to adjustment with respect to the elements of the total programme. It will, in addition, be presented to the

Advisory Committee to the Agent General for its consideration.

Proposed plan of expenditure for the financial year 1955

	<i>Thousands of dollars</i>
A. Reconstruction and rehabilitation	
Health, sanitation and welfare.....	1,500
Irrigation, reclamation, flood control, forestry and fisheries.....	20,000
Power.....	20,000
Manufacturing plants.....	15,000
Mining.....	5,000
Education.....	10,000
B. Maintenance of essential supply	
Housing materials.....	10,000
Other industrial and mining raw materials, equipment and commodities.....	18,500
	<hr/> 100,000
C. Special projects	
D. Operational personnel and establishment }.....	10,000
E. Administrative costs	
	<hr/> TOTAL \$110,000

123. It is anticipated that, from the inception of UNKRA to 1 July 1954, UNKRA will have received in contributions and other income, and will have committed in implementation of the mission assigned to it by the General Assembly, \$156 million. For the period from 1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955, it is proposed that UNKRA would make further commitments under its mission in the amount of \$110 million. Thus, the total commitment from the inception of UNKRA to 30 June 1955 would be \$266 million.

124. The initial target figure set up by the Negotiating Committee of the General Assembly¹⁵ amounted to \$250 million for the first year of UNKRA's full-scale operations. It was based on the report of the Temporary Committee on Provisional Programme for Relief and Rehabilitation Needs of Korea established by the Economic and Social Council to examine all available material on the probable needs of Korea for relief and rehabilitation.¹⁶ In order that the total expenditure of \$266 million by June 1955 may be authorized, the General Assembly at its eighth session is requested to endorse an additional budgetary target of \$16 million. At the same time, the General Assembly is requested to urge governments to contribute to the programme in order that the proposed plan of expenditure may be executed, and to invite the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to initiate negotiations with Member and non-member States with a view to obtaining pledges and contributions toward the revised target.

¹⁵ Resolution 410 B (V) of 1 December 1950.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eleventh Session, (resumed) Annexes (XI)*, supplementary item No. 3, page 24, document E/1864.

A. Relief and Rehabilitation, Korea — Statement of

(In US dollar)

	<i>Under General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950</i>			
	<i>Amount offered</i>	<i>Received in cash</i>	<i>Offered in kind and made available to Unified Command</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
<i>Member States</i>				
Argentina.....	500,000	—	500,000	—
Australia.....	4,002,710	1,330,733	—	2,671,977
Belgium.....	200,000	100,000	—	100,000
Brazil.....	—	—	—	—
Burma.....	49,934	—	49,934	—
Canada.....	6,904,762	6,904,762	—	—
Chile.....	250,000	—	—	250,000
China.....	—	—	—	—
Cuba.....	—	—	—	—
Denmark.....	860,000	289,555	—	570,445
Dominican Republic.....	10,000	—	—	10,000
Ecuador.....	—	—	—	—
Egypt.....	28,716	—	—	28,716
El Salvador.....	500	500	—	—
Ethiopia.....	40,000	40,000	—	—
France.....	—	—	—	—
Greece.....	—	—	—	—
Haiti.....	—	—	—	—
Honduras.....	2,500	2,500	—	—
Iceland.....	—	—	—	—
India.....	—	—	—	—
Indonesia.....	100,000	100,000	—	—
Iran.....	—	—	—	—
Israel.....	33,600	—	33,600	—
Lebanon.....	50,000	50,000	—	—
Liberia.....	15,000	—	15,000	—
Luxembourg.....	30,000	30,000	—	—
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	263,158	263,158	—	—
New Zealand.....	557,900	65,890	—	492,010
Nicaragua.....	—	—	—	—
Norway.....	829,000	11,900	26,477	790,623
Pakistan.....	—	—	—	—
Panama.....	3,000	—	—	3,000
Paraguay.....	10,000	10,000	—	—
Peru.....	—	—	—	—
Philippines.....	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia.....	20,000	20,000	—	—
Sweden.....	966,518	322,237	—	644,281
Syria.....	11,408	—	—	11,408
Thailand.....	—	—	—	—
Turkey.....	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	28,000,000	8,540,000	—	19,460,000
United States of America.....	162,500,000	50,750,000	—	111,750,000
Uruguay.....	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	70,000	—	70,000	—
TOTAL	206,308,706	68,831,235	695,011	136,782,460
Carried forward	206,308,706	68,831,235	695,011	136,782,460

government offers and contributions as at 30 September 1953

equivalents)

<i>Under Security Council resolutions pertaining to the emergency programme</i>			<i>Total offered, received and promised under both programmes</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Received in kind</i>	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Total received and promised</i>		
—	—	—	500,000	
412,326	—	412,326	4,415,036	Contributions to emergency programme deducted from amount pledged to UNKRA
60,000	—	60,000	260,000	
—	2,702,703	2,702,703	2,702,703	
—	—	—	49,934	
—	—	—	6,904,762	Converted from Canadian \$7,250,000 at rate ruling on date of receipt, 31 March 1951: Can. \$1.05=US \$1.00
—	—	—	250,000	Negotiations regarding the shipment of 5,000 tons of nitrates in fulfilment of this pledge are now in progress
634,782	—	634,782	634,782	
270,962	—	270,962	270,962	
238,011	—	238,011	1,098,011	
—	—	—	10,000	
99,441	—	99,441	99,441	
—	—	—	28,716	
—	—	—	500	
—	—	—	40,000	Expended by WHO on behalf of UNKRA on medical supplies for Unified Command
74,286	—	74,286	74,286	
153,219	9,333	162,552	162,552	
—	—	—	—	Forty-two bales machined sisal offered but not yet valued
—	—	—	2,500	
45,400	—	45,400	45,400	
171,080	—	171,080	171,080	
—	—	—	100,000	
—	—	—	—	An offer of fuel was declined by Unified Command owing to difficulty of transportation
63,000	—	63,000	96,600	
—	—	—	50,000	Offered to emergency programme but made available to UNKRA
10,000	—	10,000	25,000	
—	—	—	30,000	
346,821	—	346,821	346,821	Supplies to value of \$462,428 were shipped to Korea of which \$115,607 was intended as contribution to Palestine relief. This will be subject to adjustment between emergency programme and UNRWAPRNE
—	—	—	263,158	
277,914*	—	277,914*	835,814	*Tentative value only
—	—	—	—	Offer of supplies declined by Unified Command unless made available at US port
71,000*	—	71,000	900,000	Contributions to emergency programme deducted from amount pledged to UNKRA
—	—	—	—	*Tentative value only
378,285	—	378,285	378,285	
—	—	—	3,000	
—	—	—	10,000	Offered to emergency programme but made available to UNKRA
58,723	—	58,723	58,723	
2,330,653	—	2,330,653	2,330,653	Tentative value only
—	—	—	20,000	
48,326	—	48,326	1,014,844	
—	—	—	11,408	Offer not yet formally confirmed
4,368,000	—	4,368,000	4,368,000	
—	—	—	—	An offer of medical supplies was declined, by Unified Command owing to difficulty of shipment
1,203,046*	130,062	1,333,108	29,333,108	*Tentative value only
395,792,783**	—	395,792,783	558,292,783	**Total contribution to emergency relief through Unified Command from 25 June 1950 to 31 August 1953
250,780	2,000,000	2,250,780	2,250,780	
80,842	—	80,842	150,842	
407,439,680	4,842,098	412,281,778	618,590,484	
407,439,680	4,842,098	412,281,778	618,590,484	

A. Relief and Rehabilitation, Korea — Statement of government

(In US dollar)

<i>Under General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950</i>				
	<i>Amount offered</i>	<i>Received in cash</i>	<i>Offered in kind and made available to Unified Command</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
Brought forward	206,308,706	68,831,235	695,011	136,782,460
<i>Non-member States</i>				
Austria.....	162,936	122,936	40,000	—
Cambodia.....	—	—	—	—
Germany.....	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	1,093,333	—	1,093,333	—
Japan.....	—	—	—	—
Monaco.....	286	286	—	—
Switzerland.....	23,256	—	23,256	—
Viet-Nam.....	10,000	10,000	—	—
TOTAL	1,289,811	133,222	1,156,589	—
GRAND TOTAL	207,598,517	68,964,457	1,851,600	136,782,460

offers and contributions as at 30 September 1953 (continued)

equivalents)

<i>Under Security Council resolutions pertaining to the emergency programme</i>			<i>Total offered, received and promised under both programmes</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Received in kind</i>	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Total received and promised</i>		
407,439,680	4,842,098	412,281,778	618,590,484	
—	—	—	162,936	
27,429	—	27,429	27,429	
47,619	—	47,619	47,619	
—	—	—	1,093,333	
50,000	—	50,000	50,000	
—	—	—	286	
—	—	—	23,256	
1,943	—	1,943	11,943	
126,991	—	126,991	1,416,802	
<u>407,566,671</u>	<u>4,842,098</u>	<u>412,408,769</u>	<u>620,007,286</u>	

B. Emergency Relief Programme, Korea—Summary of assistance as at 30 September 1953

(Expressed in US dollars)

PART A. MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER STATES

(1) Offers made direct to emergency programme

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
Australia	28 November 1950	Penicillin crystalline	67,344		Arrived in Korean theatre
	14 December 1950	Distilled water	31,836		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Laundry soap, 116,000 lb.	8,029		Arrived in Korean theatre
	8 January 1951	Procaine penicillin	108,547		Arrived in Korean theatre
	31 January 1951	Barley, 2,000 long tons	196,570	412,326	Arrived in Korean theatre
Belgium	7 November 1950	Sugar, 400 metric tons	60,000	60,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Brazil	22 September 1950	Cruzeiros, 50 million	2,702,703	2,702,703	Pending legislation
Cambodia	11 May 1951	Salted fish, 1,400 kgs.	389		Arrived in Korean theatre
	14 June 1951	Rice, 5.2 metric tons	583		Arrived in Korean theatre
	25 February 1952	Rice, 100 sacks	1,457		Arrived in Korean theatre
	8 November 1952	Rice, dried fish, and lumber	25,000	27,429	Under shipment
China	4 October 1950	Coal, 9,900 metric tons Rice, 1,000 metric tons Salt, 3,000 metric tons DDT, 20 metric tons	613,630		Shipped direct to Korea by Government of China
	17 July 1951	Medical supplies	21,152	634,782	Stored in Japan
Cuba	2 October 1950	Sugar, 2,000 metric tons	270,962	270,962	Arrived in Korean theatre
		Alcohol, 10,000 gallons			
Denmark	5 July 1950	Medical supplies	142,964		Arrived in Korean theatre
	26 September 1950	Sugar, 500 metric tons	95,047	238,011	Arrived in Korean theatre
Ecuador	13 October 1950	Rice, 500 metric tons	99,441	99,441	Arrived in Korean theatre
France	9 October 1950	Medical supplies	74,286	74,286	Arrived in Korean theatre
	29 December 1950	Medical supplies			
Germany	25 November 1952	Medical supplies	47,619	47,619	Under shipment
Greece	20 October 1950	Soap, 113 metric tons	31,167		Arrived in Korean theatre
	30 November 1950	Notebooks and pencils, 25,000 each	1,333		Arrived in Korean theatre
	27 December 1950	Medical supplies	84,586		Arrived in Korean theatre
	15 April 1952	Salt, 10,000 tons	36,133		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
	23 September 1953	Dried milk, 30 tons	9,333	162,552	Acceptance pending
Haiti	4 May 1953	Machined sisal, 42 bales	-	-	Accepted by Unified Command —not yet valued
Iceland	14 September 1950	Cod liver oil, 125 metric tons	45,400	45,400	Arrived in Korean theatre
India	4 October 1950	Jute bags, 400,000	167,696		Arrived in Korean theatre
	11 October 1950	Medical supplies	3,384	171,080	Arrived in Korean theatre
Iran	13 January 1953	Fuel, 1,000 tons	-	-	Offer declined by Unified Com- mand owing to difficulties of transportation
Israel	22 August 1950	Medical supplies	63,000	63,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Japan	8 January 1953	Medical supplies	25,000	50,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
		Cloth and underwear	25,000		
Liberia	17 July 1950	Natural rubber	10,000	10,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
<i>Carried forward</i>				5,069,591	

PART A. MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER STATES (continued)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
			<i>Brought forward</i>	5,069,591	
* Mexico	30 September 1950	Pulses and rice Medical supplies	346,821	346,821	Arrived in Korean theatre
New Zealand	6 October 1950	Dried peas, 492 long tons	55,318		Arrived in Korean theatre
	20 November 1950	Milk powder, 150 metric tons	69,084		Arrived in Korean theatre
	20 November 1950	Soap, 200 metric tons	45,230		Arrived in Korean theatre
	14 March 1951	Vitamin capsules	38,532 ^b		
	26 May 1952	Soap and vitamin capsules	69,750	277,914	Part arrived in Korea, balance under shipment
Nicaragua	16 November 1950	Rice, 1,000 quintals	-	-	Declined unless can be made available at US port
	16 December 1950	Rice, 2,000 quintals Alcohol, 5,000 quarts			
Norway	13 February 1951	Soap, 56,126 kgs.	21,091		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Vitamins, 24,850 bottles	10,210		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Ether	39,699	71,000	Part arrived in Korean theatre, balance under shipment
Pakistan	29 August 1950	Wheat, 5,000 metric tons	378,285	378,285	Arrived in Korean theatre
Peru	21 November 1950	Clothing, cotton, wool and cloth	58,723	58,723	Arrived in Korean theatre
Philippines	7 July 1950	Soap, 50,000 cakes	5,500		Under shipment
	7 September 1950	Vaccine	50,050		Arrived in Korean theatre
	8 September 1950	Rice, 10,000 metric tons	2,255,628		Arrived in Korean theatre
	8 September 1950	Fresh blood, 518 units	19,475		Arrived in Korean theatre
	29 November 1950	Fresh blood, 500 units	-	2,330,653	Offer declined
Sweden	14 May 1952	Medical supplies	48,326	48,326	Arrived in Korean theatre
Thailand	20 September 1950	Rice, 40,000 metric tons	4,368,000	4,368,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Turkey	29 August 1950	Vaccines and serums	-	-	Declined owing to difficulties of transportation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 October 1950	Salt, 6,000 long tons	139,150		Arrived in Korean theatre
	20 October 1950	Sulfa drugs	48,791		Arrived in Korean theatre
	22 December 1950	Food yeast, 50 long tons	25,167		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 June 1951	Supplies to the value of £400,000 including:	1,120,000		Supplies to be made available at request of Unified Command
		Charcoal, 24,000 piculs			Under shipment
		Salt, 8,200 long tons			Arrived in Korean theatre
		Food yeast, 75 tons			Arrived in Korean theatre
		Cotton sheeting			Under shipment
		Medical supplies		1,333,108	Accepted by Unified Command
United States of America	Official valuation received on: 22 October 1953	Total contribution to emergency relief from 25 June 1950 to 31 August 1953	395,792,783	395,792,783	This total includes: \$333,247,973 for goods supplied or in process of supply from US Army plus transportation costs of \$55,277,524; US borne transportation for sundry donations \$1,742,440; ECA relief assistance (exclusive of approximately \$32,000,000 non-relief ECA economic assistance) \$5,524,846
Uruguay	14 September 1950	2 million US dollars	2,000,000		Pending legislation
	28 October 1950	Blankets, 70,000	250,780	2,250,780	Arrived in Korean theatre
			<i>Carried forward</i>	412,325,984	

* Supplies to the value of \$462,428 were shipped by the Mexican Government to Korea, of which \$115,607 was intended as a contribution to Palestine relief. This will be subject to adjustment between the emergency programme and UNRWAPNE.

^b Tentative value only.

PART A. MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER STATES (continued)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
			<i>Brought forward</i>	412,325,984	
Venezuela.....	14 September 1950	Medical supplies and foodstuffs	80,842	80,842	Arrived in Korean theatre
Viet-Nam.....	3 December 1952	Rice, 10 tons	1,943	1,943	Under shipment
			TOTAL	412,408,769	

(2) Offers made to the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds but made available by UNKRA to the emergency programme

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
Argentina.....	8 August 1951	Corned meats, 13,950 cases	500,000	500,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Austria.....	16 June 1952	Medical equipment	40,000	40,000	Under shipment
Burma.....	1 February 1951	Rice, 400 metric tons	49,934	49,934	Arrived in Korean theatre
Israel.....	19 February 1951	Citrus products	33,600	33,600	Arrived in Korean theatre
Italy.....	15 May 1953	Field hospital	1,093,333	1,093,333	Arrived in Korean theatre
Liberia.....	23 February 1951	Natural rubber	15,000	15,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Norway.....	28 November 1952	Sulphite pulp, 164 tons	26,477	26,477	Arrived in Korean theatre
Switzerland.....	11 December 1952	Medical supplies	23,256	23,256	Under shipment
Venezuela.....	11 March 1952	Canned fish, footwear, and cotton blankets	70,000	70,000	Under shipment
			TOTAL	1,851,600	

(3) Cash contributions offered to the emergency programme but credited to UNKRA

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
Ethiopia.....	5 August 1950	£14,286 sterling		40,000	Transferred by UNKRA to WHO and expended on medical supplies for Unified Command
Lebanon.....	26 July 1950	\$ US 50,000		50,000	
Paraguay.....	3 November 1950	\$ US 10,000		10,000	
			TOTAL	100,000	

Summary of totals

Section (1).....	412,408,769
Section (2).....	1,851,600
Section (3).....	100,000

GRAND TOTAL (PART A) 414,360,369

PART B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (BY COUNTRY)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
Australia					
Save the Children Fund.....	25 June 1951	Services of 3 medical and welfare personnel			1 doctor assigned to work in Korea with KCAC
Canada					
United Church of Canada.....	19 April 1951	Used clothing and shoes, 24,000 lb.	24,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	14 November 1951	Used clothing, 30,000 lb.	30,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	4 February 1952	Used clothing, 30,000 lb.	30,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	7 May 1952	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	21 July 1952	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	27 October 1952	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	17 December 1952	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000		Under shipment
	4 March 1953	Used clothing and powdered milk	38,150		Under shipment
	22 May 1953	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000		Under shipment
	27 July 1953	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000	362,150	
Unitarian Service Committee.....					
	18 December 1952	Used clothing, 4,000 lb.	4,000		Part received, balance under shipment
	8 April 1953	Pencils and notebooks	1,530		Under shipment
	8 April 1953	Used clothing and quilts	73,350		Under shipment
	20 August 1953	Used clothing, 175,000 lb. (To be shipped during period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954)	175,000		Under shipment
	21 September 1953	Barley: 750 tons Sewing machines, 33 Vocational and recreational equipment	No value given	253,880	Acceptance pending
Lutheran World Relief of Canada.....					
	23 October 1953	Used clothing	8,000	8,000	Under shipment
Colombia					
Commercial firms.....	3 March 1951 19 March 1951	Clothing—amount not specified	500	500	Offer withdrawn owing to difficulties of transportation
Japan					
Japan Canned and Bottled Food Assoc...	27 April 1951	Preserved food, 300 cases	3,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
Japanese Catholic Organization Ai Rin Kai	17 June 1952	Textiles and miscellaneous supplies	5,400	8,400	Stored Japan
New Zealand					
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas.....					
	21 November 1950	Used clothing, 71 cases	11,377		Arrived in Korean theatre
	16 March 1951	Used clothing, 48 cases	19,392		Arrived in Korean theatre
	15 October 1951	Used clothing and footwear 104 cases	44,069		Under shipment
	23 April 1952	Used clothing, 15 cases	12,029		Under shipment
	23 April 1952	Clothing and footwear, 9 cases, 10 bales	14,052		Under shipment
	16 May 1952	Medical books, 12 cases	1,349		Accepted by UNKRA for medical library
	25 August 1952	Medical books (not yet valued)	-		Medical library
	15 October 1952	Clothing and footwear	24,640		Part received, balance under shipment
	26 November 1952	Dental supplies	4,743		Under shipment
	4 February 1953	Clothing, medical equipment and food	112,432		Under shipment
	3 March 1953	Miscellaneous supplies	335	244,418	Under shipment
Norway					
Europahjelpen.....	29 December 1950	Clothing: 126 metric tons	277,780	277,780	Arrived in Korean theatre
United Kingdom					
YWCA, Hong Kong....	29 March 1951	Clothing and cloth, 1,200 lb.	1,200	1,200	Arrived in Korean theatre
		<i>Carried forward</i>		1,156,328	

PART B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (BY COUNTRY) (continued)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
		<i>Brought forward</i>		1,156,328	
United States of America					
American Friends Service Committee.....	16 November 1950	Used clothing, 103,000 lb. Soap: 5,000 lb. }	104,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	23 January 1951	Used clothing, 10 metric tons	20,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	14 February 1951	Used clothing, 11,000 lb.	10,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	12 March 1951	Used clothing, 7,500 lb.	7,500		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 May 1951	Used clothing, 24,233 lb.	24,233		Arrived in Korean theatre
	12 July 1951	Used clothing, 67,500 lb.	67,500		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 August 1951	Used clothing, 32,500 lb.	32,500		Arrived in Korean theatre
	11 September 1951	Used clothing, 60,860 lb. Soap, 3,700 lb. }	60,860 370	326,963	Arrived in Korean theatre
American-Korean Foundation.....	30 June 1953	3,161 lb. medical supplies	25,322		Under shipment
	21 July 1953	2,129 lb. medical supplies	8,618		Under shipment
	11 September 1953	2,148 lb. medical supplies	26,387	60,327	Under shipment
American Relief for Korea.....	13 June 1951	Used clothing and shoes, 500,000 lb.	480,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	24 October 1951	Used clothing and shoes 3,868,403 lb. Hospital supplies, 1,135 lb. Powdered milk, 400 lb. }	3,869,650		Arrived in Korean theatre
	January 1952	Children's clothing	1,079		Arrived in Korean theatre
	3 March 1952	Used clothing and shoes, 1,500,000 lb.	1,225,000		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
	13 March 1952	Rice, 20,000 lb.	2,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	21 May 1952	Canned goods, 150 lb. Children's supplies, 315 lb. Physician's samples, 177 lb.*	30 315 -		Under shipment Under shipment *No commercial value
	18 August 1952	Used clothing and shoes, 1,500,000 lb.	1,225,000		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
		Toilet and laundry soap, 12,000 lb.	2,160		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
	10 November 1952	Toilet and laundry soap	4,500		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
	13 November 1952	Used clothing and shoes, 1,500,000 lb.	1,225,000		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
	16 January 1953	Toilet and laundry soap, 50,000 lb.	9,000		Part arrived Korea, balance under shipment
	22 January 1953	Dried fruit, 10,458 lb.	1,992		Arrived in Korean theatre
	25 February 1953	Baby food, 1,354 lb.	194		Under shipment
	2 March 1953	Used clothing and shoes, 6,000,000 lb.	6,000,000		Under shipment
	3 March 1953	Wearing apparel and miscellaneous supplies, 79,072 lb.	78,329		Under shipment
	6 March 1953	Multi-purpose food, 3,069 lb.	600		Under shipment
	17 April 1953	Multi-purpose food, 2,520 lb.	600		Under shipment
	16 June 1953	Food, 5,883 lb.	1,200		Under shipment
	12 August 1953	Toilet and laundry soap	2,700		Under shipment
	31 August 1953	Canned foods	578		Under shipment
	20 July 1953	Used clothing and shoes, 3 million lb.	3,000,000		Under shipment
	21 September 1953	Toilet and laundry soap	3,600		Under shipment
	22 September 1953	Multi-purpose food	1,250	17,134,777	Under shipment
		<i>Carried forward</i>		18,678,395	

PART B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (BY COUNTRY) (continued)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
		<i>Brought forward</i>		18,678,395	
Church World Service...	25 September 1950	Used clothing and miscellaneous supplies	104,958		Arrived in Korean theatre
	6 November 1950	Vitamin tablets, 1,000,000	5,500		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Used clothing, 100,000 lb.	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	30 January 1951	Used clothing, 60,000 lb.	60,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 February 1951	Used clothing, 12,000 lb.	12,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	21 February 1951	Used clothing, 40,000 lb.	40,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	2 April 1951	Used clothing, 10,000 lb.	10,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	18 May 1951	Used clothing, 50,000 lb.	50,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 March 1952	Hospital supplies (including 1,000,000 vitamin tablets), 6,720 lb.	33,600		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Food, 54,248 lb.	14,595		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Used clothing, 268,567 lb.	268,567		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Soap, 2,433 lb.	243	699,463	Arrived in Korean theatre
Committee for Free Asia.	8 Aug. 1951	Newsprint, 1,000 tons	150,000	150,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Co-operative Agencies for Remittances to Everywhere Inc. (CARE).....	21 September 1950	Food and clothing packages	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	20 November 1950	Blankets and textile packages	154,294		Arrived in Korean theatre
	10 April 1951	Food packages	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 June 1951	Food packages	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Blanket packages	28,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	25 July 1951	Food packages	110,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	13 August 1951	Dress materials, soap, food	1,565		Arrived in Korean theatre
	22 August 1951	Food packages	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 October 1951	Knitting wool packages	25,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	3 December 1951	Clothing and blanket packages	85,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Food packages	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	9 January 1952	Soap packages	38,800		Arrived in Korean theatre
	21 January 1952	Blankets and underwear	72,850		Part arrived Korea, balance available Japan
	21 February 1952	Food packages	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	10 March 1952	Food packages	230,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	21 March 1952	Cotton packages	10,031		Arrived in Korean theatre
	25 April 1952	Food packages	112,450		Part delivered Korea, balance under shipment
	23 May 1952	Knitting packages	25,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	31 July 1952	Cloth, 13,595 lb.	10,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 August 1952	Food packages, 14,870 lb.	74,350		
	6 October 1952	Vitamin tablets	9,500		Part delivered Korea, balance under shipment
	6 October 1952	Cotton-wool blankets			
		Underwear packages and cloth remnants	43,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 October 1952	Cotton packages	20,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	13 November 1952	Food packages	50,000		Under shipment
	20 March 1953	Cotton packages			
		Food packages			
		Blanket packages			
		Underwear packages	142,170		Accepted by Unified Command
	10 April 1953	Underwear and cotton packages	16,820		Accepted by Unified Command
	5 May 1953	Underwear, cotton and food packages	175,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	5 May 1953	Laundry soap	6,580		Accepted by Unified Command
	2 June 1953	Knitting wool packages	15,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	3 July 1953	Knitting wool packages	10,080		Accepted by Unified Command
	10 August 1953	Food packages	50,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	8 September 1953	Food packages	100,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	21 September 1953	Blanket packages	24,500	2,239,990	Accepted by Unified Command
		<i>Carried forward</i>		21,767,848	

PART B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (BY COUNTRY) (continued)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
				<i>Brought forward</i>	21,767,848
Friendship Among Children and Youth Around the World Inc.....	26 February 1952	Relief parcels, clothing, shoes	8,700		Arrived in Korean theatre
	4 December 1952	Relief parcels, miscellaneous clothing and school supplies	12,000		Under shipment
	25 March 1953	Relief parcels, miscellaneous clothing and school supplies	4,000	24,700	Under shipment
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists.....	11 April 1951	Used clothing, 19,000 lb.	10,000	10,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Heifer Project Committee.....	6 March 1952	Hatching eggs, 250,000	17,500		Arrived in Korean theatre, offer originally made to UNKRA who in turn offered this donation to Unified Command
	19 June 1952	Goats, 100, and pigs, 300	25,000	42,500	
Lutheran World Relief..	23 February 1951	Used clothing, 44,500 lb.	44,550		Arrived in Korean theatre
	26 March 1951	Used clothing and soap, 12,851 lb.	12,851		Arrived in Korean theatre
	26 April 1951	Used clothing, 200 bales	25,287		Arrived in Korean theatre
	18 July 1951	Used clothing, 290 bales	29,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	15 April 1952	Used clothing and bedding, 21,750 lb.	21,750		Arrived in Korean theatre
	1 May 1952	Used clothing, 60,000 lb.	60,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 June 1952	Used clothing and bedding	14,031	207,469	Arrived in Korean theatre
Magnet Foundation.....	26 September 1951	Used clothing, 101 bales	9,000	9,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Mennonite Central Committee.....	October 1951	Services of 1 supply officer	-		Services made available for one year from October 1951
Oriental Missionary Society.....	19 February 1951	Used clothing, 102,883 lb.	102,883	102,883	Arrived in Korean theatre
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	10 September 1951	Medical supplies	950	950	Arrived in Korean theatre
Save the Children Federation.....	12 December 1950	Used clothing, 4,913 lb.	5,033		Arrived in Korean theatre
	16 February 1951	Used clothing, 10,011 lb.	10,087		Arrived in Korean theatre
	23 April 1951	Used clothing, 13,512 lb.	13,610		Arrived in Korean theatre
	9 July 1951	Used clothing, 15,700 lb.	15,395		Arrived in Korean theatre
	20 July 1951	School equipment	1,200		Arrived in Korean theatre
	10 October 1951	Used clothing, 15,136 lb.	15,115		Arrived in Korean theatre
	10 October 1951	School equipment and gift packages	7,500		Arrived in Korean theatre
	22 October 1951	Used clothing, 4,826 lb.	4,826		Arrived in Korean theatre
	10 December 1951	Used clothing, 9,867 lb.	9,867		Arrived in Korean theatre
	21 January 1952	Gift package and tents	2,900		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 April 1952	School equipment	5,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 April 1952	Used clothing, 10,257 lb.	10,326		Arrived in Korean theatre
	9 July 1952	Tents and poles	360		Arrived in Korean theatre
	4 August 1952	Layettes	900		Arrived in Korean theatre
	27 February 1953	Layettes and school supplies	1,442	103,561	Under shipment
War Relief Services.....	17 October 1950	Used clothing, soap, medicinal supplies	290,749		Arrived in Korean theatre
				<i>Carried forward</i>	22,268,911

PART B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (BY COUNTRY) (continued)

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
			<i>Brought forward</i>	22,268,911	
National Catholic Welfare Conference					
	27 October 1950	Services of medical team	-		Offer declined
	17 November 1950	Clothing, shoes, soap	99,739		Arrived in Korean theatre
	29 November 1950	Used clothing, 1,000,000 lb.	1,000,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	7 December 1950	Used clothing, 1,000,000 lb.	1,000,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	7 December 1950	Used clothing, 70,000 lb.	70,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	16 February 1951	Medicinals	2,600		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Used clothing, 20,000 lb.	20,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	26 March 1951	Dried milk, 1,000,000 lb.	125,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Dried eggs, 100,000 lb.	40,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	30 August 1951	Used clothing, 10,000 lb.	10,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	22 October 1951	Used clothing, 950,000 lb.	950,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	15 February 1952	Used clothing, 12,000 lb.	12,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	12 March 1952	Baby foods, 31,844 lb.	8,250	3,628,338	Arrived in Korean theatre
<i>Miscellaneous United States Sources</i>					
Anonymous donors	-	Used clothing, 130,802 lb.	130,802		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Chaplain's supplies	3,360		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Canned milk and food	250		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Law books, 1 set	600		Arrived in Korean theatre
Mrs. J. M. Lee, Chicago Korean Consul General, San Francisco	-	Used clothing, 1,120 lb.	1,120		Arrived in Korean theatre
School Children of San Francisco	-	Used clothing, 756 lb.	750		Arrived in Korean theatre
US Naval Hospital, Bethesda	-	Rice, 800 lb.	80		Arrived in Korean theatre
US 3rd Army	-	Medical books, 2 cases	500		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Baby clothes and used clothing	10,857		Arrived in Korean theatre
USAF 19 Bombardment Wing Special Service Officer, US Army in Pacific	-	Used clothing, 200 lb.	120		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Used clothing, 16 boxes	1,120		Arrived in Korean theatre
Sharp and Dohme, Philadelphia	-	"Captivate" bottles	1,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
Religious Denominations Fort Devens	-	Miscellaneous welfare supplies	1,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
US Army Chapels in Alaska	-	Food	1,271		Arrived in Korean theatre
A. William Neal, Chicago International Junior Chamber of Commerce	-	Medical library	2,500		Under shipment
		Clothing	40,000		Part received, balance under shipment
American Legion	-	Clothing	8,900		Part received, balance under shipment
Personnel of Fort Hood, Texas	-	Clothing	800		Under shipment
Doctors and Medical Associations	-	Medical books and journals	10,000	215,030	Under shipment
Cash donations	-			2,940	
TOTAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS				<u>26,115,219</u>	

PART C. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Agency	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
International Labour Office	29 November 1950	Services of 2 labour advisers	-		Services made available by ILO until 1 January 1952
International Refugee Organization	3 August 1950	Clothing, cloth, thread, kitchen equipment, sewing machines	179,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	8 August 1950	Medical supplies, 2 metric tons	12,177		Arrived in Korean theatre
	19 August 1950	Services of 5 medical team personnel	}	191,177	Services made available by IRO until 1 January 1952
		Services of 4 medical team personnel			
		Services of 5 supply officers			
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	31 January 1951	\$100,000 for purchase of educational supplies	100,000	100,000	
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	27 September 1950	Blankets, 312,020	535,006		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 September 1950	Powdered milk, 33,000 lb.	10,054		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Soap, 100,000 lb.	7,167		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Medical supplies	1,964		Arrived in Korean theatre
	26 January 1951	Clothing	200,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	1 February 1951	Clothing	199,586		Arrived in Korean theatre
		Freight charges on cod liver oil donated by Iceland	3,729		Arrived in Korean theatre
	24 July 1951	Cotton cloth, 2,400,000 yd.	540,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	September 1953	Powdered milk and fish liver oil capsules	603,000		Under shipment
		Plus freight	745,000	2,845,506	Under shipment
World Health Organization	8 August 1950	Services of 10 medical team personnel	}		
	4 September 1950	Services of 3 public health advisers			
	22 November 1950	Services of 10 medical team personnel			
TOTAL OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES				3,136,683	

PART D. LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Agency	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva	11 November 1950	Services of 9 medical teams each of 3 persons			5 teams made available by Red Cross until 1 January 1952
		Tents, blankets, medical supplies, clothing			Supplied direct to the Korean Red Cross
	7 May 1952	Reconditioned clothing, knitting wool	2,016	2,016	Arrived in Korean theatre
American Junior Red Cross	8 June 1951	Educational gift boxes	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	27 July 1951	School chests	7,600		Arrived in Korean theatre
	2 August 1951	Children's clothing	150,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	5 September 1951	Educational gift boxes	100,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	7 May 1952	Duplicating machines	3,587		Arrived in Korean theatre
	1 July 1952	School chests and educational gift boxes	210,000		Part received, balance under shipment
				571,187	
American Red Cross Society	2 August 1951	Layettes and blankets	46,000	46,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Carried forward				639,203	

PART D. LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES (continued)

Agency	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value	Total	Status
			<i>Brought forward</i>	639,203	
Australian Red Cross Society.....	31 July 1951	Medical supplies	970		Arrived in Korean theatre
	2 August 1951	Used clothing	6,100		Arrived in Korean theatre
	11 March 1952	Used clothing	2,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	7 May 1952	Used clothing	6,720		Arrived in Korean theatre
	7 May 1952	Used clothing	2,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	9 October 1952	Used clothing	4,256		Part received, balance under shipment
	9 January 1953	Used clothing	2,912		Part received, balance under shipment
	17 April 1953	Used clothing	4,480	29,438	Under shipment
British Red Cross Society..	31 July 1951	Woollen clothing	8,400	8,400	Arrived in Korean theatre
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	7 May 1952	Knitting wool	2,240	2,240	Arrived in Korean theatre
Costa Rican Red Cross Society.....	3 March 1951	Used clothing	1,761	1,761	Arrived in Korean theatre
Danish Red Cross Society..	September 1953	Used clothing	20,000	20,000	Arrived in Korean theatre
Greek Red Cross Society..	13 June 1951	Dried fruits	686	686	Arrived in Korean theatre
Indian Red Cross Society..	13 June 1951	Mepacrine tablets	6,090		Arrived in Korean theatre
	15 August 1951	Medical supplies	2,100	8,190	Arrived in Korean theatre
Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.....	31 July 1951	Blankets and clothing	3,900	3,900	Arrived in Korean theatre
Japan Red Cross Society..	19 June 1951	Medical supplies, clothing and food	36,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	22 January 1952	Medical supplies	25,000	61,000	
New Zealand Red Cross Society.....	7 May 1952	Knitting wool and needles	194	194	Arrived in Korean theatre
Norwegian Red Cross Society.....	31 July 1951	Hospital supplies	5,640	5,640	Arrived in Korean theatre
Swedish Red Cross Society..	2 August 1951	Used clothing	90,000		Arrived in Korean theatre
	28 February 1952	Used clothing	82,512	172,512	Arrived in Korean theatre
Turkish Red Crescent....	10 January 1951	Knitting wool and needles	898	898	Arrived in Korean theatre
		Total League of Red Cross Societies		934,062	
International Red Cross Committee.....	11 December 1952	Medical supplies	11,628	11,628	Under shipment
TOTAL LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES AND INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.....				945,690	

Summary

	\$
Total part A—Member and Non-member States.....	414,360,369
Total part B—Non-governmental Organizations.....	26,115,219
Total part C—Specialized agencies.....	3,136,683
Total part D—League of Red Cross Societies and International Red Cross Committee.....	945,690
	TOTAL
	444,557,961

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