



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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : SEVENTH SESSION
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NEW YORK, 1953

169-

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

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NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

**Addendum 1 to the Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean
Reconstruction Agency**

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 1 December 1952

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of action taken by the Advisory Committee to the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency at its meeting held in New York on 24 November 1952.

I would request that this document¹ be presented to the General Assembly as addendum 1 to document A/2222, "Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency—Organization and work of the Agency from its activation in February 1951 to 15 September 1952".²

(Signed) J. Donald KINGSLEY
Agent General

The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

¹ Already distributed in mimeographed form as A/2222/Add.1, but included in the present volume for the convenience of delegations.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 19.*

Summary of action taken by the Advisory Committee to the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency at its meeting held in New York on 24 November 1952

1. At its twentieth meeting on 24 November 1952, the Advisory Committee to the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency adopted a \$70 million programme for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea for the period ending 30 June 1953. The programme, which was worked out by the Agent General after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and the President of the Government of the Republic of Korea, is designed to make an immediate and positive contribution towards meeting the most pressing needs of the Korean people in advance of the cessation of hostilities. Discretion was given to the Agent General by the Advisory Committee to implement specific projects within such fields of activity as agriculture, industrial rehabilitation, educational reconstruction, housing and public health. These projects will be closely integrated with the civil assistance programme of the United Nations Command and kept under constant review by the Agent General and the Advisory Committee as the situation develops in Korea.

2. The Advisory Committee emphasized that in reaching understandings with the Government of the Republic of Korea as to the conduct of the programme, the Agent General should be guided by the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 410 (V) and by the policy decisions taken by the Committee pursuant thereto. In developing the programme, it was stressed that special attention should be given to the problem of inflation and to methods of bringing it under control. It was also recognized that changes in the military situation might

affect the emphasis given to certain segments of the UNKRA programme.

3. The magnitude of the programme has been stated in approximate terms in the report of the Agent General to the General Assembly (A/2222, chapter VI). As approved, the programme envisages the expenditure of \$14 million for the importation of essential commodities such as food, lumber and fertilizers. Another allocation is \$10,634,000 for capital equipment for Korean industry. A total of \$6,900,000 will be spent on agricultural research, irrigation, land reclamation and farm and fisheries development. A sum of \$7,100,000 will be used to rehabilitate power plants and develop new sources of power. To restore urgently needed educational facilities, approximately \$8 million will be spent on the reconstruction of schools and libraries and to furnish teacher-training and vocational-training services. The work of the United Nations Command which has kept major port facilities and railways in repair, will be supplemented by an UNKRA allocation of \$7,500,000 to repair secondary ports and transverse and feeder rail lines. Housing reconstruction will be initiated in the amount of \$3 million, this programme to be expanded as supplies can be allocated. To meet the fuel needs for Korean industrial production and civilian use, \$2 million is allocated for the increase of the production of natural resources such as coal and peat. The health programme of the United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea will be supplemented by a \$2,500,000 UNKRA programme to restore hospitals, clinics, water systems and sanitation facilities and to provide for the training of medical assistance personnel.

**Addendum 2 to the Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean
Reconstruction Agency**

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 18 February 1953

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 410 (V) 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.

I would request that the enclosed document be presented to the General Assembly as addendum 2 to document A/2222, "Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency—Organization and work of the Agency from its activation in February 1951 to 15 September 1952".

(Signed) Arthur RUCKER
for J. Donald Kingsley
Agent General

The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL COVERING THE PERIOD 15 SEPTEMBER 1952 TO 15 FEBRUARY 1953

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 410 A (V) of 1 December 1950 the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency submitted to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Assembly, a report on the organization and work of the Agency from its activation in February 1951 to 15 September 1952.¹ The General Assembly placed the report on the agenda of its seventh session and allocated it to the Second Committee for consideration. On 1 December 1952 the Agent General submitted an addendum to his report² by which the Assembly was notified of the action taken by the Advisory Committee to the Agent General in adopting a \$70 million programme for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea for the period ending 30 June 1953. On 18 December the General Assembly decided to reallocate the item to the First Committee for consideration at the resumed session beginning on 24 February 1953.

2. The present addendum covers the period from 15 September 1952 to 15 February 1953, a period in which renewed hopes for peace in Korea were again disappointed. In consequence, the situation reported in September regarding armistice negotiations and military conditions continues, and prospects for the conclusion of a speedy armistice seem remote.

3. Continued stabilization of the military front has made substantial reconstruction behind the lines feasible, while continuing economic deterioration has made it ever more urgent.

4. The period under review has been one in which the joint approach agreed upon in September 1952 between the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command and the Agent General has resulted in their joining forces together with the Government of the Republic of Korea to permit of as much basic rehabilitation and reconstruction as the military situation, the financial situation and available resources will allow.

5. The continuance of hostilities greatly affects all UNKRA's plans and operations. With active military operations continuing on a large scale, the United Nations Command must maintain full control of the area for military purposes and reserves the right to determine what, if any, activities can be carried on in Korea without detriment to the military effort.

6. In these circumstances, UNKRA is far less a free agent than it would be if peace were restored to the peninsula. The over-all limits and the nature of the Agency's programme are subject to the approval of the military authorities as well as to that of the Advisory Committee and of the General Assembly. Planning must be geared closely to that of the United Nations Com-

mand although no programmes are undertaken without Korean participation and acceptance.

7. Programmes of rehabilitation necessarily take second place to military requirements and the UNKRA programme as a whole has had to be carefully dovetailed with the emergency relief and economic aid programme of the United Nations Command. UNKRA is not always in a position, therefore, to adjust its programme either as it may desire or as the Government of the Republic of Korea may desire.

8. The largest contribution to relief and economic assistance in Korea has, of course, been made by the United Nations Command. From the outset of hostilities and excluding military aid, the programme of the United Nations Civil Assistance Command alone has amounted to a total dollar value of approximately \$300 million. That programme is still substantial. For the remainder of the current financial year, however, it is expected that the rate of expenditure under the UNKRA programme will be higher. For the first time, UNKRA has become a full partner in Korea.

9. The Agency is now in a position and possessed of the resources to give substantial aid in the remainder of the financial year. Accordingly, as soon as resources were in hand, the Agent General proceeded in Korea to inaugurate the \$70 million UNKRA programme and to continue the close working relationships previously established with the United Nations Command and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

10. The most urgent and serious problem at present is the continuing inflation. Inflationary pressures, steadily mounting for several years, have reached alarming proportions. Unless successfully checked, they threaten not only the success of any programme of rehabilitation, but the entire Korean economy and the war effort it helps to sustain. The strain imposed upon the Korean economy by the long struggle against aggression has far exceeded the assistance the Republic of Korea has received from the outside and the entire economy is retrogressing. Indeed, it must now be said that, great as has been the relief and economic aid effort of the United Nations to date, it has been too little and too late. As a result, there is real danger that the gains already made will be submerged in the rising tide of inflation.

11. All elements are aware of this danger: the United Nations Command, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Agent General. Combined efforts are being made to reduce inflationary pressures and to bring the situation under control. In the final analysis, this can be done only by increasing the volume of consumer goods available in Korea. The conduct of a total war inevitably generates the expenditure of huge amounts of currency while leading to a sharp curtailment of civilian goods and services. In Korea, with its devastated factories and disrupted trade and with a war effort far

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

² Reproduced above.

beyond its economic capacity to support, the discrepancy between money in circulation and what can be purchased with that money has exceeded all bounds.

12. The rehabilitation of factories, the restoration of transport and power systems, the repair of schools and construction of houses, the building of hospitals and orphanages, all add in the first instance to inflationary pressures, however much they may later serve to reduce them. As a result, the Agent General has had to move slowly and carefully in undertaking to meet currently the tremendous demands for reconstruction. No more than a limited amount of construction can safely be undertaken at this time and even that must be accompanied by the importation of sufficient consumer goods to assure that the programme is at least self-supporting, so far as local currency requirements are concerned. It is probable that this will continue to be the case so long as active hostilities continue.

13. Under these circumstances, the argument is sometimes advanced that no rehabilitation nor reconstruction should be undertaken until a more propitious time. The Agent General, however, considers that such postponement would endanger the objectives of the United Nations. He feels a beginning must be made now toward the reconstruction of Korea unless the free nations of the world are prepared to assume a geometrically increasing burden of relief costs over an indeterminate period and unless the long-suffering people of Korea are content to be reduced to a status of perpetual wards of their allies. He believes, therefore, that the only course open to the United Nations is to do as much as possible now to assist in restoring the productivity of the Korean economy, even under adverse conditions. By no other means can an astronomical relief burden be avoided. By no other means can the self-respect and faith of the Korean people in the United Nations be sustained.

14. Nevertheless, the general situation has made it necessary to accord first priority in the current programme to the importation of consumer goods which can be sold to cover the local currency costs of the reconstruction programme in Korea. While the provision of local currency is the major objective of the import programme (since the United Nations Command, rather than UNKRA, continues to be exclusively responsible for relief), the selection of the commodities to be imported has, of course, been related to the most pressing needs of the Korean people and to the expressed desires of the Government of the Republic of Korea. In December 1952, therefore, the Agent General allocated \$6 million for the purchase of cereals and \$3 million for the import of fertilizer to improve food prospects for next year. The grain is already arriving in Korea, two shiploads having reached Pusan in the first half of February; several additional ships will be arriving each month.

15. After further consultations in Korea, the Agent General requested the Advisory Committee to approve a modification of the current programme by increasing the amounts allotted for the importation of consumer goods from \$14 million to \$20 million, in order to increase UNKRA's won resources and to ensure that the Agency's reconstruction programme does not accelerate the already serious inflation. He recommended that the additional \$6 million should be expended for further grain and fertilizer imports. If approved by the Advisory

Committee,³ the increased programme together with larger amounts already projected by the United Nations Command and the Government of the Republic of Korea, will meet minimum fertilizer requirements for next spring and summer. Grain, on the other hand, will be very short by the spring unless additional amounts, above current programmes, are brought in by the Government of the Republic. The Agent General expects that this will be done.

16. While the importation of grain and fertilizer has been accorded top priority, other projects included in the programme reported earlier to the General Assembly are proceeding simultaneously. Architectural plans have been completed and work has begun on the rehabilitation of a large medical school and teaching hospital in Taegu. Two of the four mobile clinics included in the current programme have already arrived in Korea and the others will arrive in a few weeks. Plans have been approved, a construction superintendent is at work, and contracts are currently being let for the construction of the mineral assay laboratory at Taejon. The consulting engineers retained by UNKRA have completed a preliminary engineering survey of the coal, power and transportation projects included in the programme. Preliminary engineering work is under way on the cement, fertilizer and flat glass plants and specifications have been developed for the rehabilitation of the fishing and textile industries and for a number of irrigation projects.

17. Procurement has been completed or is currently under way in connexion with a wide variety of projects, including those for the restoration of university libraries, technical institutions and schools, for the provision of raw materials for the manufacture in Korea of urgently required farm implements, for equipping agricultural experiment stations and veterinary laboratories in the provinces, for supplying vocational training equipment, materials for the rehabilitation of 1,200 school class rooms, machinery for a textbook printing plant, equipment for placer drilling, and trucks to ease the transportation shortage. A large suction-type dredge will soon be on its way to Korea, where it will be put to work rehabilitating the important port of Kunsan on the west coast. Three coal-briquetting machines are being ordered for rehabilitating the briquetting industry and six manually operated earth block manufacturing machines for use in housing construction. Peat-cutting machines have already arrived and are being demonstrated by UNKRA technicians. Orders have been placed for one and a half million dollars' worth of railroad cross and bridge ties. On their arrival in Korea, they will be used for the rehabilitation of secondary railroads in the rice-growing areas. Specifications for additional projects are being rapidly completed.

18. Meanwhile, work is proceeding on the development of a combined UNC-ROK-UNKRA programme for the financial year beginning 1 July 1953 and on longer-range goals and requirements. In this respect, the Agent General has received substantial assistance from the survey teams organized at his request by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. These teams have now completed their work and made their reports and recom-

³ The Advisory Committee approved these recommendations on 18 February 1953.

mendations, which are being integrated into an over-all UNKRA programme.

19. It is already clear that substantial additional resources will have to be made available by the free nations of the world if the shattered Korean economy is to be restored and the Republic of Korea placed upon an economic footing where it can assume its rightful place among the independent, democratic nations. The Agent General will have specific proposals to make on this point at a later date. Meanwhile, he believes that the programme will have reached a stage by the end of the current financial year where its continuance will depend upon the ability of interested governments to make available to UNKRA any remaining portion of contributions pledged originally to the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. He also hopes that additional Member and non-member States may wish to support the programme.

20. The support already accorded the UNKRA programme has been substantial.⁴ In addition to \$18,718,954 contributed as of 15 September 1952, a sum of \$25

million has been received from the United States Government and \$110,000 from the Governments of Austria and Venezuela. Discussions have recently been held with the Scandinavian countries and the Government of the United Kingdom and it is expected that approximately \$8,748,840 will be forthcoming from these sources. Furthermore, the Government of Australia is providing a shipment of barley against its pledge to an approximate value of \$909,440. In addition, a sum of \$869,149 has been received as of 31 December 1952 as miscellaneous income bringing the total resources so far made available and immediately anticipated to \$54,356,383. Of this sum, \$4,629,540 was expended in the period which ended 30 June 1952 leaving a balance of \$49,726,843 available to permit of an immediate and substantial beginning being made on the \$70 million programme. Negotiations are continuing to secure the balance required.

⁴ Details of contributions and offers made to UNKRA and the emergency relief programme as at 15 February 1953 are given in the annex below.

A. Relief and Rehabilitation, Korea—Statement of

(In U.S. dollars)

Under General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950

	Amount offered	Received in cash	Offered in kind and made available to Unified Command	Balance outstanding
<i>Member States</i>				
Argentina.....	500,000	—	500,000	—
Australia.....	4,002,710	—	—	4,002,710
Belgium.....	—	—	—	—
Brazil.....	—	—	—	—
Burma.....	49,934	—	49,934	—
Canada.....	6,904,762	6,904,762	—	—
Chile.....	250,000	—	—	250,000
China.....	—	—	—	—
Cuba.....	—	—	—	—
Denmark.....	860,000	—	—	860,000
Dominican Republic.....	10,000	—	—	10,000
Ecuador.....	—	—	—	—
Egypt.....	28,716	—	—	28,716
El Salvador.....	500	—	—	500
Ethiopia.....	40,000	40,000	—	—
France.....	—	—	—	—
Greece.....	—	—	—	—
Guatemala.....	—	—	—	—
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	20,000	—	10,000
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	263,158	263,158	—	—
New Zealand.....	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua.....	—	—	—	—
Norway.....	829,000	—	—	829,000
Pakistan.....	—	—	—	—
Panama.....	3,000	—	—	3,000
Paraguay.....	10,000	10,000	—	—
Peru.....	—	—	—	—
Philippines.....	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia.....	20,000	20,000	—	—
Sweden.....	966,518	—	—	966,518
Syria.....	11,408	—	—	11,408
Thailand.....	—	—	—	—
Turkey.....	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	28,000,000	700,000	—	27,300,000
United States of America.....	162,500,000	35,000,000	—	127,500,000
Uruguay.....	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	70,000	—	70,000	—
TOTAL	205,550,806	43,110,420	668,534	161,771,832
<i>Non-member States</i>				
Austria.....	40,000	—	40,000	—
Cambodia.....	—	—	—	—
Germany.....	—	—	—	—
Japan.....	—	—	—	—
Switzerland (and International Red Cross).....	—	—	—	—
Vietnam.....	10,000	10,000	—	—
TOTAL	50,000	10,000	40,000	—
GRAND TOTAL	205,600,806	43,120,420	708,534	161,771,832

Government offers and contributions as at 15 February 1953

(equivalents)

Under Security Council resolutions pertaining to the Emergency Programme			Total offered, received and promised under both programmes	Remarks
Received in kind	Promised	Total received and promised		
—	—	—	500,000	
• 412,326	—	412,326	4,415,036	Contributions to emergency programme deducted from amount pledged to UNKRA
60,000	—	60,000	60,000	
—	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	An offer of nitrates from the Government of Chile is pending further legislation
• 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	—	153,219	153,219	
—	—	—	—	"Several thousand tons of timber"—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	
• 279,597	—	279,597	279,597	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
752,146*	580,962	1,333,108	29,333,108	*Tentative value only
21,688,005	—	321,688,005	484,188,005	Total contribution to emergency relief through Unified Command from 25 June 1950 to 31 December 1952
250,780	2,000,000	2,250,780	2,250,780	
80,842	—	80,842	150,842	
<u>1,332,885,685</u>	<u>5,283,665</u>	<u>338,169,350</u>	<u>543,720,156</u>	
—	—	—	40,000	
2,429	25,000	27,429	27,429	An offer of rice, dried fish and timber is under consideration by Unified Command
• 47,619	—	47,619	47,619	
50,000	—	50,000	50,000	
34,884	—	34,884	34,884	Tentative value only
—	1,943	1,943	11,943	An offer of rice is under consideration by Unified Command
—	—	—	—	
134,932	26,943	161,875	211,875	
<u>1,83,020,617</u>	<u>5,310,608</u>	<u>338,331,225</u>	<u>543,932,031</u>	

B. Emergency relief programme, Korea: summary of assistance from 15 September 1952 to 15 February 1953

PART A. MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER STATES
(1) Offers made direct to emergency programme

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value (\$ US equivalent)	Total	Status
TOTAL RECEIVED AND PROMISED TO 15 SEPTEMBER 1952				270,211,986	
Cambodia.....	8 November 1952	Rice, dried fish and timber	25,000		Acceptance pending
Germany.....	25 November 1952	Medical supplies	47,619		Accepted by Unified Command
Iran.....	13 January 1953	1,000 tons of fuel	Not valued		Declined owing to difficulties of transportation
Japan.....	8 January 1953	Cotton cloth, thread, cotton socks, underwear, medical supplies	50,000		Accepted by Unified Command
Switzerland (and International Red Cross).....	11 December 1952	Medical supplies	34,884		Accepted by Unified Command. Tentative value only
United Kingdom.....	5 January 1953	Medical supplies, blankets, cotton goods, underwear, nails			Acceptance pending. The value of these supplies (approximately \$280,000) will be deducted from amount of \$1,120,000 pledged on 19 June 1951
United States of America..	Official valuation received on 12 February 1953	Additional contribution for emergency relief from 31 August 1952—31 December 1952	67,959,793		This total includes cost of goods supplied or in process of supply from U.S. Army plus transportation costs; also included are U.S. borne transportation costs for sundry donations
Vietnam.....	22 November 1952	Rice: 10 tons	1,943	68,119,239	Acceptance pending
TOTAL TO 15 FEBRUARY 1953				338,331,225	

(2) Offers made to the Negotiating Committee on Contributions to Programmes of Relief and Rehabilitation but made available by UNKRA to the Emergency Programme

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value (\$ US equivalent)	Total	Status
TOTAL RECEIVED TO 15 SEPTEMBER 1952				598,534	
Austria.....	16 June 1952	Medical equipment	40,000		Under shipment
Venezuela.....	11 March 1952	Canned fish, footwear, and cotton blankets	70,000	110,000	Under shipment
TOTAL				708,534	

Summary of all governmental assistance

Section (1).....	338,331,225
Section (2).....	708,534
Section (3) unchanged from original report. . . .	100,000
GRAND TOTAL	339,139,759

B. EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAMME (*continued*)

PART B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (BY COUNTRY)
Offers received from 15 September 1952 — 15 February 1953

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value (\$ US equivalent)	Total	Status
TOTAL RECEIVED TO 15 SEPTEMBER 1952				15,033,659	
Canada					
United Church of Canada	27 October 1952	Used clothing: 40,000 lbs.	40,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	17 December 1952	Used clothing: 40,000 lbs.	40,000	80,000	Accepted by Unified Command
Unitarian Services Commission	18 December 1952	Used clothing: 4,000 lbs.	4,000		Accepted by Unified Command
New Zealand					
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas	15 October 1952	Used clothing and footwear: 33 cubic tons	24,640		Accepted by Unified Command
	26 November 1952	Dental supplies	200	24,840	Accepted by Unified Command
United States of America					
American Relief for Korea	10 November 1952	Toilet and laundry soap	4,500		Accepted by Unified Command
	13 November 1952	Used clothing and shoes: 1,500,000 lbs.	1,225,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	16 January 1953	Toilet and laundry soap: 25,000 lbs.	4,500		Accepted by Unified Command
	22 January 1953	Dried fruit: 10,458 lbs.	1,992	1,235,992	Accepted by Unified Command
Cooperative Agencies for Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)	6 October 1952	Vitamins: 350 cartons	9,500		Accepted by Unified Command
	16 October 1952	Cotton, wool blankets, underwear packages and remnants	43,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	28 October 1952	200 Korean cotton packages	20,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	13 November 1952	2,030 knitting wool packages	20,300		Accepted by Unified Command
	13 November 1952	1,500 underwear packages	15,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	13 November 1952	5,000 food packages	50,000		Accepted by Unified Command
	8 January 1953	1,500 blanket packages	10,500	168,300	Accepted by Unified Command
Friendship Among Children and Youth Around the World, Inc.	4 December 1952	1,470 "Share your Friendship" parcels	12,000	12,000	Accepted by Unified Command
Lutheran World Relief	23 October 1952	Used clothing: 1 ton	8,000	8,000	Accepted by Unified Command
Miscellaneous United States Sources					
Religious denominations, Fort Devens	—	Miscellaneous welfare supplies	1,000		Accepted by Unified Command
U.S. Army Chapels, Alaska	—	Food	1,271		Accepted by Unified Command
A. William Neal, Chicago	—	Medical library	2,500		Accepted by Unified Command
States Grain Corporation	—	1,800 bushels soft white wheat	4,000		Accepted by Unified Command
Cash donations	—		800	9,571	Accepted by Unified Command
TOTAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS				<u>16,576,362</u>	

PART D LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES
Offers received from 15 September 1952 — 15 February 1953

Country	Date of offer	Details of offer	Value (\$ US equivalent)	Total	Status
TOTAL RECEIVED TO 15 SEPTEMBER 1952				901,527	
Australian Red Cross Society.....	9 October	1952 Used clothing: 95 cases	4,256		
	9 January	1953 Used clothing: 65 cases	2,912	7,168	
TOTAL				908,695	

SUMMARY

Total part A. Member and non-member States.....	\$ 339,139,759
Total part B. Non-governmental organizations.....	16,576,362
Total part C. Specialized agencies (unchanged from original report)....	1,788,683
Total part D. League of Red Cross Societies.....	908,695
	358,413,499