

## Aid for Korea

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)<sup>1</sup> was established by the General Assembly in December 1950, but owing to the continuation of hostilities was not able to undertake large-scale operations until late in 1952. A \$70,000,000 reconstruction programme was then approved for the period ending June 30, 1953, by the UNKRA Advisory Committee.<sup>2</sup> The main projects included were the development of agricultural research, irrigation and land reclamation, the rehabilitation of damaged industrial plants, electric power, the restoration of port facilities and railroads, the development of Korean coalfields for local needs, the initiation of a housing programme, the restoration of schools and libraries and the importation of certain commodities such as grain and fertilizer to counteract inflation and provide the Agency with the local currency necessary to implement its reconstruction programme. A substantial part of these plans still remained to be carried out by the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1953). A programme of \$130,000,000 for the fiscal year 1952-53 which will be chiefly devoted to furthering the projects already begun, was awaiting authorization on June 30. With the signature of the Armistice on July 26, relief for Korea requires further discussion by the General Assembly.

Of \$200,000,000 pledged to UNKRA by June 30, 1952, \$47,714,457 (US) had been received by March 31, 1952. Canada has paid its pledge of \$7,250,000 (Canadian) in full. The first Agent-General of UNKRA, Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, whose term of office expired on April 30, 1953, has been replaced by Lieutenant-General John B. Coulter, who was appointed for a two-year term.

The emergency relief needs of the Korean people have continued to be met chiefly by the United Nations Civil Assistance Command (UNCACK). By February 15, 1953, UNCACK'S relief expenditures had amounted to \$332,885,685 of which \$321,688,005 had been contributed by the United States. In addition, a number of voluntary agencies, among them the United Church of Canada and the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, have made contributions in kind.

## Assistance to Palestine Arab Refugees

The three-year programme for combined relief and rehabilitation of Palestine Arab refugees which the General Assembly approved on January 26, 1952 called for the expenditure between July 1, 1951 and June 30, 1954 of \$250 million by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), over and above any contributions made by local governments.<sup>3</sup> The allocations approved for relief were \$27 million for 1951-52, \$18 million for 1952-53 and \$5 million for 1953-54 or a total of \$50 million for the three years, while \$200 million would be devoted to projects for the rehabilitation of refugees (without pre-

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, pp. 62-63.

<sup>2</sup>Composed of Representatives of India, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Canada, (whose representative is Chairman).

<sup>3</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, pp. 63-65.