

projects and economic aid to Korea. However, such projects as, it is agreed, will not interfere with military requirements will be carried on by UNKRA. For example, plans are being studied or have been implemented for: the establishment of hospitals and the purchase of mobile clinics; the importation of fishing nets; a programme for improving seed; the repair and equipment of school classrooms and the provision of paper and text books; the equipment of a metallurgical laboratory; the provision of coal briquetting machines; and other practical projects.

In the next phase of operations, after the end of hostilities, UNKRA will be responsible for all aspects of relief in Korea. Long-range reconstruction and rehabilitation plans and programmes are being devised so that there will be no interruption of relief work when full responsibility is eventually transferred to UNKRA.

For the limited tasks so far facing UNKRA there has been no lack of funds. More than \$(US)200 million was pledged to UNKRA, and as of June 20, 1952, \$(US)18,120,420 (including the full Canadian pledge of \$(Canadian)7.25 million) had actually been paid. Further amounts will, of course, be available as required. More than \$(US)240 million has also been pledged or contributed in cash or kind for emergency relief in Korea by governments (chiefly the United States), Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, and private and non-governmental organizations (including the United Church of Canada). The total amount of cash and commodities so far pledged or contributed from all sources to Korean relief and rehabilitation is approximately \$(US)450 million. From March 3, 1952 all offers of assistance to Korea are to be channelled through UNKRA, instead of partly through that Agency and partly through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as had been done previously.

Canada is a member of the Advisory Committee of UNKRA which also includes the United States, United Kingdom, Uruguay and India. The principal function of the Committee is to advise the Agent General of UNKRA with regard to major financial, procurement, distribution and other economic problems pertaining to the Agency's plans and operations. The Canadian Government accepted the chairmanship of the Committee for 1952.

Assistance to Palestine Refugees

On June 30, 1950 General Howard Kennedy, a Canadian citizen who had been appointed head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWAPR),¹ reached the end of his term of office. He was succeeded by Mr. John Blandford of the United States, who had been a member of General Kennedy's advisory commission and was therefore able without loss of time to build on the foundation which had already been laid by General Kennedy in pursuance of the General Assembly's decision to combine relief for more than 875,000 Arab refugees with a works programme to render as many of them as possible self-supporting.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1949*, pp. 56-60 and *Canada and the United Nations 1950*, pp. 26-30.