

the attention of these organs and agencies to the importance of technical research in the use of substitute raw materials, of increased production of wood pulp and of related economic and financial problems, including those involved in research, the increase of production, international trade and balance of payments".

A resolution adopted by the thirteenth session of ECOSOC in September 1951 endorsed the appeal made by UNESCO and asked that the problem be given further study in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the regional economic commissions of ECOSOC, the United Nations itself and UNESCO. This resolution, as well as resolutions of the sixth session of the FAO Conference in November 1951 and the General Assembly of the United Nations in January 1952, recognized both the short-term importance of the work being done by IMC and the need for further study of the long-term aspects of the problem by the United Nations and its agencies.

By the end of April 1952 the newsprint supply situation had eased sufficiently for the pulp-paper committee of IMC to recommend no further allocations of newsprint. This improved situation was reflected in the ninth session of the timber committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in May 1952. This committee, which had been instructed by the seventh session of ECE in March to assist in efforts designed to increase the production and supply of raw materials required for newsprint, decided that as a result of the improvement in the supply of pulpwood no further action was required by the committee at that time. It is expected, however, that the long-term problem will continue to be studied by ECOSOC, and the IMC pulp-paper committee is prepared to consider further allocations should the necessity arise.

Aid for Korea

From the beginning of hostilities in Korea, the United Nations has been conscious of the need for relieving the distress caused to the civilian population by the fighting and the consequent dislocation of the Korean economy. In 1950 the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was set up by the General Assembly for this purpose. It was at first intended that UNKRA should only begin to operate when hostilities came to an end and it is still true that the chief present responsibility of UNKRA is to make long-term plans for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea rather than concentrate on the provision of emergency assistance.

In the meantime, insofar as the needs of the Korean people transcend the resources of their own government, relief is given by the United Nations Civil Assistance Command for Korea (UNCACK) which is a unit within the United Nations Command in Korea and is thus under military control. The funds for this emergency relief are provided by the United States Government.

Nevertheless, some limited responsibilities were fairly early in the war given to UNKRA and lately these have been re-examined and a clear understanding reached with the United Nations Command. Where military security has not been established the military authorities remain primarily responsible for the operation of relief