

These projects dealt mainly with the rehabilitation of textile and paper industries, the development of coal mines, housing, irrigation, fisheries and education, and the reconstruction of medical institutions. They were carried out in close consultation with the Government of the Republic of Korea, and were co-ordinated with the assistance programmes of the Korean and United States Governments under the Economic Co-ordinator of the United Nations Command. The Agency's report to the tenth session of the General Assembly showed that further progress had been made with the projects. At both the 1954 and 1955 sessions, a number of delegations, including that of Canada, praised the Agent-General¹ of UNKRA, Lieutenant-General J. B. Coulter, for his work, and two resolutions were approved by substantial majorities commending him for the manner in which he had carried out his task.

While UNKRA's programme has proved successful, there is every indication that the scope of its work will be limited because of the diminishing financial support it is receiving from governments. In spite of repeated appeals for contributions by the General Assembly and the Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds², UNKRA had received, up to the end of December 1955, only \$139,835,101 from 36 governments out of total pledges amounting to \$212,247,990. In answer to the Assembly's urgent appeal at the ninth session, Canada contributed in March 1955 an extra \$500,000 over and above its pledge of \$7,250,000 which had been paid in full. The other major contributors to UNKRA are the United States (\$92,902,615), the United Kingdom (\$26,840,002) and Australia (\$3,616,446). The United States Government has pledged \$162,500,000 to UNKRA on the understanding that the United States contribution should not exceed 65 per cent of the total; therefore the United States will not make further payments until more pledges are implemented or additional contributions received.

In addition to its contributions to the long-range rehabilitation programme of UNKRA, Canada has contributed 2,500 tons of salted cod valued at \$750,000 to the Emergency Relief Programme which continues to supply immediate needs in the form of food, clothing, medicine and other necessities. A number of Canadian voluntary agencies also contribute to this Emergency Relief Programme.

Assistance to Palestine Arab Refugees

When the General Assembly authorized the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNWRA) to undertake a three-year programme beginning in 1952³, it was hoped that most, if not all, of the 950,000 Arab refugees left homeless as a result of the 1948 hostilities in Palestine would be resettled by June 30, 1955. As it became clear that this expectation would not be realized, the Assembly in 1953 extended the mandate of the Agency for another year on the understanding that the refugee problem would be re-examined at the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954.

The discussions in 1954 revealed that very little progress had been made in the resettlement of Arab refugees from Palestine, who still numbered 887,000, although allowance had to be made for an annual natural increase

¹In the autumn of 1954, Mr. George S. Hall, a Canadian citizen, replaced the late Mr. John E. Goodison, also of Canada, as Assistant Agent-General of UNKRA.

²See "Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds", below, pp. 94-95.

³General Assembly resolution 513 (VI) of January 25, 1952.