

period from the beginning of the Korean conflict to 16 March 1951.

The reports stated that sixteen requests had been received from the Unified Command up to 7 February 1951 and had been transmitted to those Governments, other than the United States, or to specialized agencies and other organizations which it was considered might be in the best position to contribute toward filling the requests. The United States Government had already furnished a large portion of the most urgently required relief supplies and personnel from its own funds and sources. The reports then listed 31 countries as responding to the requests of the Unified Command with offers amounting to some \$17 million<sup>35</sup>.

In addition, the reports stated, United Nations subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations had also responded to the appeal for urgent aid for Korea, bringing the total offered to some \$21 million. Among the bodies contributing were: the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the League of Red Cross Societies; the American Red Cross Society; the American Friends Service Committee; the Church World Service; the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE); the Save the Children Federation; and the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The reports detailed the role that the specialized agencies and UNICEF were playing in the overall task of Korean relief and reconstruction. It was stated that the ILO had authorized its Director-General to render all appropriate assistance in Korean reconstruction. FAO had assisted the Secretary-General with technical advice on food supplies, while its Forestry and Forest Products Commission for Asia and the Pacific had offered assistance in obtaining timber, firewood and charcoal for relief work in Korea. UNESCO had set aside \$100,000 for planning the reconstruction of Korea's schools and other educational and cultural institutions. WHO had assisted the Secretary-General with technical advice on medical supplies and had placed the procurement branch of its regional office in Washington at his disposal for carrying out purchases. IRO had declared its readiness to offer assistance in terms of medical and other supplies and the loan or recruitment of welfare officers. ITU had offered to assist the Unified Command within the Union's field of competence.<sup>36</sup>

UNICEF had allocated \$500,000 for Korea in order to provide further UNICEF assistance to Korean mothers and children.

In response to appeals made by the Negotiating Committee set up under General Assembly resolution 410(V) of 1 December 1950, offers were received from 18 countries which totalled approximately \$205 million out of the target of \$250 million envisaged by the Committee. The highest offer, one of \$162.5 million, came from the United States.

The report of the Secretary-General was considered by the Council at its twelfth session, at its 478th plenary meeting on 20 March 1951. The Council had before it a draft resolution by the United Kingdom (E/L.173) which would express appreciation of the contributions already made, note with concern that many Members of the United Nations had not yet offered contributions and express the hope that all Members would find it possible to contribute.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the results achieved by the Negotiating Committee, of which he was the Chairman, had fallen short of the Committee's expectations. While some Governments had provided military assistance in Korea and others had contributed to civilian relief, many had made no contribution at all. He felt that all Members of the Organization were in a position to make some contribution and that it was their duty to do so, if only to demonstrate the solidarity of the United Nations and the universality of its appeal.

The representatives of Belgium, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United States supported the United Kingdom draft resolution, stating that it was the duty of all those who loved freedom to share in the great humanitarian task of providing relief for the suffering people of Korea.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR maintained that the sufferings of the Korean people had resulted from the aggression committed by the South Korean forces acting under the instructions of the United States, whose aircraft, they stated, had bombed and machine-gunned the peaceful civilian population in Korea. They stated that they could not support the United Kingdom draft resolution because it did not take those facts into account. No relief and rehabilita-

<sup>35</sup> For details of contributions as of 15 January 1952, see list on pp. 251-57.

<sup>36</sup> For assistance rendered in 1951 by WHO, IRO and other specialized agencies, see under agency concerned.