

KOREA

Difference of opinion, arising from zonal military occupation of the country, were also expressed regarding UNRRA operations in Korea. The U.S.S.R. delegate, recalling that resolution 76 had designated Korea a "liberated area," asked that a programme of relief and rehabilitation be worked out without delay so that on approval by the Central Committee the Administration should immediately carry it out. The Director-General later replied that he was not in a position to submit to the Central Committee a plan for the relief of Korea. Though there were two military zones, UNRRA must treat the country as a single community, for which purpose unhampered passage of personnel and supplies between the zones was necessary. The fulfilment of the resolution, he added, would be facilitated if China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine would relinquish the necessary percentage of the programme already approved for themselves. The resolution proposed by the delegate for the U.S.S.R. was then seconded by the representative of China, who said that it implied that UNRRA would have the facilities to carry out its obligations. The U.S. delegate, while supporting the U.S.S.R.'s right to have the matter discussed by the Council, insisted that, before UNRRA supplies were sent to Korea, Russia should consent, as the U.S.A. had consented, to the free flow of indigenous supplies between the two zones.

In further discussion the U.S.S.R. delegate said that his delegation believed there would be reserves from which a programme for Korea could be financed, and suggested that the people of Korea might at least be sent items of the programme which were not surplus in either zone. To this the U.S. delegate replied that it was not feasible to segregate a part of the relief programme.

Eventually the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

"RESOLVED

"1. That, without curtailing the programme already approved for receiving countries, a programme of relief and rehabilitation supplies for Korea shall be worked out without delay and submitted by the Director-General to the Central Committee for approval.

"2. That, upon the approval by the Central Committee of the programme of relief and rehabilitation supplies for Korea and the conditions of its execution, the Administration shall immediately proceed to carry out this programme."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Up to this point only general reference has been made in this report to the crucial issue of contributions. It remains to add that (correct as at 15th August, 1946) eleven countries had authorized a second contribution in terms of the August, 1945, recommendation. These eleven are Australia, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Iceland, India, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Substantial contributions in money or commodities have been made, too, by some of the liberated countries themselves: Denmark (\$5,209,411), Norway (\$2,117,765), Poland (\$1,950,000), Yugoslavia (\$30,000).

Finally, in this connection, a welcome new move may be noted by quoting some words from Mr. La Guardia's statement to the Council on 13th August, 1946. The record reads :—

"Constructive Hungarian Proposal"

"To-day I received a proposition concerning an agricultural rehabilitation programme for Hungary. The representatives of Hungary are here as observers, but it is such a novel proposition that I believe it might be well to call attention