passage for such forces, and a corps of Panamanian volunteers.

PHILIPPINES: (August 3)

had sent to the United Nations forces in Korea 17 Sherman tanks and one tank destroyer.

(August 10)

offered a regimental combat team of approximately 5,000 officers and men from the Philippines armed forces.

THAILAND: (July 23)

offered, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King, a combat team of about 4,000 officers and men.

TURKEY: (July 25)

placed at the disposal of the United Nations a combat force of 4,500 men.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: (August 4)

made available a fighter squadron, including both air crews and ground personnel, for service in Korea.

UNITED KINGDOM: (June 28)

placed its naval forces in Japanese waters at the disposal of the United States authorities to operate on behalf of the Security Council.

(July 26)

decided to make available a self-contained force to reinforce the troops serving under the Unified Command in Korea.

(August 21)

decided to dispatch an infantry force from Hong Kong to Korea immediately.

UNITED STATES: (July 6)

the President of the United States had ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support, and had authorized the use of certain supporting ground units; had also authorized the United States Air Force to conduct missions on specific military targets in Northern Korea wherever militarily necessary, and had ordered a naval blockade of the entire Korean coast.

II. ECONOMIC AND RELATED ASSISTANCE

BELGIUM: (July 22)

offered to assist in air transport between the United States and the theatre of operations.

CANADA: (July 21)

would make available a long range air transport squadron, including ground crews of the Royal Canadian Air Force, for assistance in the Pacific air lift.

(August 11)

decided to make available at once, with the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Airlines, the complete passenger service of the regular Canadian commercial air service between Vancouver and Tokyo . . . on two flights a week west-bound and the equivalent of one flight a week east-bound.

CHILE: (June 30)

would co-operate by ensuring regular and adequate supplies of copper, saltpeter, and other strategic materials to countries responsible for operations.

CHINA: (July 3)

would provide 20 air transports of the type C-46, together with a reasonable amount of air cover.

COLOMBIA: (July 27)

prepared to study any concrete measure of an economic (or military) nature proposed by the Unified Command.

COSTA RICA: (June 30)

so far as its resources permitted, endorsed and supported the action in Korea.

CUBA: (July 25)

prepared to render assistance by offering essential articles.

ECUADOR: (August 1)

offered ecenomic support within its means, possibly in the form of certain strategic materials.

ETHIOPIA: (July 2)

was withdrawing all assistance to the North Korean regime.

(August 5)

was considering the practical problems involved in contributing foodstuffs.

GREECE: (July 6)

decided to institute an embargo on all Greek exports to the North Korean area.

(July 20)

placed at the disposal of the Unified Command six air transports of the Royal Hellenic Air Force with their crews.

LIBERIA: (July 17)

acting within the means of its applicable resources, offered a contribution of $10,000 in natural rubber.

NICARAGUA: (July 5)

prepared to assist with raw materials such as rubber, and with foodstuffs within the limits of its resources.

NORWAY: (July 18)

reaffirmed its offer of shipping for transportation purposes.

PANAMA: (August 3)

offered the use of its merchant marine for the transportation of troops and supplies, and farm land to help in supplying provisions.

PAKISTAN: (August 29)

offered 5,000 tons of wheat.

PARAGUAY: (July 24)

offered assistance within the limits of its resources.

PERU: (July 20)

had prohibited any warlike and economic assistance to North Korea.

PHILIPPINES: (July 6)

prepared to contribute copra, coconut oil, soap, and rice if called upon.

(July 19)

had prohibited the export of war materials, arms, munitions, and other instruments of war.

THAILAND: (June 30)

prepared to assist at once in supplying foodstuffs such as rice.

VENEZUELA: (July 26)

investigating the possibilities of economic assistance.

III. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

DENMARK: (July 5)

offered a supply of sulfa drugs, penicillin, and other medicines.

(July 19)

offered a Danish Red Cross ambulance detachment.

(August 18)

offered the motor ship *Jutlandia* as a hospital ship, with complete crew, doctors, and nurses, to care for 150-200 patients; the Danish Government to bear the expense of refitting, equipping, chartering, and operating the vessel, expected to be ready in November.

ECUADOR: (August 1)

offered medicinal substances.

ETHIOPIA: (August 5)

contributed 100,000 Ethiopian dollars for medical supplies.

INDIA: (July 29)

offered a field ambulance unit and also a small surgical unit if needed, both from the regular establishment of its defence forces.

ISRAEL (August 10)

could supply at three to four weeks' notice substantial quantities of drugs to United Nations forces: opiates, sedatives, sulfa drugs, procaine, stimulants, and dicumarol.

LEBANON: (July 26)

decided to give $50,000 for the relief of victims of the war in Korea—"in particular, of wounded United Nations combatants."

PHILIPPINES: (July 6)

prepared to contribute anti-cholera, typhoid, dysentery vaccines, and smallpox virus.

(Sept. 8)

transmitted the offer of the Philippines Red Cross to send 500 units of fresh blood to United Nations forces in Korea.

SWEDEN: (July 20)

would equip and send out a field hospital to South Korea at Swedish expense and manned by Swedish personnel.

IV. CIVILIAN RELIEF ASSISTANCE

URUGUAY: (Sept. 14)

offered $2,000,000 for the purchase by the Unified Command of whatever it deemed necessary for civilian relief.

VENEZUELA: (Sept. 14)

offered medical supplies valued at $100,000.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION: (Sept. 8)

donating $150,000 of supplies in the form of clothes, blankets, tools, cooking utensils, and other necessaries of life.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION: (Sept. 8)

in co-operation with IRO, sending out five medical teams, together with medical supplies, for civilian relief in Korea.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION: (Sept. 12)

sending a mission to determine the nature and extent of Korea's needs in the field of education, science, and culture, and had set aside $125,000 to help restore the Korean teaching system after hostilities ceased.

V. OFFERS TO CONSULT ON ASSISTANCE

ARGENTINA: (July 14)

waiting for the Unified Command to enter into direct consultations.

BRAZIL: (July 20)

prepared to give any assistance within the means at its disposal, and ready to enter into consultation on the matter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: (July 25)

prepared to consult with the Unified Command on the possibilies of assistance.

MEXICO: (July 29)

prepared to exchange views either with the United States or the Secretary-General on what co-operation it might be able to furnish.

URUGUAY: (August 2)

offered its co-operation, the details to be worked out with the Unified Command.

A Korea Chronology — 1945 to the Aggression

KOREA has been in the international spotlight since VJ Day, September 2, 1945, when Japanese forces above the thirty-eighth parallel surrendered to troops of the Soviet Union and those below the thirty-eighth parallel surrendered to United States forces. This brought an end to Japanese control of the area, which had begun in 1910.

Since the end of the Second World War, the role of Korea in international affairs has gone through two phases. First came the period of negotiation by the Allied powers. During the war, on December 1, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had declared, at the Cairo Conference, that the United States, China, and the United Kingdom, "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

In the Potsdam Declaration of July 25, 1945, the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain declared that "the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku and such minor islands as we shall determine." On August 8, in its declaration of war on Japan, the U.S.S.R. announced adherence to the Potsdam Declaration.

The second phase was that of the United Nations. It began with the submission by the United States of the problem of Korean independence to the General Assembly, on September 17, 1947.

The third phase is still current.

A chronology of the main events concerning Korea since September 2, 1945, and up to the aggression on June 25, 1950, follows.

I. NEGOTIATION PHASE

December 27, 1945. The Moscow Agreement between the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom provided, "with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state," for a Joint Commission, consisting of representatives of the United States command in the South and of the Soviet command in the North, which was to assist in forming a provisional Korean government. After a government had been formed, the Commission, in consultation with the government, was to present proposals for a four-power trusteeship of Korea, for a period of up to five years, to China, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States. China subsequently adhered to the Moscow Agreement.

March 20, 1946. The Joint Commission held its first meeting.

May 8, 1946. The Joint Commission adjourned *sine die* when no agreement was reached as to the procedure to be followed in consulting with "Korean democratic parties and social organizations," referred to in the Moscow Agreement.

May 21, 1947. The Commission was reconvened. Then after several months, a stalemate between the United States and the U.S.S.R. was reached on all major issues of the problem.

II. UNITED NATIONS PHASE

September 17, 1947. The United States submitted the problem of the independence of Korea to the General Assembly.

November 14, 1947. The General Assembly adopted Resolution 112 (II) A and B. It established the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to facilitate, first, es-

tablishment of a National Government of Korea through nation-wide elections, and then the withdrawal of occupation forces. The Temporary Commission was composed of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria, and the Ukrainian S.S.R., and was authorized to travel, observe, and consult throughout Korea. The Ukrainian S.S.R. refused to participate, in view of its previously expressed objections to the Commission.

January 12, 1948. The Temporary Commission held its first meeting in Seoul. Its efforts to communicate with the Soviet military authorities in the North, either directly or through the U.S.S.R. Government, in order to carry out its functions in North as well as South Korea, were unsuccessful. The Commission therefore decided to consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly regarding the course of action to be followed.

February 19, 1948. The Interim Committee opened its debate on Korea, and devoted six meetings to the discussion.

February 26, 1948. The Interim Committee decided that the Temporary Commission should implement the program outlined in Resolution II "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission."

May 10, 1948. The National Assembly in South Korea was elected, with observer teams of the Temporary Commission watching the balloting. The National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, led by Syngman Rhee, won a majority of seats, and Mr. Rhee organized a government.

(According to the Commission's information, formal executive authority in North Korea had been vested since February 1947 in the North Korean People's Committee, with General Kim Il Sung as chairman, established by the North Korea People's Council (Assembly). The People's Council, in April 1948, approved a draft constitution for a "Democratic People's Republic of Korea." In accordance with its provisions, a general election was held in North Korea on August 25, 1948, to elect representatives of a Supreme People's Assembly for all Korea).

December 12, 1948. The General Assembly accepted the report of the Temporary Commission, voted to establish a new Commission to continue United Nations efforts to bring about the peaceful unification of Korea, and recognized the Government of the Republic of Korea as the only lawful government in that part of Korea where the Temporary Commission was able to observe.

January 19, 1949. The Republic of Korea applied for Membership in the United Nations.

February 9, 1949. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea applied for United Nations Membership but its application was not considered.

February 18, 1949. The Commission, through the Secretary-General, sent a telegram to theU.S.S.R. requesting its good offices in establishing contact with the North. A month later, a letter was sent to the Premier of the People's Democratic Republic in the North. Neither communication received a reply.

April 8, 1949. The Security Council voted on the application for Membership of the Republic of Korea, 9 in favor, 2 against; because of the negative vote of the U.S.S.R., no recommendation for admission was made to the General Assembly.

June 29, 1949. The Commission said it had verified the withdrawal of United States occupation forces from South Korea. An American Military Advisory Group of 500 men remained. The Commission, through the Secretary-General, then notified the U.S.S.R. of its readiness to extend the same offices of observance and verification of the withdrawal of Soviet forces. No reply was received. (On September 18, 1948, the U.S.S.R. had informed the United States that the evacuation of Soviet troops from North Korea would be completed by the end of December 1948).

The Commission began a series of broadcasts to North Korea expressing its hopes for unification of Korea and its desire for discussions with North Korean authorities.

October 21, 1949. The General Assembly called for continuation of the Commission with the additional function, as the Commission's first task, of observing and reporting developments "which might lead to or otherwise involve military conflict in Korea."

May 30, 1950. The first general election under the Government of the Republic of Korea was held, with almost 90 per cent of the electorate casting votes.

June 10, 1950. Repeated broadcasts over Radio Pyongyang (capital of North Korea) on June 7, 8, and 9, contained an appeal from North Korea for unification of all of Korea. The Commission, therefore, instructed its acting Deputy Principal Secretary, John P. Gaillard, to meet with North Korean representatives. Mr. Gaillard and a United Nations interpreter crossed the thirty-eighth parallel on foot to the Yohyun station, about 700 metres beyond the parallel, where they were met by three representatives of North Korea.

Mr. Gaillard offered to deliver the texts of the documents containing details of the Commission's own broadcasts on unification of Korea and consultation between the Commission and Northern authorities. The North Korean representatives refused to accept the papers stating that they were only agents and without authority to enter into discussion or accept documents. Mr. Gaillard received copies of the North Korean letter of appeal and returned to Kaesong.

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FFC-51-144 3 JAN 51

60TH INDIAN FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT:

MEMBERS OF THE 60TH INDIAN FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT ON PARADE GROUNDS [redacted], KOREA.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY CPL JOHN J THOMAS (SK)

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

FEC-50-11159 31 OCT 50

NURSES ARRIVE FROM THAILAND:

NURSES FROM THE CHULALONGKOING RED CROSS HOSP AT BANGKOK, THAILAND, ARE GREETED UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE TOKYO ARMY HOSP, TOKYO, JAPAN. THE NURSES WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE HOSP AS PART OF THE THAILAND CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. FRONT ROW, L-R: MISS SOMBOON TUNGLONG; MISS KIATKAO PONGCHAMRUS; MISS PRATHUANG KOESIVANANTA; AND MISS PRAYONG ARANJAKANANDA. BACK ROW, L-R: COL KENNETH A BREWER (OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA) C O TOKYO ARMY HOSP; MISS YUBHA SUTTABUTR; MISS CHOILERM SRI PANYARACHOON; MISS ARPORN PHUECHANANGIRN; MISS PISAMAI UNHANANTANA; AND LT COL MARIE S GALLOWAY (NORFOLK, VA) CHIEF NURSE, TOKYO ARMY HOSP.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY PFC DAVID P LOMASNEY (SK)

FEC-51-144. 3 JAN 51

60TH INDIAN FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT:

MEMBERS OF THE 60TH INDIAN FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT ON PARADE GROUNDS A[redacted], [redacted], KOREA.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY CPL JOHN J THOMAS (SK)

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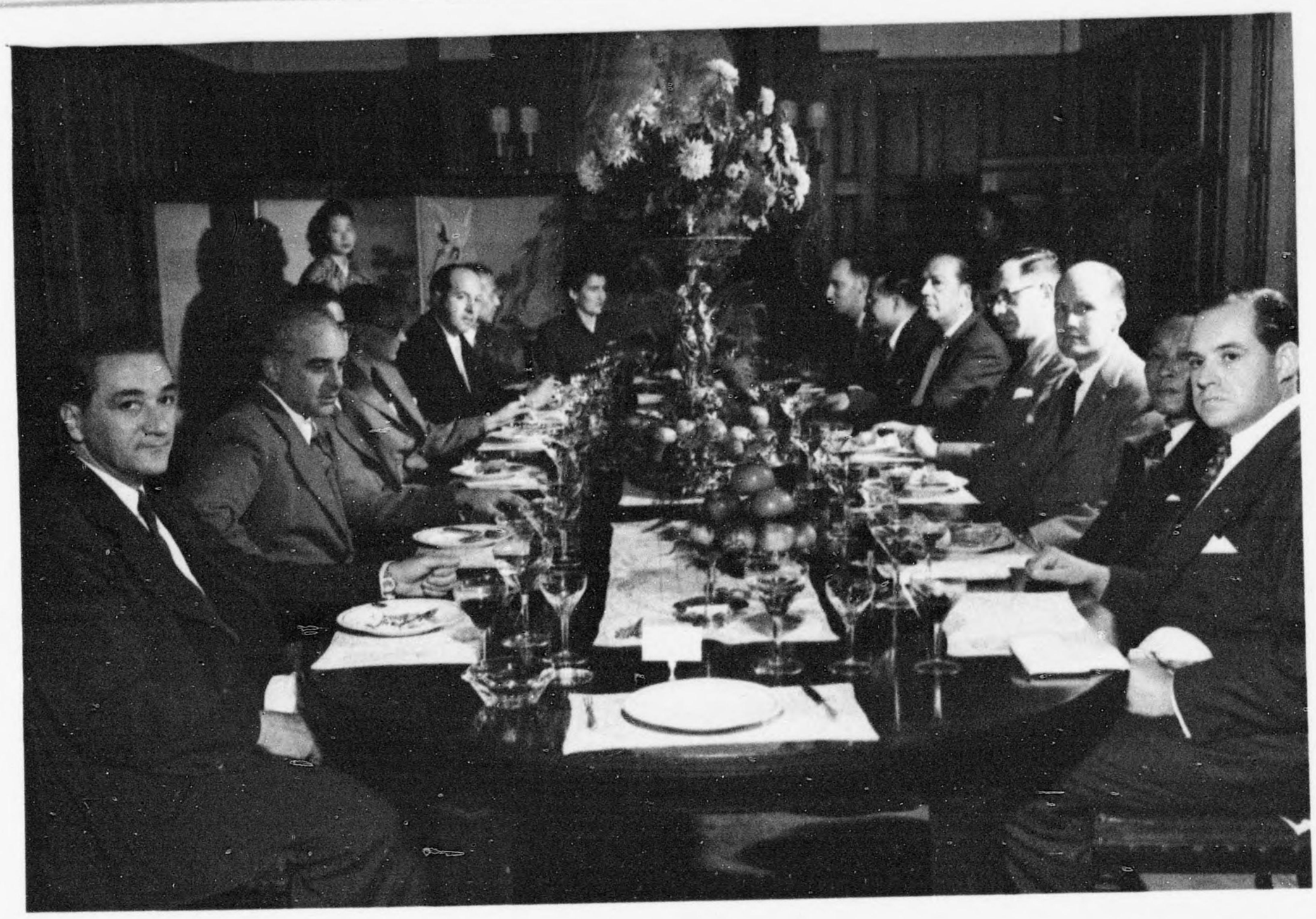

FEC-50-11441 19 NOV 50

U.N. COM. MEETS:

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA, MET FOR LUNCHEON AT THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY, 19 NOV IN TOKYO, JAPAN. (L-R) DR. KAMIL IDIL, TURKEY; MR. H.W. BULLOCK, AUSTRALIA; MR. R.V. LEWIS, SECRETARIAT UNCURK; MR. COATES, SECRETARIAT UNCURK; MR. CONSTATINE STRAVOPOULOS, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY UNCURK; SENATOR SARASIN POTE, THAILAND; BARONESS LEWE VAN ADUARD, HOSTESS; MINISTER JAMES PLIMSOLL, AUSTRALIA; MR T.F. SOUTU, CHINA; MR. ARMANDO ZEGRI, SECRETARIAT UNCURK; MR. DAVID KETEL, NETHERLANDS; MR. GRAHAM LUCAS, SECRETARIAT UNCURK; DR. SRISHTHAITUTRA CHEED, THAILAND; BARON F.J. LEWE VAN ADUARD, NETHERLANDS, HOST.
U S ARMY PHOTO BY PFC JACK BURKETTE (AJR)

FEC-50-12280 29 DEC 50

ARRIVAL OF LT GEN GUPLER:

L-R: COL E E FARNSWORTH, CHIEF U N CMD LIAISON SECT; LT GEN SAHAP GURLER, IG OF TURKISH GENERAL STAFF; AND COL S OKTEM, CHIEF TURKISH LIAISON MISSION AT UN HQS, CONFER AT HANEDA AFB, TOKYO, JAPAN FOLLOWING THE ARRIVAL OF LT GEN GURLER. GEN GURLER IS EN ROUTE TO KOREA FOR FIRST HAND INSPECTION OF THE TURKISH BRIGADE NOW FIGHTING WITH THE U N FORCES IN THEIR BATTLE AGAINST THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY CPL NORMAN LEWIS (SK)

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L-R: COL E E FARNSWORTH, CHIEF U N CMD LIAISON SECT; LT GEN SAHAP GURLER, IG OF TURKISH GENERAL STAFF; AND COL S OKTEM, CHIEF TURKISH LIAISON MISSION AT UN HQS, CONFER AT HANEDA AFB, TOKYO, JAPAN FOLLOWING THE ARRIVAL OF LT GEN GURLER. GEN GURLER IS EN ROUTE TO KOREA FOR FIRST HAND INSPECTION OF THE TURKISH BRIGADE NOW FIGHTING WITH THE U N FORCES IN THEIR BATTLE AGAINST THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY CPL NORMAN LEWIS (SK)

FEB-30-1943 20 NOV 45

FIRST MEETING OF MEN ON UNCURK:

MINISTER HERNABE AFRICA(PHILIPPINES) WAS ELECTED TO SERVE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWLY-FORMED UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA AT A PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE GROUP IN THE CHAMBERS OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN IN THE MEIJI BLDG., TOKYO, 20 NOV. TO HIS LEFT IS CONSTANTINE STAVROPOULOS(GREECE) WHO WAS AWARDED THE POSITION OF PRINCIPAL SECRETARY FOR UNCURK.

U.S. ARMY PHOTO BY SGT HERBERT NUNTER (AJR)

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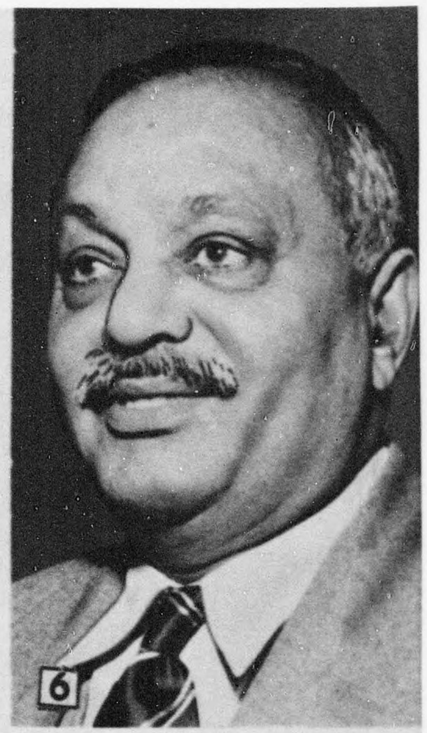
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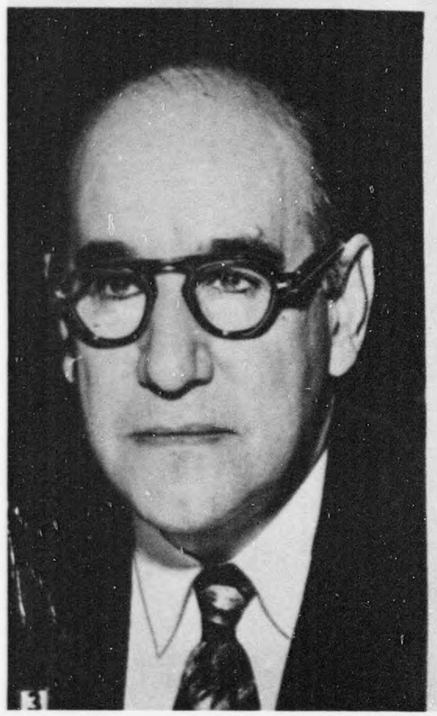
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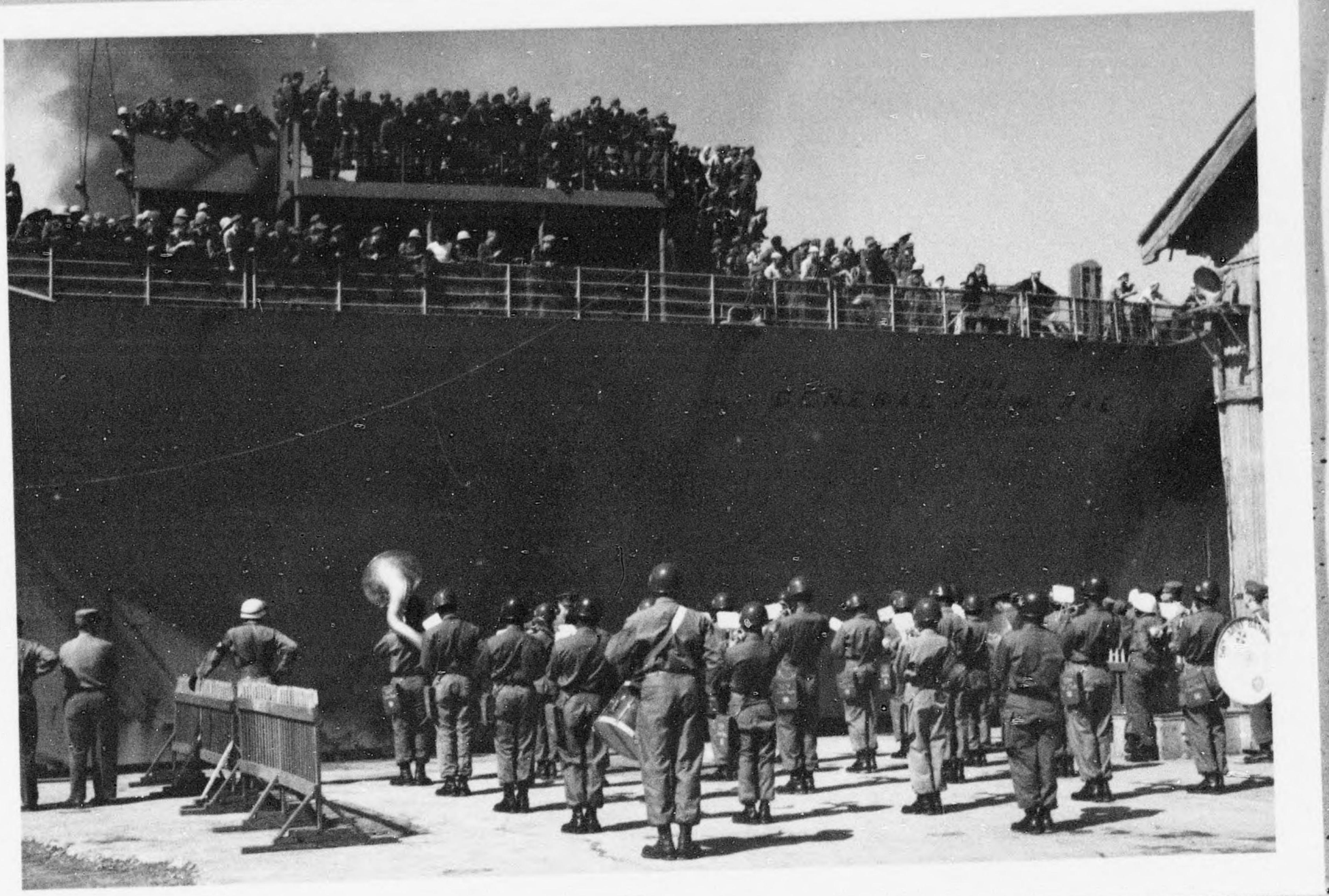
Among the most prominent figures of the United Nations General Assembly, now meeting in its Fifth Session, are the chairmen of its six main committees, shown here with Assembly President Nasrollan Entezam (1) of Iran. The chairmen are Dr. Robert Urdaneta Arbelaez (2) of Colombia, Political Committee; Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez (3) of Cuba, Economic Committee; Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (4) of the Netherlands, Social Committee; Prince Wan Waithayakon (5) of Thailand, Trusteeship Committee; the Maharaja Jam Sahed of Nawanagar (6) of India, Budgetary Committee; and Doctor Vladimir Outrata (7) of Czechoslovakia, Legal Committee.



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CNFE 1433 12 MAY 1951

"ST. LOUIS BLUES" WELCOMES ETHIOPIAN FIGHTERS - To the tune of the "St. Louis Blues" played by an American military band, Ethiopian volunteers were welcomed at a port in Korea as part of the UN forces fighting on the battered peninsula. The Ethiopian battalion arrived aboard the United States Naval Ship, General John H. McRae, a unit of the Military Sea Transport Service, Sunday May 6 tog together with Dutch and Greek replacements.

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CNFE 1432

12 MAY 1951

GREEK REPLACEMENTS DISEMBARK IN KOREA - Part of the Greek replacement troops sent to join the UN forces fighting in Korea disembark from the MSTS transport General McRae at a port in Korea. On the same ship were Ethiopian volunteers, and Dutch and Thailand replacements. President Syngman Rhee and other notables greeted the troops in a colorful ceremony at the dock Sunday morning May 6.

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CNFE 1432

12 MAY 1951

GREEK REPLACEMENTS DISEMBARK IN KOREA - Part of the Greek replacement troops sent to join the UN forces fighting in Korea disembark from the MSTS transport General McRae at a port in Korea. On the same ship were Ethiopian volunteers, and Dutch and Thailand replacements. President Syngman Rhee and other notables greeted the troops in a colorful ceremony at the dock Sunday morning May 6.

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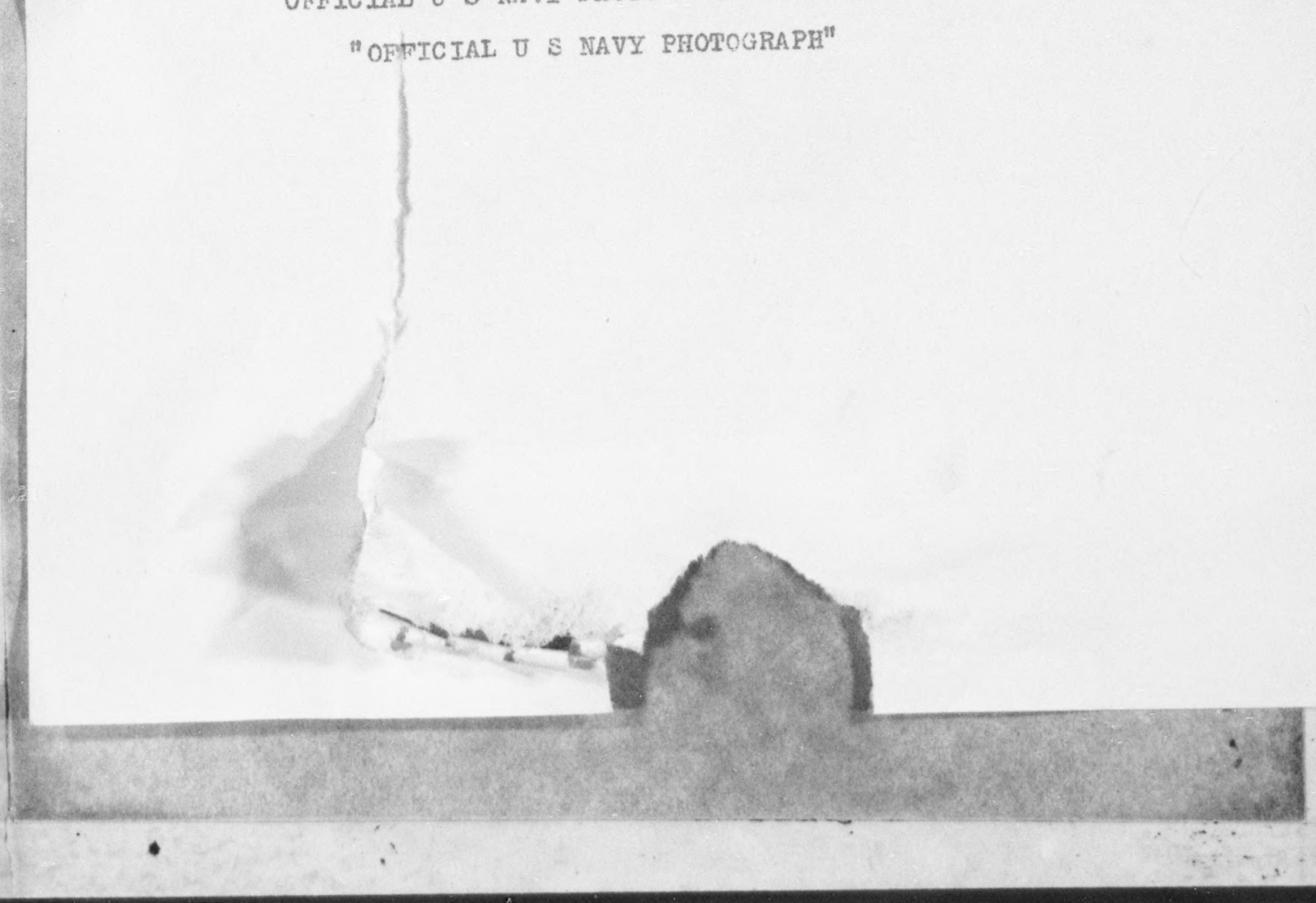


FEC-50-11583

26 NOV 50

UNCURK DEPARTS FOR KOREA:

MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY-FORMED UN COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA AT HANEDA AFB, TOKYO, JAPAN, JUST PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR KOREA. (L TO R) MINISTER JAMES PLIMSOLL AND MR H.W. BULLOCK OF AUSTRALIA, AMBASSADOR MANUEL TRUCCO OF CHILE, BARON E.J. LEWE VAN ADUARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, AMBASSADOR MIAN ZIAUDDIN OF PAKISTAN, DR MAXIMINO BUENO OF THE PHILIPPINES, SENATOR PETE SARASIN OF THAILAND, DR KAMIL IDIL OF TURKEY, DR CHEED SRESHTHAPUTRA OF THAILAND, MR C. STAVROPOULOS OF GREECE AND UNCURK'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY; MR PRAPONE SHOBIPAKTI OF THAILAND, AND (RIGHT BACKGROUND) LT COL W.J. GARDNER OF THE GHQ VISITORS' BUREAU.

US ARMY PHOTO BY PFC DAVID LOMASNEY (NME)

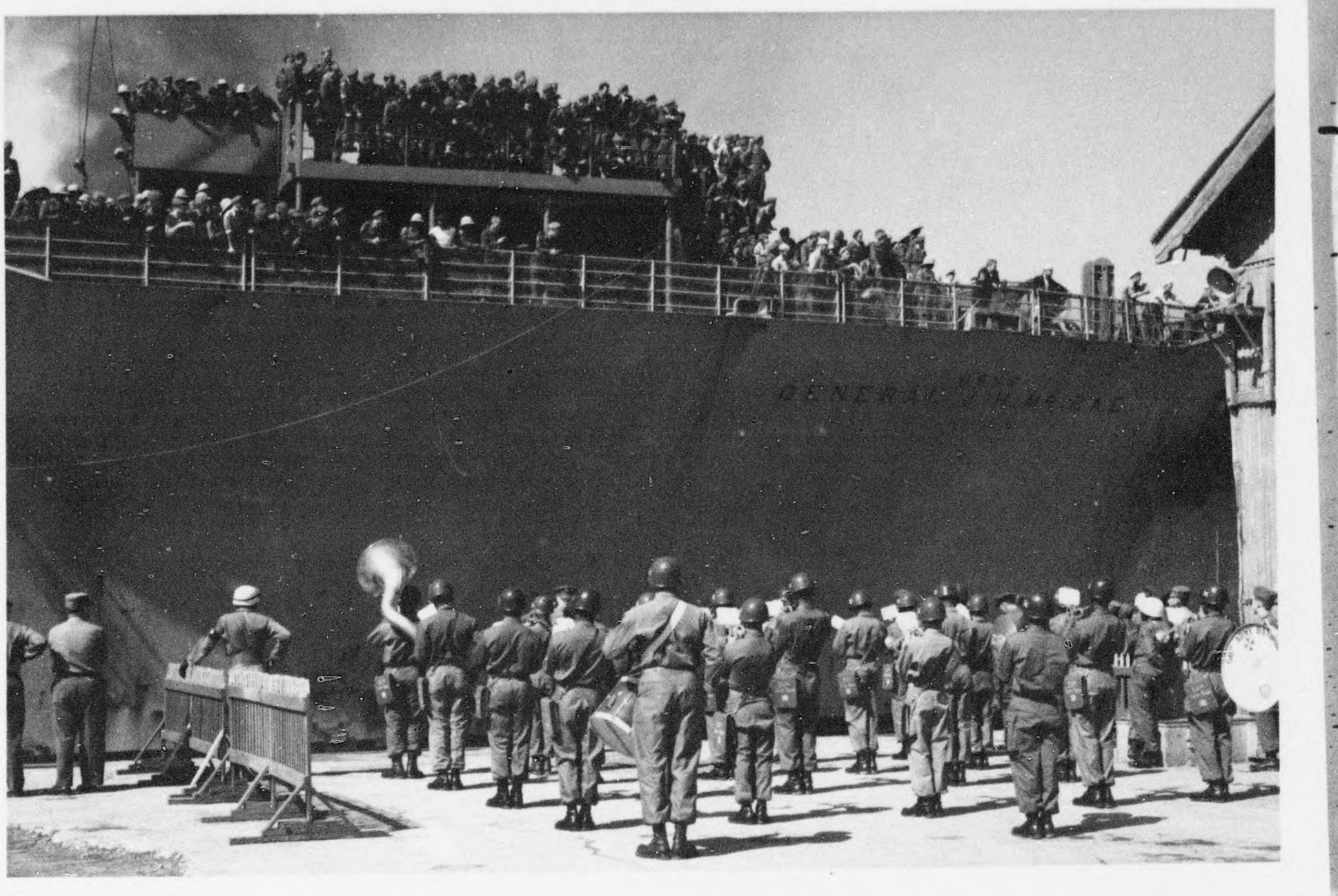
SIGHT SEEING BUS
帝産オート株式会社

FEC-50-11709 4 DEC 50

1ST JAPANESE TO DONATE BLOOD:

MR MICHO ONORI, THE FIRST JAPANESE NATIONAL TO DONATE BLOOD FOR THE UN FORCES, STANDS ON THE STEPS OF THE GHQ SIGHTSEEING BUS FOR WHICH HE ACTS AS GUIDE, READY TO GO OUT ON HIS REGULAR RUN FOLLOWING HIS SECOND DONATION TO THE 406TH BLOOD BANK.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY CPL ROBERT DANGEL(NME)



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CNFE 1433 12 MAY 1951

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OFFICIAL US NAVY PHOTO - IF PUBLISHED PLEASE CREDIT
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Shikoku

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FEC-51-596 12 JAN 51

UNCURK DELEGATES DEPART HANEDA:

LT COL WALTER J. GARDNER, VISITORS BUREAU GHQ, FEC, BIDS ADIEU TO THE NEW DELEGATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FROM HANEDA AIR BASE, TOKYO, JAPAN, DESTINED FOR PUSAN, KOREA TO ACCEPT THEIR NEW POSTS.(L-R) LT COL WALTER J. GARDNER; AMBASSADOR A.H.C. GIEBEN,PRINCIPAL DELEGATE FROM THE NETHERLANDS; SENATOR POTE SARASIN, THAILAND; AND BARON E.J. LEWE VAN ADUARD, OF THE NETHERLANDS MISSION.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY PFC JACK BURKETTE(AJR)

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FEC-51-596 12 JAN 51

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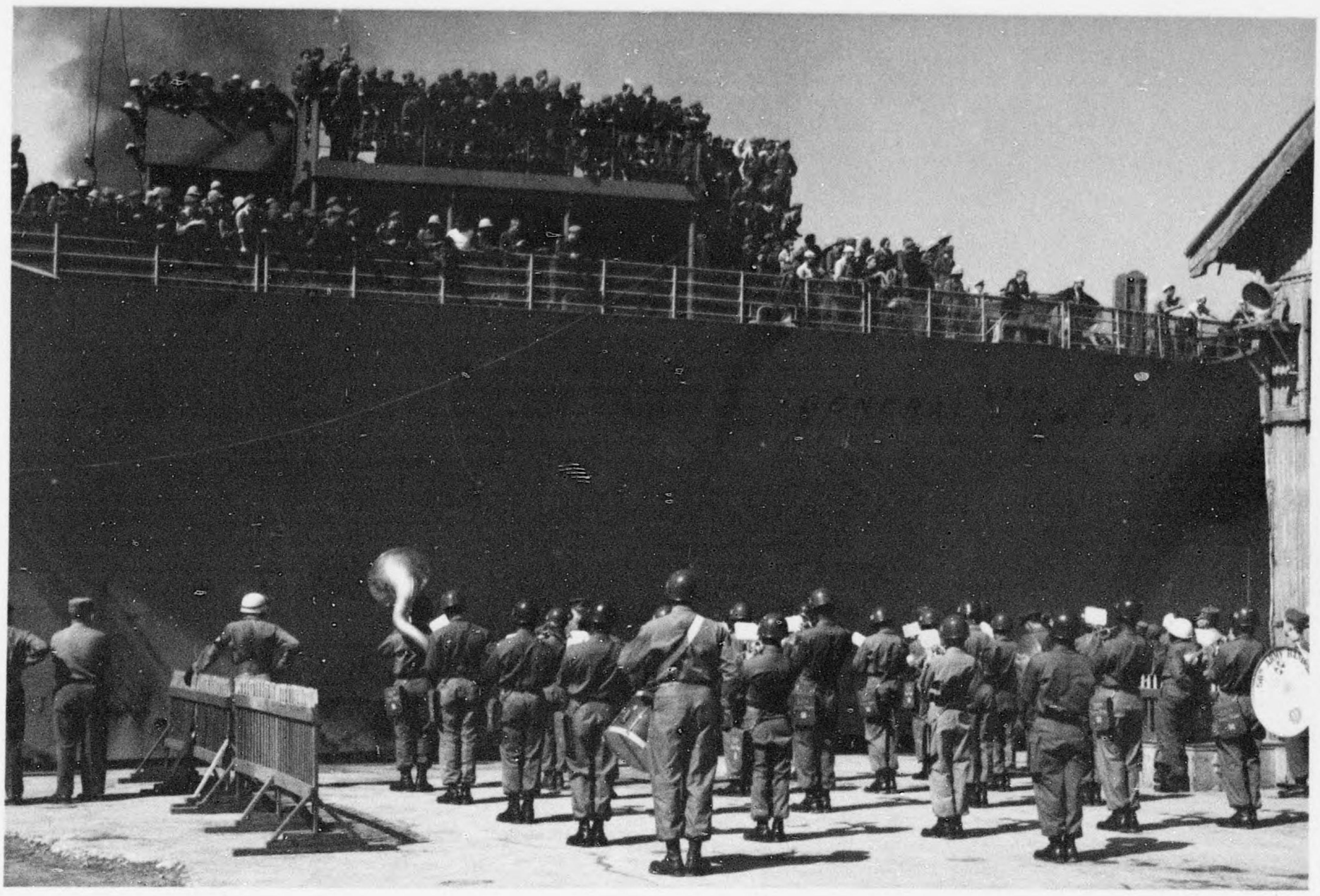
U S ARMY PHOTO BY PFC JACK BURKETTE(AJR)

DR. BUNCHE, WINNER OF NOBEL PRIZE

Dr. Ralph J . Bunche, Dorector of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations Secretariat, who was awarded the 1950 Nobel Prize for his work as Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine.



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SA/FEC-50-21838 14 NOV 50

CONFLICT IN KOREA:

ON A TOUR OF UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING FORCES AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES ARE MEDICAL CHIEFS OF THREE NATIONS. SHOWN ON THEIR RETURN FROM INSPECTING MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS IN THE PYONGYANG AREA (L-R) COL C.W. NYE, BCOF SURGEON; MAJ GEN F. KINGSLEY NORRIS, SURGEON GENERAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY; MAJ GEN EDGAR E. HUME, SURGEON, GHQ FEC AND UNITED NATIONS COMMAND;LT COL ANDRE BRUNEL, CHIEF SURGEON, FRENCH FORCES, UN COMMAND; AND COL CHAUNCEY E. DOVELL, EUSAK SURGEON. COMDR. RUSSELL H. BLOOD, USN, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE GROUP IS NOT SHOWN.

U S ARMY PHOTO BY PFC ROBERT A. GRAFF(AJR)

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Facts and Figures about the United Nations

* * *

a new dimension in world cooperation

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 5 cents

THE UNITED NATIONS, born in the suffering and destruction of a shooting war, represents a decision, a solemn majority decision of the nations of the world, to settle all future disputes peacefully, to prevent the unjustified use of force, and to promote the welfare and freedom of all peoples.

In its first five years the United Nations has grown in size and importance. It has dealt with crisis after crisis to ring up real successes in its two-fold objective of keeping the peace and promoting economic and social well-being. Today it stands as a tested and practical way of international cooperation, and its activities, directly linked to problems and peoples, are building the way to a safer and friendlier world. Gathered here are some facts and figures which show something of what the United Nations is, what it has done, and what it can continue to do for world peace and cooperation.

The United Nations has become, in a very real sense, the nerve center of the world. Some 59 governments make use of its facilities to work out the practical problems of their relationships and are depending upon it more and more as a means of settling their differences swiftly and peacefully. The United Nations is a world effort. One measure of the U. N. workload is the physical plant needed to carry on the negotiations. For example:

did you know that

¶ The physical plant of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, covers about 6 city blocks. It includes a half-dozen large conference rooms, seating in all about 3,000 persons; a honeycomb of 850 individual offices; motion-picture and radio studios; a bank; a post office; and a medical clinic for staff members.

¶ During the U. N. conferences at Lake Success the delegates, reporters, and visiting public listen in on the proceedings through 5,000 earphones which transmit simultaneously interpretations in English, Chinese, French, Spanish, and Russian, the five official languages of the United Nations. To keep the translation program running some 60 interpreters and over 40 technicians are needed.

¶ Approximately half a million visitors from all over the world come to U. N. headquarters each year, the daily total often running higher than 3,000.

¶ This year the United Nations will begin to move into its new, permanent headquarters in New York City. The first unit of the new 65-million-dollar plant to be occupied will be a skyscraper overlooking New York's East River. This structure will accommodate 4,000 workers and be equipped with the latest mechanical marvels, including 21 high-speed elevators and 4,900 separate air-conditioning units.

2 At the heart of the United Nations is its Secretariat, a real international civil service composed of some 4,000 permanent workers who are nationals of 60 countries and all of whom have sworn an oath of service to the United Nations and are pledged not to accept orders or instructions from any government. These workers carry out the practical workaday jobs of world cooperation. For example:

did you know that

¶ As part of its job the Secretariat arranges about 50 to 60 meetings every week among as many as 70 or 80 countries and territories, a total of almost 3,000 meetings yearly.

¶ For many hundreds of conferences the Secretariat provides full secretarial services, including daily verbatim reports, summaries in five languages, special studies, and requested interpretations. Material of general interest is printed in the official documents and distributed throughout the world.

¶ Although he retains his national citizenship, each member of the Secretariat takes the following oath upon entering U. N. service:

"I solemnly swear (undertake, affirm, promise) to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as a member of the international service of the United Nations, to discharge those functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization."

¶ A division of the U. N. Secretariat prepares and broadcasts radio programs in 22 languages ranging from Urdu, the Moslem form of Hindustani, to Tagalog, the Malay tongue of the Philippines. Still another division of the Secretariat prepares and produces motion pictures and film scripts for educational use all over the world.

¶ In a single day the Secretariat handles 15,000 pieces of mail and answers more than 5,000 telephone calls. Much of this communication comes in over great distances, for each of the 59 member governments of the United

Nations keeps close contact with the discussions and activities at Lake Success.

¶ One example of the Secretariat's publications is a quarterly magazine, the *Bulletin on Narcotics,* which provides doctors, public-health officials, and enforcement officers with the latest technical and scientific information on the control of narcotics and the struggle against addiction. The *Bulletin* appears in separate English and French editions, and summaries in Chinese, Russian, and Spanish may be obtained on request.

¶ The Secretariat staffs 15 information centers around the world and currently provides staff personnel for special missions in such places as Palestine, Kashmir, Indonesia, and Korea.

3 The supreme goal of the United Nations is the elimination of war. Its toughest problem today is that of keeping the peace without the machinery to enforce the peace. Noncooperation of the states in the Soviet system has blocked the creation of effective peace machinery. But even without it the United Nations had rung up a good score in controlling a series of explosive situations before being galvanized into the use of force to repel the North Korean Communist invasion of the Republic of Korea. For example:

did you know that

¶ Shooting wars in Palestine, Indonesia, and Kashmir have been stopped or brought to a standstill by U. N. cease-fire orders.

¶ Largely as the result of U. N. Security Council action, troops remaining in Iran in 1946 in violation of treaty obligations and in spite of Iranian protests were finally withdrawn by the Soviet Union.

¶ The creation of a small field service has been approved by a majority of the member governments of the United Nations. The members of this field service will wear distinctive uniforms and be recruited by the United

Nations Secretary-General to protect U. N. personnel in troubled areas, patrol areas under truce, and maintain order during hearings and investigations.

¶ The United Nations has a realistic, majority-approved plan for the international control of atomic energy which is the result of more than three years of close study. The treaties putting it into action could be drawn up tomorrow, if the states in the Soviet system would agree.

4

One of the largest and most heart-warming operations carried on by the United Nations is the program of the International Children's Emergency Fund. This fund was set up in December 1946 and is financed largely by voluntary contributions of the member governments. It has been used on a vast job of feeding, clothing, and doctoring needy children in some 50 countries of Europe, Asia, North Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. For example:

did you know that

¶ Through the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations, and with the aid of the Red Cross societies and other agencies, more than 50,000,000 children in Europe alone are being tested or vaccinated in a vigorous anti-tuberculosis campaign.

¶ The Emergency Fund has supplied the leather for 1,500,000 pairs of shoes for boys and girls, has shipped 200,000 blankets to warm the children in Greek refugee camps, and has provided the cloth and other materials for making decent clothes for literally millions of children.

¶ Every day the Emergency Fund gives a supplementary meal to approximately 6,000,000 children and nursing and expectant mothers. Over the past three years of this campaign 160,000 tons of dried milk have been made available.

¶ The Emergency Fund has allocated $20,000,000 of its resources for work in Asia. It has provided cotton for dresses and suits for 250,000 Japanese children. It is supplying milk and other protein foods for 146,000 children

in the Philippines and is helping to train 100 young men and women for public-health work in Chinese towns and villages.

¶ The Fund is helping Chile and Colombia to combat whooping cough and diphtheria, diseases which are responsible for the deaths of many children in those countries. In Ecuador the Fund took part in an emergency program to aid the 40,000 child victims of the 1949 earthquake.

¶ The Children's Emergency Fund has received so far contributions totaling more than $148,000,000 from 43 governments. A United Nations Appeal for Children, conducted in more than 46 countries and 30 territories, resulted in private contributions of more than $10,000,000.

¶ The United States Government matches contributions of all other governments on the basis of $2.57 for every $1 they give. For this purpose $100,000,000 has been authorized through June 1950. Of this amount $75,000,000 has been appropriated. For the fiscal year 1951 (July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951) $15,000,000 has been authorized in the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 for international-welfare work on behalf of children.

5 Millions of homes have been destroyed and families scattered by war. The United Nations, through its specialized agencies, and particularly the International Refugee Organization, is working vigorously to give hope and a new start to the refugees and displaced persons who are the hapless victims of war. It is seeking to repatriate those willing to return to their home countries and to find new homes for the others. For example:

did you know that

¶ The International Refugee Organization has helped over a million persons since it was set up on July 1, 1947. Many of this number it has fed, clothed, and housed for several years, besides providing them with medical care, legal services, and vocational training.

¶ By the middle of 1950 the Refugee Organization will have found new homes for 800,000 displaced persons in some 40 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Israel, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela. Also by the middle of 1950 the Organization will have helped about 70,000 displaced persons to return to their homelands, the largest group being some 37,000 repatriated in Poland.

¶ The International Refugee Organization developed a remarkable transportation network of trains, aircraft, and ships in moving these displaced persons to 87 countries and territories. The 39 ships flying the flags of 9 nations formed the largest mass civilian transportation fleet in the world. At the peak period in 1949 this fleet was operating at a cost of $185,000 a day, and by spring of that same year at least one Refugee Organization ship was leaving a European port every day with displaced persons headed for new homes.

¶ The Refugee Organization's International Tracing Service, with headquarters in the U. S. zone of Germany, operates a large-scale search for children and other persons lost during the war. By March 1950 the Service had received more than 128,000 individual requests for information on lost relatives. One of its units, the Child Search Branch, has located more than 2,410 children of 23 nationalities. Some 19,000 inquiries about missing children have yet to be answered.

¶ The International Refugee Organization was originally scheduled to end its operations as soon as possible after June 30, 1950. This date has been extended 9 months to March 31, 1951. A High Commissioner for Refugees, operating under the authority of the U. N. General Assembly, will take over the task of providing legal protection for refugees and stateless persons. The High Commissioner's office will begin operations on January 1, 1951.

¶ The United Nations has furnished relief and inaugurated a constructive program for some 750,000 Palestine refugees. In 1949 these refugees were kept alive through the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees with funds ($32,000,000) donated by 33 governments. The present 18-month program of combined relief and public works, which will be carried out by the new U. N. Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East at an estimated cost of $54,900,000, will gradually replace relief with works projects which will furnish the refugees with employment and contribute to the development of the countries in which they have sought refuge.

6 Travel, commerce, and modern transportation have made the world smaller and more compact. They have also increased the danger of the rapid spread of contagious and infectious diseases from country to country. The member governments of the United Nations have gone into action on two principles: first, that concerted effort is needed to stop epidemic diseases at their point of origin; second, that a broad campaign can eliminate much of the sickness of mind and body which is now so costly to the world society and the world economy. For example:

did you know that

¶ The governments of 74 countries have joined the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO), although the Soviet satellites have announced their withdrawal.

¶ The constitution of WHO has been called the "Magna Charta of Health." It proclaims health—meaning complete mental, physical, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease—as one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, or economic or social condition.

¶ During 1949 WHO conducted specific aid projects in the health programs of over 50 countries and territories. These projects included on-the-spot surveys, demonstration campaigns against major diseases, expert advice to governments concerning technical training schools, and operations directed toward solving problems ranging from how to control malaria in southeast Asia and increase penicillin production in Europe to how to improve garbage disposal in the United States.

¶ In the time it takes to read this paragraph—approximately one minute—at least 20 human beings somewhere in the world will be dying of malaria, venereal disease, or tuberculosis. The experts of WHO believe it is possible through cooperation and the use of recent discoveries to reduce drastically the number of such victims. Malaria now strikes an estimated 300 million persons a year, of which 2 to 3 million die and others are so weakened that their productive capacity is greatly reduced. In some areas of Greece WHO

aid has helped to cut the malaria rate from 80 percent of the population to 5 percent, and as a result food production in some of these districts increased as much as 70 percent.

¶ WHO maintains an epidemic-alerting service through the use of world-wide broadcasting facilities. Eight powerful transmitters near Geneva, Switzerland, beam twice daily to every continent the latest official information on epidemic diseases and quarantine measures. A WHO intelligence post at Singapore provides special service for the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

7

One of the great advantages of the nations' working together is that they can meet problems which no one nation could hope to solve singly. Today a world attack on famine and hunger has been started with more than three-score governments taking part. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is spearheading the drive. It is helping the nations to bring the whole fund of the world's specialized knowledge and skills to bear upon food problems. For example:

did you know that

¶ Through annual reports on "The State of Food and Agriculture" and the World Food Survey of FAO we are getting a clearer idea of what and how much most of the people of the world have to eat—and of how much more food would be needed to feed everybody adequately.

¶ A vaccine developed by FAO has proved effective against rinderpest, a major killer of cattle in Asia, Africa, and the Near East. Many requests have come in to FAO for the vaccine and instructions on how to use it. Under FAO guidance Ethiopia has organized a mass cattle-inoculation program which has already succeeded in vaccinating over 100,000 head of cattle.

¶ An FAO Council Committee on Commodity Problems has been established to help governments keep under continuous review current deficits and surpluses in food and other agricultural commodities.

¶ The world has perhaps a billion rice-eaters, people who find in this staple their major item of diet. The swiftest way to improve world nutrition

is to improve the quality, distribution, and preservation of rice. The International Rice Commission, organized by FAO, with headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, is coordinating experiments throughout Asia on rice-breeding problems.

¶ Until recent years the fishing industries of many areas have received little or no top-notch technical attention. FAO has been very active in this field. It has organized the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, in which many Far Eastern governments have membership. FAO has helped Ceylon to make a fishery survey and is now aiding that country to plan an expanded fishery development. It has conducted similar fisheries surveys and other surveys in a dozen other countries.

¶ Hybrid corn, so spectacularly successful in the United States, has been brought to the attention of other countries by FAO. It has sent 36 varieties of hybrid-corn seeds to India for experimental planting. Egypt and other countries of the Middle East have also received experimental samples. Most European countries are taking part in a hybrid-seed-corn program organized by FAO. FAO will report on the results of these experiments for the benefit of all countries.

8 The industrial and scientific skills which give modern civilization its drive and color are concentrated in just a few countries. There is a big gap, a dangerous gap, between the industrially advanced nations and the underdeveloped areas where peoples are still using primitive tools and methods. In "Point Four" of his 1949 inaugural address President Truman proposed that the nations pool their technical know-how and begin a bold new program of aiding the underdeveloped areas. The United Nations has already started on the job. For example:

did you know that

¶ As part of its current program of technical assistance the United Nations has sent technical-assistance missions to 14 countries—Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan,

Paraguay, the Philippines, and Thailand. These missions are aiding and advising the requesting governments on problems of industrial development, public finance and taxation, transportation and communications, natural power resources, and scores of other technical matters.

¶ Also as part of its current program, the United Nations will award in 1950 approximately 75 technical fellowships, bringing to 136 the total of technical fellowships in effect in 1950. These awards are for study in hydraulics, industrial fuels, blast-furnace operation, milk production, water control, mining, industrial methods, petroleum development, and similar specialties. In 1949 some 68 technical fellowships were given to candidates from Latin America, the Far East, the Near East, Africa, and southern Asia.

¶ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO for short, has fostered a new assault on illiteracy and has become a "clearing house" for advice and guidance on fundamental education. It already has received reports on extensive surveys in the United States and South America; 23 countries in all have contributed information on techniques and methods for distribution through bulletins, advisory missions, and conferences. In cooperation with other U. N. specialized agencies, UNESCO has collaborated on a number of nationally approved fundamental education projects in Latin America, Africa, and China.

¶ Most of the specialized agencies as well as the United Nations itself have been carrying on technical-assistance programs under their regular budgets. The total amount spent on programs of a technical-assistance nature from the regular budgets of the United Nations and from the budgets of the specialized agencies is probably somewhere between $4,500,000 and $6,000,000.

¶ An *expanded* technical-assistance program of the United Nations with a *special* fund based on voluntary contributions from the members was opened on July 1, 1950. For this expanded program (proposed in the first instance by the United States) the special fund to be expended by the United Nations and its specialized agencies during the period of July 1, 1950, to December 31, 1951, will be roughly $20,000,000, of which the United States, subject to authorization and appropriation by the Congress, will contribute roughly 60 percent.

¶ The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is a sound business venture, self-sustained by the interest it charges on its loans. By May 1950 this specialized agency of the United Nations had committed $788,645,000 for the development of railways and agricultural-improvement, power, and other projects adding to the long-term productive capacity of the world economy.

9 When the time comes to write the history of the twentieth century, the greatest contribution of the United Nations may well be considered to be the respect and protection it has gained for fundamental human rights and freedoms. Today, at the midcentury mark, the member nations have achieved a remarkable area of agreement on the protection of the basic freedoms. For example:

did you know that

¶ A Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a statement of general principles, has been overwhelmingly approved by the U. N. membership. The United Nations is going further. It is now drawing up an International Covenant on Human Rights, in treaty form, which will bind the governments ratifying it to recognize and protect certain specific political and civil rights of their citizens.

¶ The United Nations has a very active Commission on the Status of Women. It has been promoting observance among the member governments of women's rights in such matters as equal pay for equal work, the right to vote, equal opportunity for education, and eligibility for public office.

¶ The United Nations publishes an annual *Yearbook on Human Rights* which records the progress in all the fields of human rights as reported by its member governments.

¶ The United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was approved unanimously by the General Assembly on December 9, 1948. This convention aims to outlaw forever, in peace or war, the destruction of racial, religious, or other groups, as in the shocking extermination policy directed against the Jewish people by the Nazi regime. As of January 1, 1950, 43 countries had signed the convention and 5 had ratified it.

¶ The International Labor Organization (ILO), with a membership of 62 governments as of March 1950, has approved and adopted 98 international

labor conventions and 87 sets of recommendations concerning pay and general working conditions, industrial safety, woman and child labor, and sickness and old-age insurance.

¶ The ILO has given particular attention to the problems of women and children. These problems include the question of employment of women before and after childbirth; maternity benefits and the development of foundling hospitals and day nurseries; standards for domestic work; and, for both women and children, regulations concerning night work and heavy labor. Standards have also been set up concerning minimum-age limits for children in particular occupations.

¶ About 200,000,000 persons live in dependent territories. Through the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council the United Nations maintains an active interest in the advancement of these peoples. Approximately 17,000,000 inhabitants in 10 territories are governed under the international trusteeship system, whereby each administering nation is responsible for carrying out the details of a trusteeship agreement.

10 The field of international transport and communications is a matter of ever-increasing importance in international life. With the swift growth of international aviation and the growing importance of international trade, travel, and broadcasting, it has become essential that these activities be carried on with a maximum of international cooperation. For example:

did you know that

¶ As a result of the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization, air-navigation facilities are being maintained in remote but vital areas for the benefit of the aircraft of all countries. Agreed standards of airworthiness are maintained for the safety of passengers flying in the aircraft of all the major aviation countries. Uniform procedures are adopted for landing and take-off at all major airfields. Steps are being taken to cut customs and immigration red tape for air passengers and cargo to a minimum so that the

maximum benefit may be gotten from the speed of travel made possible by the airplane.

¶ As a result of the work of the Universal Postal Union, a letter mailed in the United States with postage paid only to the United States Post Office is delivered promptly in Australia (or in any other country), even though no postage has been paid to the Australian postal service which actually delivers the letter.

11

Anyone looking at the scale and diversity of United Nations operations might offhand consider them very expensive. The facts are a bit surprising. For example:

did you know that

¶ The United Nations and most of the specialized agencies finance their regular operations almost entirely from annual assessments against their members. The total budget for the calendar year 1950 of the United Nations and all the *permanent* agencies financed by annual assessments comes to $81,000,000. Miscellaneous income reduces this amount to approximately $72,500,000 assessed against the members.

¶ The total assessment of the United Nations itself, exclusive of the specialized agencies, against all members for the calendar year 1950 is $42,170,000. This amount is somewhat less than that needed to run New York City's Department of Sanitation for one year and about one-fourth the cost of a battleship.

¶ The United Nations assessment against the United States for 1950 is 39.79 percent of the total assessment.

¶ The U. N. General Assembly has adopted the principle that in normal times no single country should contribute more than one-third of the total annual member assessments of the United Nations. The same principle was adopted by the two permanent specialized agencies in which assessments for the largest contributor exceed one-third of the total: the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. In the other permanent specialized agencies which are financed by annual assessments, the percentage of the largest contributor has been and is now below one-third of the total assessments.

¶ In the three organizations in which the United States pays more than one-third—the United Nations itself, WHO, and UNESCO—there is in process a gradual downward adjustment toward the agreed goal of one-third. The percentages for 1949 were respectively, 39.89, 38.54, and 38.47; for the calendar year 1950 they are 39.79, 36, and 37.82.

¶ The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are the only two specialized agencies of the United Nations which finance operations by capital subscriptions and income from operations rather than by annual assessments against members. The *administrative* budgets of these two agencies totaled about $8,400,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

¶ The Food and Agriculture Organization, which operates on an international scale, has a budget of about $5,000,000 for 1950, an amount less than that appropriated annually to finance the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture.

¶ The World Health Organization has a budget of approximately $7,000,000 for the calendar year 1950. This amount is considerably less than half the annual budget of the Department of Health of the City of New York.

¶ The total contribution of the United States for its share of the costs of the United Nations and the permanent specialized agencies for our fiscal year 1950 was $24,000,000, or about 16 cents per capita. When the U. S. shares of the large-scale, temporary programs of the Children's Emergency Fund, the International Refugee Organization, and the U. N. Relief for Palestine Refugees are added, the figures approximate $119,000,000, or less than 80 cents per capita. They represent one of the best investment bargains we as a nation will ever find.

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