UNKRA Headquarters

This building, in Pusan, houses the headquarters of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA). [July 1951]

01 July 1951

Pusan, Republic of Korea

Photo # 191609

부산에 위치한 국제연합한국재건단 본부 건물

1951년 7월 1일
UNKRA's Help to Korea

The only major producer of cement in South Korea, located in the Samchok area, suffered considerable damage during the war. The UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) provided materials for the repair of buildings, machinery and equipment, and a standby power unit. A new power house, equipped with two 1,100 H.P. diesel generators, was installed recently.

A view of the plant. [1955]
01 January 1955
Samchok, Republic of Korea
Photo # 188818

삼척에 위치한 시멘트 공장

전쟁 당시 파손당했던 공장에 물자와 발전기등을 공급
UNKRA Builds Cement Plant in South Korea

Overall view of the cement plant at present under construction by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) at Mungyong, Korea, at a cost of $8,500,000. When completed, the plant will be the largest cement producer in Korea, with a capacity of 200,000 tons a year. The plant will be operated by a private firm, the Korea Cement Industry Company. Completion is expected early next year. UNKRA undertook construction of the Mungyong Cement Plant to meet the acute need for cement for reconstruction of Korea and for its developing industries.

28 December 1956
Seoul, Republic of Korea
Photo # 191671
UNKRA’s Help to Korea: Housing

To replace dwellings destroyed during the fighting in Korea and by subsequent fires, to care for refugees from North Korea and to meet the normal increase in population, a million new housing units are required in South Korea, where approximately 5,000,000 persons are presently living in emergency shacks such as those shown in this photograph.

To meet the pressing need for housing, the Republic of Korea Government in conjunction with the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), has drawn up a long-range housing program which provides for construction of 5,500 permanent dwellings built with landcrete earth blocks, a revolutionary method introduced by UNKRA to reduce the consumption of cement and lumber. In 1953, UNKRA imported 100 Landcrete machines from South Africa (with supervisory and instructional experts) for this purpose.

[1954]
01 January 1954
Republic of Korea
Photo # 188699
UNKRA's Help to Korea: Housing

To replace dwellings destroyed during the fighting in Korea and by subsequent fires, to care for refugees from North Korea and to meet the normal increase in population, a million new housing units are required in South Korea, where approximately 5,000,000 persons are presently living in emergency shacks such as those shown in this photograph. To meet the pressing need for housing, the Republic of Korea Government in conjunction with the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), has drawn up a long-range housing program which provides for construction of 5,500 permanent dwellings built with landcrete earth blocks, a revolutionary method introduced by UNKRA to reduce the consumption of cement and lumber. In 1953, UNKRA imported Landcrete machines from South Africa (with supervisory and instructional expert for this purpose).

[1954]
01 January 1954
Republic of Korea
Photo # 188700
From Ruin to Revival: Reconstructing South Korea

After three years of fighting and destruction, the Republic of Korea is trying to rise to its feet again, but the road from ruin to survival is strewn with difficulties. Cities and villages have been destroyed, communications disrupted and there are great shortages of homes, food, fuel and clothing. The United Nations has set up the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) to help in the basic rebuilding of the country. Financed from voluntary contributions by governments, it works closely with the Government of the Republic of Korea and cooperates with other organizations having objectives similar to its own. About one South Korean out of every four now lives in a makeshift shelter. At least 1,000,000 new homes are needed. Thousands upon thousands of Korea have to live in tumble-down shelters like those shown in this photograph. The Government and UNKRA have begun a program to help meet the need for the new dwellings required. UNKRA has set aside about $2,500,000 for this purpose.

[1954]
01 January 1954
Republic of Korea
Photo # 191639

전쟁후 냇가 근처의 판자촌의 모습
UNKRA’s Help to Korea

At least 1,000,000 new homes are needed in Korea, about one out of every four South Korean having to live in makeshift shelters. The UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) has brought a new approach to house-building in this country which is being used in its combined 1953-54 programme.

This photograph shows workers laying the first row of blocks on the stone and concrete foundation of a new house. Skilled labor is not required for this simple operation. [1955]
01 January 1955
Republic of Korea
Photo # 188816

적어도 100 만호의 주택이 필요한 당시 온크라의 원조

작업자들이 돌이나 콘크리트 기초위에 첫번째 블록을 붙고 있는 모습.

숙련된 시공자가 필요없는 작업
UNKRA's Help to Korea: Housing

To replace dwellings destroyed during the fighting in Korea and by subsequent fires, to care for refugees from North Korea and to meet the normal increase in population, a million new housing units are required in South Korea, where approximately 5,000,000 persons are presently living in emergency shacks. To meet the pressing need for housing, the Republic of Korea in conjunction with the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), has drawn up a long-range housing program which provides for construction of 5,500 permanent dwellings built with landcrete earth blocks, a revolutionary method introduced by UNKRA to reduce the consumption of cement and lumber. In 1953, UNKRA imported 100 Landcrete machines from South Africa for this purpose and also arranged for supervisory and instructional experts to handle them. With labor furnished by Korean army engineers, and materials and technical assistance furnished by UNKRA, new houses, like the ones shown in this photograph, are springing up over South Korea.

01 January 1954
Republic of Korea
Photo # 188689

한국전쟁과 폭격으로 파괴된 주거를 대체하기위해, 또는 북한으로부터의 피난민을 위해 100만호의 집이 필요했다. 대략적으로 500만의 전재민들이 판자촌에서 살고 있었다. 한국정부와 UNKRA는 흙벽돌로 지어진 5,500호의 영구주택을 계획하게 된다.

1953년 UNKRA는 남아프리카에 흙벽돌기계를 100대 수입하여 감독과 교육을 맡은 전문가와 함께 분배를 하였다.
UNKRA Helps Relieve Housing Shortage in Korea

Besides being overcrowded with refugees, Pusan has been the victim of a series of disastrous fires which have further reduced available housing. Thousands of victims are still living in tents provided by the army and many more shelter in squalid huts or unused coal sheds along the railroad tracks. Housing Authority has been set up by the Government of the Republic of Korea, and the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was asked to assist in providing new homes for some of the homeless. Sites were laid out at Tongnae and Yong-do, with road-building machinery contributed by AFAK (Armed Forces Aid to Korea) and labor by the Republic of Korea Army. In addition to its $2.4 million housing program funded in 1953 and still being actively pursued, UNKRA allocated additional funds under its 1954 program to build some 2,000 housing units at the two sites. By October 1954, some 50 units had been completed at each site and work was under way on another 50.

This photograph shows work in progress on two of the new units being constructed under the UNKRA special program.

[1954]
01 January 1954
Pusan, Republic of Korea
Photo # 188747

Landcrete machines, for making rammed-earth blocks, were imported from South Africa; Korean architects designed urban and rural dwellings, and UNKRA went into the production of inexpensive houses. The hand-operated machines can be worked by a Korean family, using one part of cement to 15 parts of earth from the building site. The total cost of a house is about $750, of which only $380 goes for imported materials.
Helping the Koreans to Help Themselves

With the financial and technical support of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), voluntary agencies from all over the world are helping to improve the economy and the social welfare of Korean villages long cut off from any but the most primitive facilities.

In Kunyangjang-ni, a village in the Province of Kyonggi, Sherwood Martin (left), of Seattle, helps a Korean workman mix mud and cement plaster to enlarge the medical clinic built by "Houses for Korea, Inc.", a voluntary agency. The building is made of rammed-earth blocks from a landcrete machine imported by UNKRA to relieve the acute housing shortage.

01 January 1954
Kungyangjang-ni, Republic of Korea
Photo # 188587
Helping the Koreans to Help Themselves

With the financial and technical support of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), voluntary agencies from all over the world are helping to improve the economy and the social welfare of Korean villages long cut off from any but the most primitive facilities.

At Kunyangjang-ni in the Province of Kyonggi, a new clinic takes shape, as Sherwood Martin (left), of Seattle, and his Korean helpers join in the building task. The clinic is being built by Houses for Korea, Inc., one of the voluntary agencies working with village communities, and will also house the three-man staff working with UNKRA in the development of the little community.

01 January 1954
Kungyangjang-ni, Republic of Korea
Photo # 188589
UNKRA's Help to Korea: Housing

This photograph shows several rows of dwellings completed under the program which is progressing at full speed.
01 January 1954
Republic of Korea
Photo # 188688

몇 열로 완성되어 있는 UNKRA 주택

출처 : http://www.unmultimedia.org/

사진은 위 사이트에서 사진번호를 입력하면 보실 수 있습니다.