

of 1949 and a term of membership on the Economic and Social Council at the end of 1948; after a year's absence, Canada was elected to a further three-year term on the latter Council commencing Jan. 1, 1950. Canada is a member of all specialized agencies of the United Nations and of the following functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Social Commission, the Fiscal Commission and the Statistical Commission.

Canadian delegations attended all sessions of the General Assembly during the period 1949-51—the second part of the Third Session in April and May 1949, and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regular Sessions in 1949, 1950 and 1951. The Secretary of State for External Affairs acted as chairman of the delegation at each of these Sessions; at the Sixth Session, the Minister of Justice assumed the chairmanship after Jan. 2, 1952.

During the period 1949-51, only two new members were admitted to the United Nations—Israel on May 11, 1949, and the Republic of Indonesia on Sept. 28, 1950. The applications of such states as Ceylon, Ireland, Italy and Portugal were vetoed by the Soviet Union Representative in the Security Council.

**The Korean Conflict.**—The Soviet Union, which since the previous January had been boycotting the Security Council over the question of Chinese representation, was absent from the Council on June 25, 1950, when North Korean forces attacked across the 38th parallel. With no Soviet veto to frustrate its actions, the Security Council was able to take quick and decisive measures. It convened, on United States initiative, on the day of the attack and adopted a resolution calling for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel. When this resolution was ignored by North Korea, other Council resolutions followed quickly, recommending that member states furnish the Republic of Korea with such assistance as might be necessary to repel the armed attack, and setting up a Unified Command. The United States took the initiative throughout the crisis, committing first sea and air forces and then ground forces to the area. An overwhelming majority of the United Nations, including Canada, subsequently approved the Security Council's actions, and a smaller but still substantial number (including Canada) contributed armed forces to the United Nations Command.

Throughout the summer of 1950, United Nations troops fell back before the initial strength of the North Korean attack. However, the tide turned with the Inchon landing of Sept. 15, and the rapid advance of United Nations troops up the peninsula raised new and urgent problems. Meanwhile the Soviet Union had returned to the Security Council on Aug. 1 and had, as expected, prevented further constructive action by that body. This was the situation that faced the Fifth Session of the General Assembly when it convened at New York on Sept. 19, 1950.

On Oct. 7, the Assembly adopted a resolution establishing a seven-member United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. As plans for the implementation of the resolution were being worked out, however, Chinese communist troops intervened in force in Korea, in the guise of "volunteers" This led to renewed debate in the Security Council and the vetoing by the U.S.S.R. on Nov. 30 of a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Chinese communist troops from Korea. The General Assembly, on Dec. 14, 1950, set up a "Cease-fire Group" to explore the possibilities of a cease-fire, meanwhile refraining from condemning the Chinese communist aggression.