

The Cease-fire Group, of which the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was a member, submitted a statement of principles, early in January 1951, to serve as a basis for settlement of the Korean dispute and other Far Eastern problems. These were transmitted to the Chinese communist authorities. The reply of the Communist Chinese Foreign Minister was not regarded as satisfactory and on Feb. 1, 1951, a resolution condemning the Peking Government's aggression was adopted by a large majority of the members of the General Assembly, including Canada.

Military operations continued and it became apparent that a military stalemate might come about, with the United Nations forces in control up to approximately the 38th parallel. Following an indication by the Soviet representative to the United Nations that cease-fire discussions might now be usefully initiated, messages were exchanged between the military commanders in Korea, and representatives of the opposing forces met on July 10, 1951. Cease-fire negotiations continued until Aug. 22. They were renewed on Oct. 25, and agreement was reached Nov. 27, 1951, on the principles which should govern the definition of a cease-fire line, but on other issues, especially the exchange of prisoners of war, the negotiators remained deadlocked. The Sixth Session of the General Assembly, before its adjournment of Feb. 5, 1952, authorized the Secretary-General to convene a special session of the Assembly on the conclusion of an armistice or in the event of other developments in Korea.

The United Nations took early action for the relief of the suffering caused by the Korean conflict and for the reconstruction of the country when circumstances might permit. In the autumn of 1950 the General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council which was meeting concurrently in special session, established the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA). A five-member committee, on which Canada was represented, was set up to advise UNKRA's Agent-General. Canada was among the first and most substantial contributors to UNKRA.

Collective Measures.—On Nov. 3, 1950, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on "Uniting for Peace". This resolution provided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity among the permanent members, failed to act in a situation that endangered peace, the General Assembly, if not in session, might be convened on 24 hours notice (*a*) by request of the Security Council (on the vote of any seven Council members), or (*b*) by request of a majority of the members of the United Nations. The Assembly at the same time established a Peace Observation Commission to observe and report in areas of international tension, and a Collective Measures Committee to study and report on the measures, including political, economic and military measures, which the United Nations might use to maintain and strengthen international peace and security, taking account of collective self-defence and regional arrangements. Canada became a member of the Collective Measures Committee.

In January 1952, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Collective Measures Committee, directed the Committee to continue its studies for another year. Member states were also asked to include within their armed forces units available for service with the United Nations.

Disarmament.—The deadlock in both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments continued to the end of 1951. This deadlock was due to the persistent Soviet demands for an immediate prohibition