

**Admission of New Members.**—No new members have been admitted to the United Nations since 1950, when the Republic of Indonesia became a member. There are, at present, twenty-one applications outstanding but the Security Council, which held a number of meetings during June, July and September 1952 for the purpose of considering this question, was unable to make any recommendations. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the seventh session, a Special Committee of representatives from nineteen member states, including Canada, was set up to examine the proposals and suggestions that have been made in the General Assembly and its committees, or that may be submitted to the Special Committee by any member of the United Nations. The Committee will report to the eighth regular session of the General Assembly.

**The Korean Conflict.**—The cease-fire negotiations, which began between representatives of the opposing forces in Korea on July 10, 1951, continued until Oct. 8, 1952, on which date, having reached a state of deadlock on the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war, they were recessed. After long and difficult debate, the seventh session of the General Assembly on Dec. 3, 1952, adopted a resolution on the prisoner-of-war question which was sponsored by India and received fifty-four favourable votes, including Canada, out of sixty. It provided that, at the end of a period of ninety days after the armistice agreement had been signed, the question of disposition of the prisoners who did not wish to return home would be referred to the political conference provided for in the Draft Armistice Agreement. If the political conference could not reach a decision within thirty days, it was provided that the responsibility for the care and maintenance and for the subsequent disposition of the remaining prisoners should be transferred to the United Nations. Both Communist China and North Korea rejected the Assembly's proposals and there was no further progress until, in a letter of Feb. 22, 1953, the United Nations Command in Korea proposed an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners. This proposal was accepted by the Communist command on Mar. 28 and the exchange began on Apr. 20. Meanwhile, on Mar. 30, the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Communist Government issued the following public statement: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea propose that both parties to the negotiations should undertake to repatriate immediately after the cessation of hostilities all those prisoners of war in their custody who insist upon repatriation and to hand over the remaining prisoners of war to a neutral state so as to insure a just solution to the question of their repatriation". Full-scale negotiations for the purpose of considering this proposal were resumed on Apr. 26.

The military situation in Korea has remained comparatively stable with the opposing forces at approximately the 38th parallel. The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was established in 1950 for the relief of suffering in Korea caused by the conflict, and for the reconstruction of the country when circumstances might permit. The continuation of military activity prevented the Agency from engaging in large-scale operations until recently, when the stabilization of the front has permitted it to inaugurate its first long-term rehabilitation projects. Up to the present time (May 31, 1953), Canada has been the second largest paid-up contributor to UNKRA.

**Collective Measures and Disarmament.**—The Collective Measures Committee, which consists of fourteen members, including Canada, was set up by a General Assembly resolution of Nov. 3, 1950 (the "Uniting for Peace" resolution)