

- 1950 June 25  
(cont.) military forces on July 7. Eventually troops from 15 countries fight under unified command. First Canadian troops arrive in December, a month after first clash between UN forces and Chinese.
- November After experience over Korea in June and over Greek civil war in 1946 and 1947, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson pushes "Uniting for Peace" resolution through General Assembly. Under it, Assembly can be convened on 24 hours' notice after a veto in Security Council, and can step in to recommend collective action against an aggressor. It was adopted 40 to 5 with 12 abstentions.
- 1951 January Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) comes into existence, originally for three-year period. It replaces International Refugee Organization, set up in 1948 to take over resettlement of displaced and homeless in Europe from Washington-based United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
- July World Meteorological Organization (WMO) starts operations in Geneva.
- July Cease-fire negotiations begin in Korea, but are soon deadlocked. General Douglas MacArthur, who had advocated an all-out offensive even at the risk of full-scale war with China, had been dismissed in April.
- 1952 September Lester Pearson is elected president of General Assembly, uses Asian intermediaries in own search for end to Korean War.
- Question of racial conflict in South Africa arising from government's *apartheid* policies is first inscribed on agenda of General Assembly.
- 1953 April Dag Hammarskjöld takes over as UN Secretary-General from Trygve Lie of Norway.
- July 27 Cease-fire agreement ends Korean War; 516 Canadians had been killed in hostilities.
- 1954 — UNHCR wins Nobel Peace Prize.
- May Geneva Conference on Indochina opens after French surrender at Dien Bien Phu. Canada, Poland and India appointed to International Control Commission to monitor armistice.
- Four hundred and fifty experts attend first World Population Conference in Rome.