

The 16-power resolution was adopted by 47 in favour, 5 against (the Soviet bloc), with 7 abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Syria, Yemen, and Yugoslavia) in the vote taken on December 10, 1954. The Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, then assured the Assembly that he would do everything in his power to obtain the release of the prisoners. Shortly afterwards he went to Peking and there had a series of talks with Mr. Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, which encouraged him to hope that a solution could be found to this difficult problem. Other member states, notably India, also approached the Peking authorities. Eventually the 11 fliers were released by the Chinese Communist Government and arrived in Hong Kong on August 4, 1955.

Ex-Prisoners of the Korean War Remaining in India

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission¹ established under the Korean Armistice Agreement to take custody of prisoners of war who had refused repatriation to their homelands was dissolved on February 21, 1954. At the time its affairs were wound up, 82 prisoners in its custody elected to settle in a neutral country and were taken temporarily to India. By a resolution adopted at the seventh session of the General Assembly, the United Nations assumed responsibility for the care, maintenance and subsequent disposition of these prisoners, who in effect became wards of the United Nations. The resettlement of these prisoners in a neutral country had not been achieved by the time the tenth session convened in 1955. However, the Governments of Argentina and Brazil had offered to resettle a number of them, Brazil's offer covering as many of the prisoners as wished to go to that country. Since some of the prisoners did not wish to go to either Argentina or Brazil, the Representative of India introduced a resolution at the tenth session which noted with appreciation the Brazilian and Argentine offers; requested member governments, who were able to do so, to accept for resettlement those prisoners not covered by these offers; and asked the Government of India to report on the problem to the eleventh session of the General Assembly in 1956. The debate on this item was non-controversial and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 50 in favour, 0 against, with 6 abstentions (Soviet bloc and Bolivia). It is thought that during 1956 all but a very few of these ex-prisoners will go to either Brazil or Argentina.

United Nations Cemetery in Korea

In a cemetery at Tanggok in the Republic of Korea, are the bodies of nearly 2,000 men, including 375 Canadians, who fought under the United Nations Command during the 1950-53 Korean conflict. The number of graves was originally much larger, but several participating countries, including the United States, have repatriated their dead. The Canadian Government has followed a Commonwealth tradition of non-repatriation of bodies. The Tanggok cemetery was established by the United Nations Command and has been cared for on its behalf by the United States Army Graves Registration Agency. As this arrangement was a temporary one, Canada and other states wished to provide for the future permanent maintenance of the memorial cemetery under United Nations auspices. Canada thought that administrative responsibility for this cemetery should rest with the Secretary-General, who would be advised by a committee composed of representatives from countries which continued to have graves in Tanggok. A resolution proposing this was passed

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp. 9-10.