

gium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, therefore reported a second time to the seventh session of the Assembly.<sup>1</sup>

In its second report the Committee, among other things, drew up a list of implements of war and strategic items to which an embargo might be applied in the event of aggression or threat to the peace and made suggestions regarding the potential role of the Specialized Agencies in the same event. The Committee decided that the determination of the methods for achieving the equitable sharing of burdens entailed by collective security measures could be made only after specific measures could be decided upon or recommended, and it suggested that one method might be to establish a Committee similar to the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. By a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada), 5 against and 3 abstentions, the Assembly noted the report, instructed the Committee to continue its work and asked member and non-member states to continue and intensify their efforts to carry out the recommendations of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution and resolution 503A (VI).

The Canadian Government, in reporting to the Committee regarding the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the resolutions mentioned above, referred to the Canadian forces in combat service with the United Nations in Korea; stated that it would consider carefully any request for specified kinds of assistance and facilities to United Nations armed forces; and indicated that legislation now in force, which is however subject to annual review by parliament, would enable the Canadian Government to carry out specified economic and financial measures against any aggressor. It may be noted that on April 20, 1952, the Canadian Government instituted a system of licensing for Canadian-registered ships voyaging to mainland China and North Korea which entails penalties for the carriage of goods listed as strategic pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 500 (V) of May 18, 1951.

## Admission of New Members

During recent years it has become increasingly difficult for any state to gain admission to the United Nations. Although there are at present 21 applications for membership outstanding, not a single applicant has been admitted since Indonesia became the 60th member in September 1950. The principal reason for the impasse which has been reached is that the Soviet Union has used its veto power in the Security Council to prevent the admission of countries supported by the non-communist states, until these states, in return, would agree to the admission of applicants favoured by the U.S.S.R.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, pages 16-19. The U.S.S.R. has been omitted from membership at its own request.

<sup>2</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, pp. 9-11.