

CHAPTER III

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF GOOD OFFICES

By resolution 817(IX) of 23 November 1954, the General Assembly sent back to the Security Council for further consideration and positive recommendations the pending applications for admission to membership in the Organization; requested the Committee of Good Offices established under resolution 718(VIII) to continue its efforts; and requested the Council and the Committee to report to the General Assembly during the ninth session if possible, and, in any event, during the 10th session.

On 19 September 1955, the Committee of Good Offices transmitted a preliminary report to the Assembly in which it noted that the permanent members of the Council had conveyed the impression that their positions on the question were "not necessarily immutable in view of the current evolution of the international atmosphere". The Committee hoped to renew the search for a solution of the problem when the Security Council met to consider the question and accordingly expressed its readiness to continue its efforts during the course of the 10th session of the Assembly.

APPLICATION OF SPAIN

At the outset of the 10th session, the General Assembly also had before it an application from Spain for admission to membership in the United Nations, submitted on 23 September 1955.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 30 September, the General Assembly referred the item on the admission of new

Members to the Ad Hoc Political Committee for consideration and report. The Committee considered the question at meetings from 1 to 7 December.

The general debate in the Committee opened with a statement by the representative of Peru, who was the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices. He said that the Committee had felt that its task should be "to find a political solution of the problem, without prejudice to juridical positions, and to secure a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers", and stated that it had done its work without discriminating against any applicant for membership.

The representative of Canada introduced a joint draft resolution, co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Iceland, Lebanon, Liberia, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Yemen and Yugoslavia, which provided that the General Assembly, believing that a broader representation in the membership of the United Nations would enable the Organization to play a more effective role in the current international situation, would (1) express appreciation of the work and efforts of the Committee of Good Offices; (2) request the Security Council to consider, in the light of the general opinion in favour of the widest possible membership of the United Nations, the pending applications for membership of all those countries about which no problem of unification arose; and (3) further request the Security Council to make its report on those applications to the General Assembly during the 10th session.

The representative of Canada stated that the problem of admission of new Members was primarily a political one, that the only possibility of solution lay in a compromise, and that support for his proposal had been both broad and representative. His proposal reconciled the constitutional requirements of the Charter with the practical exigencies of the world political situation. He believed that a large majority of Members would agree that the interests of the United Nations called for a practical solution within the framework of the Charter. Further delay in expectation of a decision by the Security Council would be unwise and it was desirable that the views of one of the United Nations organs concerned with the admission of new Members (General Assembly) be clearly stated, in order to enable the other (Security Council) to appreciate its position. Some applicants were controlled by regimes or were pursuing policies unacceptable to his delegation, but they were more likely to increase in tolerance and understanding within the United Nations than outside it, since membership in the United Nations entailed the assumption of obligations.

The representative of the USSR said that the United Nations should accept as a member any State which, irrespective of its political philosophy, fulfilled the requirements laid down in the Charter. The United States had opposed the admission of the Peoples' Democracies because it did not approve of their regimes. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, had worked systematically since 1949 for the acceptance of all States qualified for membership. He also recalled that, upon the conclusion of peace treaties, certain commitments had been undertaken to support the applications of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Finland, Italy and Austria. As for the Mongolian People's Republic, it was a sovereign State which had directly participated in the Second World War and had contributed to the victory of the Allies. The representative of the USSR supported the joint draft resolution and submitted an amendment naming the 18 States to be recommended for admission.

The representative of Cuba submitted amendments which would delete certain paragraphs of the preamble and of the operative part of the

joint draft resolution with a view to mentioning, on one hand, the conditions for membership required by Article 4 of the Charter and, on the other hand, the advisory opinion of May 1948 of the International Court of Justice. Furthermore, he submitted an amendment to the USSR amendment replacing the word "eighteen" by the word "twenty" and adding the Republics of Korea and Vietnam to the list of States in the USSR text. After the representative of the USSR had announced that he would not press his amendment because the revised text of the joint draft resolution had eliminated any doubt as to the identity of those countries to be recommended, the representative of Cuba withdrew his amendment to the USSR amendment.

The majority of speakers in the debate supported the joint draft resolution. The main arguments put forward were: (1) There was a strong, world-wide sentiment in favour of the widest possible membership of the United Nations and a recent shift towards acceptance of the principle of universality as well as a growing realization that the question could be solved only by means of a compromise. No applicant State should be kept out on account of its political regime, provided it satisfied the conditions required by the Charter. (2) While the United Nations would in no way be endangered by the admission of new Members, it might well suffer if some applicant States were denied admission on account of ideological reasons. The United Nations should not be a "private club", but should be a truly representative Organization in which different countries and varying contemporary social and political systems could exist side by side. (3) The votes and the debates of previous years in the Security Council and in the General Assembly clearly showed that the problem of new Members was more a political issue calling for a political solution than a constitutional one. The problem should be considered in the light of the interests of the international community and of the development of international relations. (4) The joint draft resolution was a compromise between opposing theses inasmuch as it proposed the admission of all applicant States, except those about which a problem of unification arose. In this connection, the reference to the problem of unification

in the joint draft resolution should be understood to refer to unification for purposes of membership in the United Nations only, and was not intended to exclude from membership applicants in whose case the problem arose in other contexts. (5) The Charter must be interpreted in a spirit compatible with the Organization as it existed and had developed since its foundation. Article 4 was positive and established a presumption of admissibility and not one of unfitness. Therefore, every State should be presumed to be peace-loving until the contrary was established. By adopting the joint draft resolution, there would be no repudiation of principle, especially of the principle laid down in Article 4. There would be rather a new political interpretation of Article 4, designed to persuade both parties to make concessions with a view to reaching a compromise.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would vote for the joint draft resolution, even if it had reservations about the qualifications of some of the applicants. It was not, however, convinced that the solution must be to admit all 18. He would accept any solution within the terms of the joint draft resolution which would break the deadlock and secure the admission of all the countries that his delegation regarded as really meriting membership in the United Nations.

The representative of Australia stated that he would support the draft resolution although it was based not on principle, but on the political necessity of the moment. Such a situation had been brought about by the fact that a Member State had consistently ignored the provisions of the Charter by vetoing the admission of acceptable applicants in order to secure the admission of the candidates it favoured. Australia did not accept willingly the sacrifice of Article 4, but considered that, on balance, the advantages which would accrue to the United Nations as a result of the adoption of the resolution would outweigh the disadvantages arising from the acceptance of the "package deal".

China and Cuba opposed the joint draft resolution on the following grounds: (1) It constituted a "package deal", and even its advocates conceded that it was contrary to the Charter and to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The adoption of the proposal

for the simultaneous admission of 18 States would mean the triumph of the "package deal" consistently opposed by the majority of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, which, so far, had always respected the principle that each application should be considered separately, on its own merits, and that admission of any one State should not be made conditional on the admission of any other. Adoption of the proposal would signify the unconditional surrender of the United Nations to the Soviet Union. (2) The five applicant Peoples' Democracies did not satisfy the conditions required for admission to the United Nations. The claim that Outer Mongolia was an independent State was completely unfounded. (3) The proposal excluded both the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Vietnam, two States that were qualified for membership.

After stating that his delegation would abstain in the voting, the representative of the United States expressed his opposition to the system of simultaneous admission of a number of applicants. His delegation could not support in any form the applications of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic and Romania, since the Governments of those States were not independent and their subject status resulted from a violation of international engagements. His Government recognized, however, that there could be honest differences of opinion on the issue before the Committee and would therefore not use its veto in the Security Council to thwart the will of a qualified majority in the Security Council and General Assembly.

The representative of France said that, while his delegation had consistently supported the principle of universality, it could not accept without reservation the formula of simultaneous admission of a number of States, which seemed to depart from the principles of the Charter.

The Cuban amendments to the first and the fourth paragraphs of the preamble and to the second and third paragraphs of the operative part of the joint draft resolution were rejected by roll-call votes, of 38 to 7, with 14 abstentions; 37 to 7, with 15 abstentions; 38 to 7, with 14 abstentions; and 37 to 7, with 15 abstentions respectively. Thereafter, the joint draft resolution, after being voted upon paragraph by par-

agraph, was adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 52 to 2, with 5 abstentions.

At its 552nd plenary meeting, on 8 December, the General Assembly considered the recommendation made by the Ad Hoc Political Committee. In statements explaining their votes, China and Cuba maintained their opposition to the draft resolution. France explained that, by its abstention, it wished to express its misgivings at the extraordinary turn taken at the 10th session in the examination of the question of the admission of new Members. It thought that, valuable though the principle of universality might be, the United Nations should not bring about the realization of that principle by violating the Charter.

Greece and Israel stated their objections to the admission of Albania and Jordan, respectively. The representative of Peru pointed out that the draft resolution did not in any way overlook Article 4. In the light of its guiding principle, namely, that of universality, Article 4 should be applied in such a way that in case of reasonable doubt, the doubt should be interpreted in favour of the applicant State.

The draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 52 in favour, 2 against, with 5 abstentions, Members voting exactly the same as they had done in committee.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its 701st meeting on 10 December 1955, the Security Council began consideration of the question of admission of new Members. Brazil and New Zealand submitted a proposal by which the Council, having considered separately the applications for membership of 18 countries listed by name, would recommend to the General Assembly the admission of all those countries. Under this proposal, there was to be a vote on each applicant separately, as well as a vote on the group of applicants as a whole. The USSR submitted a proposal by which the General Assembly was to complete action on each recommendation for admission by the Council before the latter voted on the next application for admission. The representative of the USSR submitted 18 draft resolutions, each recommending an applicant State for admission. There were also before the Security Council 13 draft reso-

lutions submitted by the representative of China, recommending to the General Assembly the admission respectively of Italy, Japan, Spain, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Portugal, Ceylon, Jordan, Libya, Austria and Ireland.

The President (New Zealand), and the representative of Peru, drew the Council's attention to the overwhelming view prevailing in the General Assembly in favour of the admission of 18 new Members. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that there was nothing which prevented each Member of the United Nations from assaying the qualifications of a candidate with benevolence and that his delegation's attitude would be an attitude of the utmost limit of benevolence. The representative of France stated that since the joint draft resolution provided for a separate vote on each application, thereby respecting the fundamental rules laid down by Article 4 of the Charter, his delegation would support it.

The representative of the United States stated that he continued to oppose the admission of the five Peoples' Democracies, but that he would refrain from voting negatively so as not to thwart a majority of the members of the Council.

The representative of the USSR declared that agreement should be reached on a procedure that would exclude the possibility of any accidents or surprises in the voting both in the Security Council and subsequently in the Assembly. This had become necessary in view of the positions adopted by certain members of the Council in the Ad Hoc Political Committee and the plenary meeting of the Assembly. After the Council had recommended the admission of a particular State, the Assembly should forthwith consider that recommendation and take a decision on it. Only thereafter should the Council proceed to consider the applicant State next on its list. This procedure was to be repeated until the Council had completed consideration of all 18 applicants mentioned in the joint draft resolution. The representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution to that effect.

The President, speaking as the representative of New Zealand, expressed the view that the procedure proposed in the joint draft resolution was capable of achieving everything which the procedure proposed by the USSR was designed

to achieve and would be more practicable and more generally acceptable. He pointed out that, although each of the 18 applications would be voted upon separately, the Council could not ignore the fact that the General Assembly expected members of the Council to reach an understanding which would permit the admission of all 18 applicants and without which no candidate was likely to be admitted. He asked the Council to give priority to the draft resolution submitted by Brazil and New Zealand. A motion to that effect was made by the representative of Iran.

At the following (703rd) meeting, on 13 December 1955, the representative of the USSR stated that his delegation would not insist that priority be given to the procedure it had proposed, in view of the large support given to the procedure proposed under the Brazil and New Zealand draft resolution. The attitude of his delegation was based on the understanding that the joint draft resolution represented a single entity and a single recommendation which the General Assembly would have to consider without any amendment. Therefore, if the General Assembly modified in any way the Security Council's recommendation, the latter could not be regarded as accepted and it would have to be referred back to the Security Council for reconsideration.

The representative of China said that if the Security Council accepted the interpretation placed by the USSR on the joint draft resolution, this would be tantamount to a legalization of the "package deal" since the Security Council would bind the General Assembly to accept its own recommendation as a package. He moved an amendment to the joint draft resolution to add the names of the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Vietnam to the list of applicant States enumerated in that draft.

The Security Council then decided by 8 votes to 1 (China), with 2 abstentions (Belgium and the United States), to give the draft resolution of Brazil and New Zealand priority over all other draft resolutions.

At the next (704th) meeting of the Council on the same day, the President, speaking as the representative of New Zealand, opposed the Chinese amendment as being contrary to the intent of the General Assembly, which requested

the Security Council to consider the applications for membership of "all those 18 countries about which no problem of unification arises". The two countries added by the Chinese amendment were countries about which a problem of unification might be said to arise. The representative of the USSR also opposed the Chinese amendment as being designed to alter radically the purpose of the joint draft resolution and to obstruct a favourable decision by the Council on the 18 applicants. The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Turkey stated that they would vote in favour of the Chinese amendment. They pointed out that the Security Council, being an autonomous organ, was not bound by resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Security Council proceeded to a paragraph-by-paragraph vote on the joint draft resolution sponsored by Brazil and New Zealand and on the Chinese amendment, after it had rejected a USSR amendment concerning the order in which the Chinese amendment was to be put to the vote. After the first paragraph and the first part of the second paragraph of the joint draft resolution had been adopted, the Chinese amendment was put to the vote. The inclusion of the Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Vietnam received 9 votes to 1 (USSR), with 1 abstention (New Zealand). The Chinese amendment was not carried, since a negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Security Council. The vote on each of the 18 applications listed in the joint draft resolution was as follows: Albania, 7 in favour, none against, with 4 abstentions (Belgium, China, France, United States); the Mongolian People's Republic, 8 in favour, 1 against (China), with 2 abstentions (Belgium, United States); Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, each 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions (China, United States); Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Japan and Laos, each 10 votes in favour, and 1 against (USSR); Spain, 9 votes in favour, 1 against (USSR), with 1 abstention (Belgium).

As a negative vote was cast by a permanent member of the Council against 16 applicant States (by China in the case of the Mongolian People's Republic, and by the USSR in the

case of 15 others), they failed to be included in the paragraph to be voted upon. The paragraph, as amended, listing only Albania, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, was then voted upon and rejected. It received 1 vote in favour (USSR), 4 against (Brazil, China, Peru, Turkey), with 6 abstentions (Belgium, France, Iran, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States). Since the remainder of the draft resolution contained no recommendations to the General Assembly, the President did not put it to the vote.

At the request of the representative of the USSR, the Security Council met again on 14 December 1955, to consider the admission of new Members. The USSR representative stated that he wished to withdraw the negative votes he had cast previously with respect to a number of States and that he would vote in favour of 16 of the applicants listed in the draft resolution sponsored by Brazil and New Zealand. The question of admission of Japan and of the Mongolian People's Republic would have to be deferred to the next session of the General Assembly. He submitted a draft resolution similar to the one sponsored by Brazil and New Zealand, but recommending to the General Assembly the admission of only 16 countries (i.e., the 18 listed in the joint draft resolution less Japan and the Mongolian People's Republic). The representative of the United States submitted an amendment to add the name of Japan to the 16 States listed in the USSR draft resolution.

The United States amendment received 10 votes in favour and 1 against (USSR), but was not carried since the negative vote was that of a permanent member of the Council.

The USSR draft resolution was voted upon paragraph by paragraph, with each applicant being voted upon separately. The inclusion of Albania was approved by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Belgium, China, United States). The inclusion of Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia and Laos was in each case unanimously approved. The inclusion of Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria was in each case approved by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (China, United States). The inclusion of Spain was approved by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Belgium). The USSR draft resolution as a whole was ap-

proved by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Belgium, China, United States).

After the vote on the USSR draft resolution, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution to recommend the admission of Japan at the 11th regular session of the General Assembly. He noted that the USSR representative had made a statement in which he had expressed the wish to see Japan admitted to the United Nations at the 11th session of the General Assembly. The Security Council decided to defer consideration of the United States proposal until its next meeting.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

At its 555th plenary meeting held in the evening of 14 December 1955, the General Assembly decided to admit the 16 applicant States whose admission had been recommended earlier on the same day by the Security Council. At the outset of the meeting, a draft resolution was submitted jointly by 42 Member States. The draft resolution stated that the General Assembly, after having examined the applications of each State whose admission had been recommended by the Security Council, would decide to admit as Members of the United Nations the 16 countries listed therein. A separate vote by roll-call was taken on each applicant State, and the 16 countries listed in the joint draft resolution were admitted to the United Nations by the following votes:¹ Albania, 48 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions; Jordan, 55 votes to none, with 1 abstention; Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Austria, 56 votes to none; Hungary, Romania, 49 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions; Bulgaria, 50 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions; Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Cambodia, Laos, 57 votes to none; Libya, 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention; Spain, 55 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The draft resolution was not put to the vote as a whole; the President declared it adopted since there was no objection. Cuba requested that its abstention be recorded.

¹ At the 556th meeting, Paraguay asked for its vote to be recorded in favour of the admission of Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos, and Spain; and abstaining in regard to Albania, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE ADMISSION OF JAPAN AND THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

When the Security Council resumed consideration of the question of the admission of new Members at its 706th meeting on 15 December, it had before it two draft resolutions: one submitted by the United States, recommending that Japan be admitted as a new Member at the 11th regular session of the General Assembly; the other drafted in identical terms, submitted by the representative of the USSR, recommending, in addition, the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The representatives of the United States, Turkey, China, France, and Iran favoured Japan's admission. The representative of Brazil stated that he favoured the admission of both countries. The representative of the USSR, objecting to the United States proposal, pointed out that the General Assembly had on 8 December pronounced itself decisively and unequivocally in favour of the admission of 18 countries, including the Mongolian People's Republic and Japan. As 16 of those 18 countries had been admitted, only Japan and the Mongolian People's Republic remained to be admitted. Furthermore, those two countries had received in the Security Council the number of votes required for favourable decision; but "only the exercise of the veto in regard to the Mongolian People's Republic by an individual, illegally occupying the Council seat belonging to the People's Republic of China, prevented a favourable decision on the question of admitting the Mongolian People's Republic and Japan among the 18 countries". There was therefore no ground for re-examining only the question of the admission of Japan and excluding from consideration the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The representative of the United States noted that his country had never committed itself to supporting the admission of all the 18 countries referred to by the representative of the USSR. It was somewhat shocking to see the Mongolian People's Republic placed on the same footing as Japan. He reminded the USSR representative of his statement at a previous meeting of the

Council that Japan's admission was merely postponed until the next session of the Assembly.

The President, speaking as the representative of New Zealand, expressed the view that the Security Council was not permitted by the Charter to attach conditions of any kind to its recommendations in the matter of the admission of a new Member. For the Council to recommend that a candidate be admitted, but that such admission should be delayed until the next session of the General Assembly, was, in his view, to impose a condition on the recommendation. He would, therefore, abstain on both draft resolutions as he was doubtful of their constitutional validity.

The representative of Peru felt, on the other hand, that the United States draft resolution was not unconstitutional; as the Council was a permanent organ, it had the question of membership before it continuously, and it could act in any way it thought fit with regard to its own resolution before the 11th session of the General Assembly. What, however, did seem to be a violation of Article 4 was to include in the draft resolution the Mongolian People's Republic, making it appear that Japan's admission was conditional upon the Mongolian People's Republic receiving a recommendation at the same time. He was in favour of the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic provided that there was the possibility of a separate vote on each application.

The representative of the USSR observed that at a previous meeting the Security Council had examined the question of the simultaneous admission of 16 States and had taken a decision thereon. Since the Council's decision had broken the deadlock on the admission of new Members, such a method of dealing with the problem of admission had apparently given good results.

The representative of Peru pointed out that if there had been simultaneous consideration of a number of applications, there was also separate voting on each application. In the present case, however, the representative of the USSR had prevented separate voting by raising objections, under Rule 32 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, against a French proposal to vote on the USSR draft resolution by division.

The United States draft resolution was put to

the vote and it received 10 votes in favour to 1 against (USSR). It was not carried because of the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

A proposal to divide the USSR draft resolution and vote on its parts not being acceptable to the sponsor, the USSR draft resolution was then put to the vote as a whole. It received 1 vote in favour, none against, with 10 abstentions, and was therefore not adopted.

The representative of the United Kingdom then submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council, after stating that Japan was fully qualified for membership, would express the hope that Japan would soon be admitted to the United Nations.

The Security Council next resumed consideration of the question of admission of new Members at its 708th meeting on 21 December, when it had before it the United Kingdom draft resolution. The representative of the USSR submitted an amendment to include in its text the Mongolian People's Republic.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Belgium, Brazil, China, Peru, Turkey, Iran, and New Zealand declared that they approved of the United Kingdom draft resolution but that they disapproved of linking Japan's name with that of another

country. Furthermore, it was difficult to accept the phrase "fully qualified" in connection with the application of the Mongolian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations.

The representative of the USSR pointed out that the Security Council had already treated as a single whole a resolution concerning the simultaneous admission of a number of applicant States. In this connection, he declared that, when the draft resolution sponsored by Brazil and New Zealand had been put to the vote paragraph by paragraph, and after some States had been recommended for admission while others had not, the Security Council had gone on to annul its earlier decisions by rejecting what remained of the paragraph containing the list of applicant States, after it had been voted upon in parts.

The USSR amendment was put to the vote and received 1 vote in favour, none against, with 10 abstentions. It was therefore rejected.

The representative of the United Kingdom then proposed that consideration of his draft resolution be adjourned. The proposal was accepted, the representative of the USSR placing on record that his position on the proposal to defer the vote on the United Kingdom draft resolution was one of abstention.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—10TH SESSION

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 25-32.

A/2973. Report of Committee of Good Offices on Admission of New Members.

A/2984. Application of Spain for membership in United Nations. Letter dated 23 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain addressed to Secretary-General.

A/3002. Application of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for membership in United Nations.

A/AC.80/L.3, and Add. 1, 2, Add. 2/Rev.1, and A/AC.80/L.3/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution and revision (adopted by roll-call vote of 52 to 2, with 5 abstentions). The vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: China, Cuba.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Greece, Israel, United States.

A/AC.80/L.5. USSR amendment to joint draft resolution (A/AC.80/L.3).

A/AC.80/L.7 and Corr.1. Cuba amendment to joint draft resolution (A/AC.80/L.3/Rev.1).

A/AC.80/L.8. Cuba sub-amendment to USSR amendment (A/AC.80/L.5).

A/3079. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 552.

RESOLUTION 918(x), as recommended by Ad Hoc

Political Committee, A/3079, adopted by the Assembly on 8 December by roll-call vote of 52 to 2, with 5 abstentions (Members voted the same as in Ad Hoc Political Committee—see A/AC.80/L.3/Rev.1 above).

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the general sentiment which has been expressed on numerous occasions in favour of the widest possible membership of the United Nations,

"Having received the preliminary report of the Committee of Good Offices established by General Assembly resolution 718(VIII) of 23 October 1953,

"Taking into account the statements about the admission of new Members made by permanent members of the Security Council in the general debate at the present session of the General Assembly,

"Believing that a broader representation in the membership of the United Nations will enable the Organization to play a more effective role in the current international situation,

"1. Expresses appreciation of the work and efforts of the Committee of Good Offices;

"2. Requests the Security Council to consider, in the light of the general opinion in favour of the widest possible membership of the United Nations, the pending applications for membership of all those eighteen countries about which no problem of unification arises;

"3. Requests further that the Security Council make its report on these applications to the General Assembly during the present session."

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 529.

A/C.5/656, A/3085. Note on financial implications, and report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 701-705.

S/3441/Rev.1. Letter dated 23 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain addressed to Secretary-General concerning application of Spain for admission to membership in United Nations and Declaration accepting obligations under the Charter.

S/3467. Letter dated 8 December from Secretary-General addressed to President of Security Council.

S/3468-3480. China draft resolutions on Italy, Japan, Spain, Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Portugal, Ceylon, Jordan, Libya, Austria and Ireland.

S/3483. USSR draft resolution.

S/3484-3501. USSR draft resolutions on Albania, Mongolian People's Republic, Jordan, Portugal, Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Japan, Laos, and Spain.

S/3502. Brazil and New Zealand draft resolution.

S/3506. China amendment to joint draft resolution (S/3502).

S/3508. Letter dated 14 December from representa-

tive of USSR addressed to President of Security Council.

S/3509. USSR draft resolution.

RESOLUTION, as proposed by USSR, S/3509, adopted by the Council by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions on 14 December, as follows:

In favour: Brazil, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, China, United States.

"The Security Council,

"Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution A/RES/357 of 8 December 1955 on the admission of new Members to the United Nations,

"Having considered separately the applications for membership of Albania, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain,

"Recommends to the General Assembly the admission of the above-named countries to the United Nations."

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PLENARY MEETINGS, 555, 556.

A/3099. Letter dated 14 December from President of Security Council addressed to President of General Assembly.

A/L.208. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 995 (x), as recommended by 41 Powers, A/L.208, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December as a whole, with 1 abstention (Cuba).

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 14 December 1955 that the following countries should be admitted to membership in the United Nations: Albania, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain,

"Having considered the application for membership of each of these countries,

"Decides to admit the above-mentioned sixteen countries to membership in the United Nations."

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 706, 708.

S/3510. United States draft resolution.

S/3512. USSR draft resolution.

S/3513. United Kingdom draft resolution.

S/3517. USSR amendment to United Kingdom draft resolution.