

to find a formula which would be acceptable to both Italy and Yugoslavia. After months of negotiations, agreement was reached and on October 5, 1954, representatives of Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States initialled a Memorandum of Understanding, which provided for: division of the Free Territory of Trieste approximately in accordance with the military occupation zones that had been delineated in the Italian Peace Treaty; termination of military government in the two zones of the Territory; the withdrawal of United Kingdom and United States occupation troops from Zone A; and administration of Zone A by Italy. The Security Council was notified of the agreement and on October 13, 1954, the Soviet Union informed the President of the Council that it had taken cognizance of the agreement. Subsequently, both the Italian and Yugoslav Parliaments approved this settlement of the Trieste question.

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding on Trieste and with certain provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty, the Italian Government convened a consultative conference on November 14, 1955 to examine the legislation adopted by Italy for the maintenance of the free port of Trieste and to study particular questions relating to the use of the free port in the interests of international trade. The Governments of Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia accepted invitations to the conference and the Federal Republic of Germany sent an observer. The final document of this conference stated that "during the consultations, which were characterized by a spirit of sincere co-operation and inspired by the most complete loyalty and frankness, a thorough and very wide survey was conducted on all the problems . . ."

### Admission of New Members

At the tenth session of the General Assembly Canada took the initiative in obtaining support for a resolution devised to assist in resolving the long impasse over the admission of new members to the United Nations. In the past, the 14 applicants favoured by the non-communist members (Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Cambodia, Laos, Republic of Korea (South Korea) and Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) had all been vetoed by the Soviet Union. The 7 sponsored by the U.S.S.R. (Albania, Outer Mongolia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) had not been able to obtain the necessary affirmative votes of 7 members of the Security Council. A twenty-second candidate, Spain, presented its application after the opening of the tenth session.

Taking the view that this deadlock had derogated from the prestige and authority of the United Nations and had excluded many friendly states eminently qualified for membership, the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated to the External Affairs Committee of the House of Commons on May 25, 1955: "My own view is that the time has come when we should accept all these applications for members which are now before the United Nations. Some of them may not subscribe to our ideas of what constitutes a peace-loving state, but I think it would be a good thing on the whole if they were all in, even Outer Mongolia".

During the course of the year it became apparent that there was growing support for the concept of universality. The Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung from April 18 to 24, 1955, specifically recommended the admission to the United Nations of 8 of the Conference members and expressed the