

the admission into the U.N. of all outstanding applicants other than the temporarily divided countries of Korea and Vietnam. According to the draft resolution, which was co-sponsored by 28 states,

The General Assembly, . . . *believing* that a broader representation in the membership of the U.N. will enable the organization to play a more effective role in the current international situation . . . *Requests* the Security Council to consider in the light of the general opinion in favour of the widest possible membership of all those 18 countries about which no problem of unification arises; *Requests further* that the Security Council make its report on these applications to the General Assembly during the present session.

Acting on a report of the Ad Hoc Political Committee, the General Assembly approved the 28 power resolution on December 8 by a vote of 52 in favour, 2 against with 5 abstentions. China and Cuba voted against the resolution stating that they considered its "package deal" form to be in contravention of the relevant Charter requirements and that they opposed the admission of the 5 communist candidates (China voiced particular opposition to the application of Outer Mongolia).

The Security Council considered the admission of new members at meetings on December 10 and 13. On the latter date the Council voted on a resolution enumerating the 18 applicants and Nationalist China used its veto against Outer Mongolia. Thereupon the U.S.S.R. vetoed the 13 non-communist applicants and the resolution as a whole was defeated.

The following day, the Security Council reassembled to consider a Soviet draft resolution calling for the recommendation of all those applicants on the previous list except Japan and Mongolia. The U.S. Delegation then proposed an amendment adding Japan and this received 10 favourable votes and one negative vote cast by the U.S.S.R. and constituting a veto. The U.S.S.R. resolution was then voted on and, after each of the 16 applicants had been approved individually, the resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 8 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions (Belgium, China and U.S.).

At an emergency plenary session that evening, the Assembly approved by large majorities the recommendations of the Security Council and a draft Assembly resolution to the same effect (submitted by 30 powers including Canada). As a result the following states became members of the U.N.: Albania, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Roumania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain".

Korea

The debate on the Korea item occupied the Political Committee from November 10 until November 22. It was evident from the beginning that the Communist bloc powers were as firmly opposed as ever to the United Nations objective of a unified democratic Korea. In the face of their insistence on unacceptable provisions for the holding of all-Korean elections, the debate reflected the opinion of the majority that the time had not yet arrived for substantial progress to be made on the basic question of unification. It therefore followed familiar and expected lines.

As was the case a year earlier, the Committee dealt first with the question of which non-member states should be invited to participate in the debate. Two