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President: Mr. José MAZA (Chile).

AGENDA ITEM 21

**Admission of new Members to the United Nations
(continued)***

1. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The General Assembly has before it two documents in connexion with this item: a letter from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly [A/3099], and a draft resolution proposed by forty-one countries [A/L.208] providing for the admission to the United Nations of Albania, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain.

2. I would ask representatives to limit their statements to explanations of vote, which should be made after the voting has been concluded.

3. I call on the representative of Cuba on a point of order.

4. Mr. NUÑEZ PORTUONDO (Cuba) (*translated from Spanish*): I should like to ask whether the President intends to put each of the countries to the vote separately, in accordance with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.¹

5. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): If the representative of Cuba so requests, each country will be voted on separately.

6. Mr. NUÑEZ PORTUONDO (Cuba) (*translated from Spanish*): I should also like to ask for a roll-call vote.

7. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall vote first on the recommendation concerning Albania contained in the joint draft resolution [A/L.208].

A vote was taken by roll call.

Costa Rica, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand,

* Resumed from the 552nd meeting.

¹ Admission of a State to the United Nations (Charter, Art. 4), Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1948, p. 57.

Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia.

Against: Cuba, Greece, China.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Netherlands, Philippines, United States of America, Belgium.

The recommendation was adopted by 48 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

8. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Jordan.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Greece, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

The recommendation was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

9. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Ireland.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Norway, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 56 votes to none.

10. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Portugal.

A vote was taken by roll call.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 56 votes to none.

11. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Hungary.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Greece, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France.

Against: China, Cuba.

Abstaining: Greece, Netherlands, Philippines, United States of America, Dominican Republic.

The recommendation was adopted by 49 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

12. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Italy.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Afghanistan, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 56 votes to none.

13. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Austria.

A vote was taken by roll call.

El Salvador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 56 votes to none.

14. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Romania.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Honduras, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala.

Against: China, Cuba.

Abstaining: Netherlands, Philippines, United States of America, Dominican Republic, Greece.

The recommendation was adopted by 49 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

15. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Bulgaria.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Uruguay, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: China, Cuba.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Greece, Netherlands, Philippines, United States of America.

The recommendation was adopted by 50 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

16. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Finland.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Burma, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 57 votes to none.

17. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Ceylon.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Chile, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 57 votes to none.

18. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Nepal.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Burma, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 57 votes to none.

19. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Libya.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Canada, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

The recommendation was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

20. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Cambodia.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Saudi Arabia, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 57 votes to none.

21. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Laos.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Iraq, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran.

Against: None.

The recommendation was adopted by 57 votes to none.

22. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We shall now vote on the recommendation concerning Spain.

A vote was taken by roll call.

Uruguay, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Mexico.

The recommendation was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

23. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): With these separate votes the General Assembly has accepted each of the sixteen countries recommended by the Security Council.

24. If the General Assembly agrees, I shall consider the draft resolution as a whole as having been adopted.

25. I call on the representative of Cuba on a point of order.

26. Mr. NUÑEZ PORTUONDO (Cuba) (*translated from Spanish*): I request that Cuba's abstention be shown in the record.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted, with 1 abstention.

27. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): We have by this vote fulfilled a deep desire which has existed in the General Assembly for many years—the desire to overcome the obstacles preventing the United Nations from becoming a completely international organization representing all peoples and enjoying true universality. It is true that the goal has not yet been achieved. There are still some notable absences, but the progress made today marks a historic advance along this way, which cannot but increase the prestige and vigour of the United Nations.

28. May I be allowed to express to the Security Council our satisfaction that its action should have made possible the event which we are celebrating.

29. Mr. MARTIN (Canada): I have come to this rostrum, not with a prepared speech, but with a keen desire to take advantage of the liberal interpretation which the President will place upon the role of explaining one's vote. That desire is to express, on behalf of my country, what I know all of us would desire an opportunity to say, and I am grateful to the President for the opportunity to speak at this moment, although I recognize there are more deserving spokesmen and countries to whom this privilege should have been given ahead of mine.

30. The President has sensed the greatness of this occasion. He has indicated the opportunity which tonight's decision gives to the United Nations. I should like to join him in expressing to the members of the Security Council our great appreciation of the responsible way in which, during the last two days, they have dealt with the very important recommendation which flowed from one of the Committees of this Organization and from the General Assembly itself. May I be permitted to associate with this expression of gratitude for the work of the members of the Security Council—the great Powers and the non-permanent members—a special tribute to my friend, the present President of the Security Council, Sir Leslie Munro.

31. I hasten to pay a tribute as well to the outstanding work of the representative of Peru, Mr. Belaúnde, whose great contribution to this outcome, as head of the Committee of Good Offices, is so well known to us all.

32. This Assembly, of course, has played its part in the decision of tonight. There were some who thought that the role of the General Assembly should follow that of the Security Council. Recognizing the difficulties of the members of the Security Council, and at the same time conscious of the deep and widespread

conviction of this Assembly, there were many who thought that the Assembly should take advantage of its persuasive power and indicate its wide and deep interest in this matter.

33. The credit for tonight's decision, which will resound all over the world, belongs to no man and to no nation. It results from the collective effort of many nations and of many representatives. It is a reflection of the collective effort of so many and an indication of the potential strength of the collective power of this Organization itself. There have been wise counsels, and I should like to take this opportunity to extend the appreciation of my country to so many delegations which joined in sponsoring and supporting our efforts to solve this great problem. When I speak of support, I refer not only to votes cast during the proceedings, but also to the expressions of direction and encouragement and wise counsel which were so helpful in the prosecution of this matter.

34. Whatever the results, I am sure that in this enterprise we have all gained something in terms of international co-operation and the promotion of friendly relations between the States concerned. The proceedings on this issue, both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council, have been characterized on the whole by restraint and sincerity of purpose. The deliberations here have served to strengthen our belief that the United Nations can be and, in fact, is a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends. We have seen a clear demonstration that differences can be resolved when there is a will to succeed.

35. During the processes of discussion, there have been difficult negotiations, negotiations involving differences with close friends, and each of us has respected the point of view of the other and no one has ever suggested that the purpose of the one was not in the interests of better relations between the nations of the world or not in the interests of strengthening this Organization.

36. We have brought, or will bring, by our decision tonight, sixteen new Members to the United Nations, one-quarter of the present membership of this Organization, founded while the Second World War was yet on. My country is pleased with the result, and yet the omission of one country is for us an occasion for deep regret, and we shall look forward to the opportunity, which will come soon, I hope, to extend to Japan the opportunity of playing its part in this Organization of the nations of the world.

37. Let no one think, however, that because of the decision of tonight we have resolved the problems of our time. These problems stand out as strongly and as vividly as before, but we have strengthened this Organization, and, as a result, we will be able all the better to deal with some of these questions. We have perhaps introduced new irritations and occasioned provocations, but this Organization was founded by men who recognized that there would be problems to resolve, and it was because there would be problems to resolve that the Organization was created. They were not timid men, and we, their successors here tonight, speaking in the name of our Governments and of our peoples, have shown likewise that we are not timid. We have given new opportunities to other nations to add their voices to our counsels, and we shall look forward to the future with courage, with expectancy and with prudence, and a sense of deep responsibility will attend all our efforts.

38. Membership in the United Nations is not a mere honour. It was not because we wanted to honour certain nations that we extended the privileges of membership. We wanted to bring other nations into this Organization to share with us the responsibilities which the Charter of the United Nations imposes on all of us, and so, along with privileges, will go obligations for these new nations.

39. Our decision tonight, on the part of any one of us, does not mean, I repeat again, the acceptance of any particular form of government or any particular ideology. It simply means that this Organization, made up of many nations from all the continents, has now applied, to a greater extent than before, the principle of universality. And we will be given an opportunity, which confrontation will give us, of meeting headlong, face to face, around the table, those whose policies we feel are not in the interests of good relations between the various States of the world.

40. My country was moved, as I am sure other countries were moved, to prosecute this great purpose which is now about to be consummated, because we have a great belief in the United Nations. We know the frustrations of the last ten years. We know wherein we have achieved, and we are conscious of the occasions where we have failed. But we believe in my country that the United Nations is a great force and can become a greater force for the good of nations and the good of the peoples of the world. Because of that, one of the corner-stones of the foreign policy of Canada is its belief in the United Nations. Because of that belief, we are now given the opportunity of strengthening the machinery which came into being while war was yet on.

41. I am sure that we are all grateful to the President of the General Assembly. My delegation is grateful likewise to the Secretary-General for his wise suggestions. My country welcomes this occasion tonight as an expression of confidence in the United Nations, as a gesture of goodwill to those nations which we shall now welcome and, above all, as a demonstration of the effectiveness of the principle of collective security.

42. The spirit of Geneva is something that we have talked about during these months. This is not the moment to say whether that spirit still prevails. But surely it is the occasion to point out that the heads of the four great and most powerful Governments in the world did, while they met in Geneva, give an expression to the kind of spirit which I know animates us at this time. We must make sure that that spirit now is translated into deeds, and by tonight's decision we have made some progress in that particular venture.

43. In this, the first year of the second decade of this Organization, we may, by our decision tonight, give hope to all peoples and strong purpose to the Charter of the United Nations which, if allowed to play its part fully, could mean, in this interdependent world, freedom, security and peace for all mankind.

44. Sir Leslie MUNRC (New Zealand): I am honoured to follow my friend, Mr. Martin, who may be justly described as the chief architect of this successful and historic event.

45. Today, as President of the Security Council, I had the honour to transmit to the President of the Assembly a positive recommendation on the subject of new Members [A/3099]. This fact in itself must

give us all great satisfaction. It is true that it will not give complete satisfaction. The Security Council's recommendation is narrower in scope than the resolution adopted by the General Assembly six days ago [552nd meeting]. In particular, one great nation has not been included, a nation which undoubtedly satisfies the criteria laid down in the Charter.

46. I know that my delegation's regret at this development will be widely shared. We trust that the admission of Japan, an island country like my own in that vital area, the Pacific Ocean, will not be long delayed. In spite of this serious omission—and its early rectification we are entitled to expect—the Security Council's recommendation will be welcomed as an end to a deadlock which has threatened to deprive our Organization of much of its vitality.

47. In acting promptly and decisively to admit to membership the sixteen States whose candidatures were today endorsed by the Security Council, the General Assembly has enriched the life of the United Nations and provided it with new opportunities to achieve the aims expressed in its Charter. I would not wish these words to be regarded as no more than a rhetorical response to the demands of a great occasion.

48. It has been said, and said truly, that in supporting particular applications for membership many of us have performed acts of faith. With all goodwill, I say that we do not disguise from ourselves the fact that the world is divided, even dangerously divided, by profound political differences.

49. We recognize that the great conceptions of the Charter are construed in different ways in different parts of the world. This is true of the conception that the United Nations is based on the freely expressed will of the peoples who compose sovereign States. It is true of the affirmation in the Charter of fundamental human rights.

50. We deplore the existence of these differences. But we cannot concede that they constitute in themselves a valid reason for restricting the membership of the United Nations. On the contrary, we feel that such differences give greater urgency to our efforts to make the United Nations a meeting place in which reason and goodwill can and will be brought to bear on all international problems.

51. We have tonight risen to the opportunity which we pray will bring this ideal much closer to realization. The admission of sixteen new Members will inevitably produce changes in the character of this Organization. Change is inherent in life itself. And, in the case of a body such as ours, change is the only alternative to stagnation. It is to be welcomed. I am convinced that tonight we have acted in the spirit which animated the founders of the United Nations, the spirit of tolerance and of good neighbourliness. We have given the United Nations new life and new hope. It is now our task to ensure that this great hope is realized for the benefit of all mankind.

52. Sir Percy SPENDER (Australia): As the representative of Australia, it gives me very great pleasure to indicate to the Assembly the extreme delight that I feel on the occasion which we celebrate. Throughout, we voted for the group of eighteen States which was previously before the Council. As you know, Australia was a very early co-sponsor of that resolu-

tion. We are very glad indeed that the Security Council was prepared to recommend the sixteen nations whose admission has been effected this evening.

53. We congratulate all those Members which have been admitted tonight, and we should like to say a few words of congratulation to those whose efforts have brought this about.

54. I especially single out, if I may say so, Mr. Martin of the Canadian delegation, who has laboured for many weeks now to bring about this result. We know what a deep debt of gratitude we owe to him for all that he has done. I should also like to pay my tribute to the representative of Peru, Mr. Belaúnde, who, with his colleagues in the Committee of Good Offices, laboured for this result during the last year. I would like, also, to mention the Ambassador of Ceylon, Mr. Gunewardene, who, perhaps as much as anybody else, laboured in the last three or four weeks to achieve the result which we have tonight.

55. We voted for this resolution but we did not co-sponsor it, although we had co-sponsored the original draft resolution [A/AC.80/L.3]. The reason why we did not co-sponsor it was because it did not include the name of Japan. In supporting the first draft resolution which came before the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee, we made our views plain as to why we did so. We indicated that we had to depart from principles to which we had adhered over many years. We felt we should do so because there was no other way in which we could break the log-jam which prevented us from accepting further Members into this Organization. We had to go back upon those principles; and perhaps nations, like humans, are entitled now and again to be right despite their principles. And so it is that we decided that the correct thing to do was to make this arrangement under which a number of nations were to be admitted.

56. With regard to Japan, which was one of the nations mentioned in the original draft resolution, we listened to the discussions in the Security Council, and it was evident that there was no possible objection whatever to its admission. It is with great regret indeed that I noted tonight that we had failed to admit that country. We do know that there is to be another meeting of the Security Council tomorrow, and I believe that, having regard to the views expressed by every member of the Council, the proper course tomorrow would be to recommend Japan for admission to the United Nations.

57. As the President has said, tonight is an historic occasion on which a number of nations have been admitted to the United Nations. For my part, I forget all the past. I hope that these new nations, in entering this Organization, will accept in truth the responsibilities which rest upon them as Members, and that they will do all they can to make this an effective instrument for peace. I wish to associate myself with the remarks that the President has made this evening.

58. Mr. BELAUNDE (Peru) (*translated from Spanish*): The great emotions of joy and hope are mute, and for that reason I do not wish to profane my words the deep emotion we all feel today. It is an emotion of joy, because an ideal for which so many of us have been striving since the signing of the Charter at San Francisco, and more particularly since 1949, has been largely fulfilled. And, at the same time, it is an occasion for hope, for we cannot forget those who are not yet among us. We hope they will

be with us, because our dream—the dream of the representatives from the Americas, which is shared by other delegations as well—is that this Organization of ours should by truly universal.

59. I would close my remarks at this point were it not my pleasant duty to pay a tribute to my associates, Mr. Schürmann, the representative of the Netherlands, and Mr. Ramadan, the representative of Egypt, who for two years took part, at my side, in an effort that cannot be forgotten, because, although it was silent and unobtrusive, it was both constant and unremitting. I should like my words to convince the General Assembly of the credit due to these associates of mine.

60. And I should also like, at this time when credit is being given where it is due, to recall all that has been done by other delegations which should not be forgotten: the Argentine delegation and the Central American delegations, one of whose representatives, Mr. Urquía, presided over a committee that studied the problem thoroughly; I must also mention the contribution made by the most distinguished representatives of the Latin American nations. At this time of joy our thanks should go to them also.

61. And there are great hopes too: that our Organization, which has lived through such sorrowful times, may finally be strengthened, that international tension may diminish as a result of this symbolic action which mankind will always remember and, lastly, that, through our zeal and loyalty, and together with our brothers from all corners of the world, we may create a new mankind that seeks nothing but justice and peace.

62. Great dangers, like great ideals, unite men. A great Russian writer has said that, faced with life's sorrows, confronted by certain injustices and disappointments of fate, men should come together, be united at heart, and feel that they are brothers. We must not be divided by ideological disputes: each of us must respect the different points of view of others. But here, united in the pursuit of a common ideal, facing new horizons and identical dangers, we shall hear the heartbeats of this Assembly, which will also be the heartbeats of mankind.

63. Before this spectacle of a world that is achieving integration, and at this historic hour when peoples of all schools of thought and tradition are enriching us with their cultural heritage, when certain countries of Europe, which had been unjustly forgotten, are taking their rightful places in our midst, together with certain countries of Asia and Africa which bring us both their age-old culture, and a new-found youth born of freedom, America—our America, which was born to serve mankind, which, through its Spanish and Portuguese origins, has always had a sense of universality—America proclaims to the world that on this glorious and memorable day we are worthily commemorating the signing of the Charter. The speeches made at San Francisco, admirable though they were, could commemorate it but imperfectly, for human speech is always imperfect; we are commemorating it better today, by the finest example of tolerance, understanding and harmony, and our Organization, which was intended by its founders to be universal in character, has achieved that magnificent universality ten years after its foundation.

64. And allow me, as an American, to point out with deep feeling that Providence has willed that a distinguished Latin American should preside over the

Assembly that was destined to issue this call to all the peoples and to give hope to those not yet among us, thereby proclaiming our immortal ideal of universality.

65. Mr. DE FREITAS VALLE (Brazil): Brazil supported the admission to the United Nations of eighteen candidates, and we regret very much that Japan has been left out. For ten years we have advocated the admission here of Italy. We tried to help Spain and Austria to gain admission.

66. We welcome all the sixteen new Members, but I cannot conceal the fact that our great joy today is to see the admission to the United Nations of our mother country Portugal, our old glorious Portugal, the land of the navigators that discovered half the world and brought Western civilization to all corners of the earth. I feel sure that the collaboration of Portugal in the United Nations will be fruitful for all of us. Portugal will bring its spirit of adventure and its determination to face reality with decision.

67. I think that we should all be happy about this historic day.

68. Sir Pierson DIXON (United Kingdom): This is an historic and a moving occasion at our Headquarters in this great metropolis of the United States.

69. Now that the recommendations of the Security Council have been approved by the General Assembly, we shall be welcoming into our ranks sixteen new Members, and that will add by more than a quarter to our present membership and will help to convert the United Nations into an international body with a real claim to being the world Organization for which its founders planned.

70. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has made clear on many occasions its ardent desire to see the deadlock on the admission of new Members broken. We have done everything in our power to achieve this and are naturally gratified by the result of the voting in the Security Council and in the General Assembly today.

71. Although we were ready to vote for eighteen applicants, and indeed did so, my delegation has never been amongst those who accepted the proposition: eighteen or nothing.

72. We note with satisfaction the action of the Soviet Union in not insisting on the candidature of Outer Mongolia. It is a welcome indication of the recognition that in international relationships fruitful co-operation is not possible without an element of give-and-take.

73. Our first and natural concern was to see our friends here with us and to see the United Nations more truly representative of the world as it is. We were prepared in considering the applications of all concerned to push tolerance to its utmost limits, provided that others were willing to do the same. We were even prepared to go to the length of supporting the application of Albania, a country whose past actions had caused us to have legitimate misgivings. This decision may, I hope, have made a not insignificant contribution to the solution now reached.

74. On a day of sober satisfaction, our own keenest pleasure springs from the unanimous vote in favour of the admission of Ceylon, our dear and close friend within the Commonwealth. I should also like to salute with particular warmth the arrival in our midst of

many of our other friends and close associates in different parts of the world.

75. The results achieved here today could hardly have been achieved without the tireless and patient efforts of the Committee of Good Offices, headed by that outstanding statesman, the representative of Peru, Mr. Belaúnde.

76. Let me pay a tribute, too, to the work of the Canadian delegation, under the indefatigable and far-sighted leadership of Mr. Martin. Indeed, the Commonwealth as a whole, I think I may say without immodesty, has not failed in making its contribution to the breaking of the deadlock.

77. There is one reverse which casts a shadow on our proceedings. That is the fact that we have not succeeded in securing the admission of Japan this year. We view its absence with deep regret. I cannot believe that its exclusion will continue for long. My delegation for one will not relax its efforts to secure its admission.

78. I have no doubt that the sixteen new Members of the United Nations which have just joined us will enter this Organization in full determination to respect in all ways the obligations which membership imposes. I have no doubt that their inclusion in this Organization will contribute to making the United Nations a more effective centre for harmonizing the actions of nations and a more influential force in the world in the essential task which we have of helping to preserve peace and security.

79. Mr. ALPHAND (France) (*translated from French*): This has been a historic day. The United Nations, which is hardly ten years old, has acquired in one evening sixteen new Member States. This is an event of enormous significance, which has very greatly enhanced the authority, the prestige and the influence of our Organization.

80. Some of the States which have entered our Organization, such as Italy, have made valuable contributions to civilization and have an important place in the modern world; others have acquired their present structure and their independence only recently.

81. I should like to give a special welcome to Cambodia and Laos, to which France is attached by legal ties and by sentiment.

82. The French delegation is happy to welcome all the new Members here. It is convinced that they will all make a real contribution to our Organization and assume their share of the responsibilities which we must bear before the peoples of the world.

83. Now that a new chapter in the history of the United Nations has been opened by the decisions we have taken today, the French delegation has only one regret: that is that a great nation with which my country maintains friendly relations in not one of those admitted. I should like to see in the statement made by the representative of the Soviet Union, Mr. Sobolev, in the Security Council this afternoon [705th meeting], an assurance that Japan will be with us at the next session of this Assembly.

84. I would also like to say that I am sorry that the candidature of two countries for which France has voted on several occasions in the past could not be taken into consideration.

85. Let me express the hope tonight that, strengthened by sixteen new Member States, our Organization

will devote itself more than ever to the constructive tasks which are its purposes under our Charter—the promotion of better standards of living and social progress, the development of friendly relations among peoples and the maintenance of peace through respect for law and for treaties.

86. Mr. NUÑEZ (Costa Rica) (*translated from Spanish*): Costa Rica voted in favour of the admission of the sixteen countries which have just been made Members of the United Nations, for it has always maintained that universality would enable the Organization to achieve the purposes and principles laid down in its Charter, which is its constitution.

87. The application of the principle of universality in the membership of the United Nations has benefited a number of countries whose political and social systems deserve our full sympathy and approval because they are in keeping with that respect for human dignity and freedom which is the essence of the democracy enjoyed by the Costa Rican people. Other countries have also been favoured whose political and social systems we cannot, unfortunately, endorse in the same way, because they involve the application of totalitarian doctrines which violate the dignity of the peoples concerned, as well as their right to self-determination.

88. We welcome the first group of countries in the certainty that they will strengthen the eagerness of the United Nations to affirm human freedom, to promote social welfare and to maintain international peace. We welcome the second group in the confidence that proximity to so many peace-loving nations will show them the road to complete freedom along which their peoples yearn to travel, and that their contact with us will make it easier for them to fulfil the intention and the promise which they make on being admitted to this body, namely, that they will henceforth conduct themselves in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and especially with the requirements of Article 4.

89. As a Latin American, I welcome the circumstance that this encouraging and substantial expansion of the United Nations has occurred under the presidency of a distinguished son of Latin America, who has played such an important part in the progress that has brought us to this happy hour.

90. Costa Rica expresses the hope that the Security Council will very soon recommend the admission of Japan, so that immediate action may be taken in that connexion.

91. Allow me, as a priest, to interpret the religious feeling of the peoples today admitted to this Organization, and of those which are already Members, and to call upon the help of Divine Providence, that this Organization may succeed in achieving peace for the world and well-being for man.

92. Mr. MATES (Yugoslavia): Yugoslavia is in the singular position of welcoming among the sixteen new Members of the United Nations no fewer than six of the seven countries which are its immediate neighbours. We hope that inside the United Nations we shall continue to develop with them the friendly relations which we have developed until now.

93. My delegation voted for the admission of all sixteen countries recommended by the Security Council. We would have voted for the other two countries covered by the resolution adopted earlier in this ses-

sion [552nd meeting] by the General Assembly. We still hope that the Security Council will find its way to recommending some time in the near future, the admission of the two remaining candidates.

94. It is of great significance, in our view, that the Assembly at this session should have been able to break a ten-year-old deadlock on the admission of new Members. We see in this historic event a decisive victory on the road towards the universality of the United Nations.

95. We recognize the difficulties which confronted the Security Council on this question, and therefore we appreciate even more the successful efforts of today and the display of statesmanship which made so large a measure of agreement possible after it had appeared hopeless to expect any success at this session.

96. I do not wish to repeat on this solemn occasion the views of my delegation on the merits of the principle of universality and the far-reaching implications and, as we hope, positive consequences, of its applications. All this can be found in the records of the United Nations over the past years. However, I cannot leave this rostrum without paying a well-deserved tribute to the President of the General Assembly and to his efforts to bring about this solemn meeting of the Assembly. I also wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Belaúnde and to the Committee of Good Offices, which has worked unceasingly, in the face of all difficulties, to break this deadlock. Last, and above all, I wish to express the admiration of my delegation for the leadership that Mr. Martin has shown in striving towards universality and helping this Assembly to achieve today's result. He has displayed an unparalleled devotion to the United Nations and he has added honour to his great country, serving the best interests of the United Nations.

97. Mr. URQUIA (El Salvador) (*translated from Spanish*): The action taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly will mean that 14 December 1955 will henceforth be remembered as one of the most important, and I venture to say one of the most noteworthy, dates in the annals of the United Nations. Through the action taken by these two bodies, the deadlock that for almost ten years has prevented delegations from settling this tremendous problem has at last been broken.

98. The utmost efforts were made during those years, and it is well to recall not only the delegations which have worked so hard in the last few months, and which certainly deserve the full gratitude of the Assembly, of the countries concerned, and perhaps of mankind as a whole, but also all the delegations and all the individuals who, ever since the United Nations came into existence, have concerned themselves with this problem and striven for a solution to it.

99. I should like to recall the endeavours of a great Argentinian, Mr. José Arce, as well as those of delegations of many countries from different parts of the world, but especially from Latin America. A leading part in those endeavours has always been played by Mr. Belaúnde, but there are many other delegations—and Mr. Belaúnde was kind enough to mention the fact a moment ago—which have also contributed, even if only modestly, in the search for a solution.

100. We have at last taken a definite step. The problem has not been finally solved, nor is universality

prescribed in the Charter. The Charter in fact does not—at least in our humble opinion—lay down the principle of universality, but the General Assembly has been able to lay it down to a certain extent, and it now seems that, with the admission of these sixteen countries, it will be easier to secure the admission of Japan, which was nearly admitted this time, of the Republic of Korea, of the Republic of Viet-Nam and of the Federal Republic of Germany, and also of any other countries which exist now, or which come into being in the future, that, in the opinion of the great majority of the Members of the United Nations, ought to be admitted to this Organization.

101. We conceive this Organization not as a group of States that have formed an alliance to achieve unilateral or group aims, but as an organization that aspires to incorporate, or, better, to identify itself with the world community. The United Nations can survive only by one day becoming the Organization of all the States in the world. It now comprises a very large number of the countries that make up mankind; seventy-six States are now Members of the United Nations.

102. In the persons of the observers who have been here without being able duly to exercise the rights of the States they represent I wish to salute the States which are now being admitted, and to say to them that it is encouraging to think that henceforth their representatives will no longer enter this place almost as though they were begging to get in touch with us; they will have the same right as all the delegations to act, to discuss and to vote—which is absolutely proper, for these States have repeatedly manifested their desire to come and work within the Organization.

103. I welcome and endorse the words of Mr. Martin, of the Canadian delegation, who worked so hard to achieve this result; I endorse his statement that membership in the United Nations is not so much a privilege as a position that implies great responsibilities and imposes obligations—although on the other hand it does, of course, also confer rights.

104. It is a providential circumstance that it has fallen to Mr. Maza, a great Latin American, to preside over the Assembly this evening which, as I said, will be a memorable occasion in the history of the United Nations. And it is also a very fortunate circumstance that a great friend of Latin America and a great representative to the United Nations, in the person of Sir Leslie Munro, the representative of New Zealand, should have presided over the Security Council when this highly important recommendation was adopted.

105. I hope that the countries I have mentioned may be admitted at a relatively early date, if possible in the first months of the coming year, or at any rate at the next session of the General Assembly, and, in conclusion, I congratulate once again the countries that have gained admission this evening.

106. Mr. LODGE (United States of America): The United States has long favoured the admission of all qualified applicants for membership. We are overjoyed that twelve free nations have been elected. They will bring us much in civilization and in wisdom. We of the United States have worked hard, in collaboration with many others to whom we express our thanks tonight, to help bring this about. The result speaks well for the spirit of give-and-take without which this Organization cannot work.

107. As I made clear by actions in the Security Council today, we keenly regret that Japan was not elected, but we will continue to work for its admission.

108. We cordially welcome all the new Members and believe that their presence here will greatly add to the usefulness of the United Nations.

109. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): My delegation shares the gratification that has been expressed at the admission of sixteen new Members to the United Nations.

110. I wish now to explain my delegation's vote on the draft resolution.

111. It is a matter of great regret to the delegation of Thailand that Japan was not included among the sixteen countries which the Security Council recommended for admission to the United Nations. My delegation earnestly hopes that, tomorrow, the Security Council will recommend Japan for admission, because we are convinced that Japan's membership of the United Nations will benefit not only Japan but the United Nations itself.

112. My delegation, however, is very happy that the Security Council's recommendation included twelve countries with which Thailand has friendly relations, namely, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain. We whole-heartedly welcome these countries. We are certain that the membership of Ceylon, Cambodia and Laos in the United Nations will greatly contribute to the promotion of international peace and of security in South-East Asia.

113. The delegation of Thailand is in favour of the widest possible membership of the United Nations. For the same reason that it was in favour of the admission of all eighteen applicant countries about which no problem of unification arose, it has tonight supported the admission of all sixteen countries recommended by the Security Council. My delegation was one of the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly at this meeting, and, of course, voted in favour of that draft.

114. May the United Nations grow and prosper now that it has become, in effect, a truly worldwide organization.

115. Mr. KUZNETSOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The Security Council and the General Assembly have today taken the very important decision to admit sixteen new Members to the United Nations. The solution of this problem will do much to broaden international co-operation, to strengthen the United Nations and to increase its authority.

116. The consideration of the question at the present session showed that the overwhelming majority of Member States was agreed and anxious that a positive solution to this long-standing problem should be found during the present session. This general trend was reflected in the fact that fifty-two delegations supported the draft resolution [A/3079] recommending the admission of eighteen countries which had applied for membership.

117. The Soviet Union, true to its policy of strict compliance with the provisions of the Charter, has consistently advocated the admission of these eighteen States to the United Nations. It therefore supported the admission of the eighteen States both in the Gen-

eral Assembly and in the Security Council. However, as a result of the veto exercised by the representative of Chiang Kai-shek, who illegally occupies a seat in the Security Council, all eighteen States could not be admitted. We regret that as a result the Mongolian People's Republic cannot take its place in the United Nations today.

118. In its desire to promote international co-operation by every available means, and sincerely wishing to find a way out of the impasse, the Soviet Government today submitted a new proposal in the Security Council for the admission of sixteen States to the United Nations.

119. The Soviet delegation notes with satisfaction that this proposal was supported by the overwhelming majority of delegations, both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly. There can be no doubt that today's decision to admit sixteen States to the United Nations not only meets the just demands of these States; it will also play its part in improving relations between States and strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

120. The decision to admit sixteen States to the United Nations is fresh proof that, if the interested parties show a desire for co-operation and mutual understanding, a satisfactory solution can be found even for difficult international problems.

121. We hope that, as a result of joint efforts, steps will be taken to ensure the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic and of Japan to the United Nations at the next session of the General Assembly.

122. On behalf of the Soviet Union I warmly congratulate the new Members of our Organization and wish them successful work in the family of the United Nations for the causes of peace and progress. The Soviet delegation is confident that the participation of the new Members in the work of the United Nations will contribute to the development of co-operation between States and the strengthening of universal peace.

123. In conclusion, I must pay a special tribute to Mr. Maza, the President of the General Assembly, to Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, to Sir Leslie Munro, the President of the Security Council, to Mr. Belaúnde, Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices, to Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Canadian delegation, to Mr. Menon, Chairman of the Indian delegation, and to Mr. Trujillo, Chairman of the Ecuadorian delegation, for their efforts in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problem of the admission of new Members.

124. Mr. OLIVIERI (Argentina) (*translated from Spanish*): We are so deeply moved by today's act, which is of such fundamental importance for the United Nations, that words fail us. The long awaited breaking of the deadlock with regard to the admission of new Members on this memorable day fills us with deep happiness.

125. All I now want to say to Spain, Italy, Portugal, Jordan, Ireland, Austria, Albania, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia and Laos on behalf of the Argentine people is, welcome to the Organization! We are fully convinced that they will make a valuable contribution to the cause of peace, security and friendly relations, which is the cause of all the peoples represented here today, fraternally united in the same spirit.

126. At the same time, we sincerely hope that those countries which are still waiting for admission will soon join us in our great undertaking.

127. Mr. ROMULO (Philippines): The Philippines desire to add its word of welcome to the universal expression of approbation given here tonight in honour of the new Members of the United Nations.

128. It has been difficult to arrive at a successful conclusion of this question which has been the subject of many years of negotiation, but, if we have succeeded, it is because we were ably led by the President of the General Assembly, and because of the untiring efforts of our able Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and because of dedicated men like Mr. Belaúnde of Peru, Mr. Martin of Canada, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, and others who worked so unselfishly in order that this dream of long standing, cherished by the world, might be fulfilled tonight.

129. This is an event of outstanding importance for the whole international community, because it marks the realization of a wish, shared by all peoples here represented and by others still outside the orbit of our Organization, for the entry into our midst of all countries in the world, the better to approach the problems of our time with unanimity and a more faithful expression of world opinion.

130. The Philippines will be forgiven, I hope, if it makes special mention of the Asian and African countries of Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Jordan that, beginning tonight, are our fellow Members in this world Organization. We are gratified that the request for the admission of our Asian and African friends, underscored in the Bandung Declaration, was finally fulfilled by our historic act this evening. Ceylon, led by that great leader and statesman, Sir John Kotelawala, played a leading role at Bandung, and we are happy to welcome that country, which is a seat and centre of Asian culture, into our fold.

131. And now I am bound to pay my tribute to my former mother country, Spain, upon its admission into this world Organization. It was Spain that first brought us into contact with the West. It was Spain that opened for my people the path to new horizons of culture. Spain has left in my country the heritage of its imponderable moral values, and it is with genuine satisfaction in my heart that I must point to the traces of gentility and nobility with which the Spanish people have enriched the history and the culture of my land. It is with a deep sense of friendship and gratitude that I extend a welcome to that great nation and assure it for the unstinted collaboration of my Government in our work here in the United Nations for the well-being and progress of our fellow-men.

132. My Government believes in the universality of the United Nations as a cardinal principle of our Charter, and it is our firm conviction that, as others show a desire and a willingness to share the responsibilities that go with membership of the United Nations, they should all have a place in our Organization on a basis of sovereign equality.

133. It is with such convictions that I hereby express the satisfaction of my Government that these nations have been admitted to membership of our Organization. In the name of my people I pledge to them my whole-hearted co-operation in all such undertakings of the United Nations as will strengthen peace and foster mutual understanding among nations. I

express the sincere wish that they will do their best to uphold the good name of the United Nations as the true symbol of mankind's legitimate aspiration to permanent peace.

134. Mr. DE LA COLINA (Mexico) (*translated from Spanish*): When I explained my delegation's vote in the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee [32nd meeting] on the item relating to the admission of new Members, I said that not all the countries which were implicitly included in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution before us [A/AC.80/L.3/Rev.1] warranted our support to an equal degree, and not all of them, in our view, were equally qualified to belong to the world Organization. Nevertheless, in view of the historic importance of the act which seemed imminent, and taking into account the generous concessions made by various countries, Mexico, I said, could not do otherwise than support the draft resolution. Those concessions were not prompted, as had been alleged, by a reprehensible desire to temporize; they were the outcome of a prudent and praiseworthy effort to break the deadlock which had paralysed our Organization and stunted its growth.

135. This reaffirmation of the principle of universality in my earlier statement is in no way inconsistent, in our view, with our abstention in the case of Spain. We share the view of other delegations that it is not inconsistent to have voted in favour of the proposal as a whole and to have abstained later, during the voting on each of the applicants individually.

136. My delegation abstained in the case of the country which is dearest to Mexico among those which applied for admission to the United Nations, the one to which we are most closely linked by language, tradition and culture, for the sole reason that we consider that the declaration of 25 June 1945, interpreting Article 4 of the Charter, has not yet been abrogated, and that General Assembly resolutions 39 (I) and 114 (II) still stand.

137. We are sure that the noble Spanish people will understand the reason for our abstention.

138. In conclusion, may I pay a warm tribute to Mr. Belaúnde, the representative of Peru and Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices; to the representative of El Salvador, who so ably conducted the debates in the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee relating to this question in 1954; to Mr. Martin, the representative of Canada, who worked indefatigably to produce the joint draft resolution approved by fifty-two members of the Assembly; to Sir Leslie Munro, the representative of New Zealand, this month's President of the Security Council; and to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, who have both shown extraordinary tact, patience and ability in wisely reconciling the wishes and efforts of the great majority of delegations in order to open our Organization to all the countries of the world. My delegation sincerely hopes that this desire will soon be fully realized.

139. Mr. QUIROGA GALDO (Bolivia) (*translated from Spanish*): The Bolivian delegation co-sponsored the joint draft resolution which was approved this evening because it has always considered, as a matter of principle, that it is absolutely necessary to enlarge the range of action of the United Nations until universality is achieved.

140. My country has always maintained that the Purposes and Principles of the Charter can become really

effective only when our Organization comprises every country in the world, each with its own, clearly identifiable features, when those artificial creations of history which we call States patently display the characteristics of statehood, combining with those basic elements of statehood—territory, population and government—the dynamic and clear will to achieve the highest social purposes and the ability to carry out faithfully the duties imposed by international life.

141. My delegation, which today joyfully welcomes the admission of those fountain-heads of Latin culture—Spain, Italy and Portugal—hopes that the his-

toric step taken this evening by the Security Council and approved by the overwhelming majority of the General Assembly will be a happy precedent for opening the doors of this Organization to the countries which are not yet Members. Among these countries a special mention should be made of Japan and Germany, powerful representatives of the cultures of East and West. We hope that the countries which are still outside the Organization will be admitted to it as soon as possible, so that world peace and the well-being of mankind may be assured.

The meeting rose at 11.45 p.m.