

Government acknowledged by the General Assembly to be valid. He did not believe the application deserved any further consideration.

The representative of Norway was of the opinion that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had shown that it was not willing and able to carry out the obligations of the Charter. He was also concerned as to the nature of the document (S/1247) and to the possibility of any action being taken by the Security Council which would be contrary to the General Assembly resolution on the Korean question. The representative of Cuba observed that the requirement of a declaration made in a formal instrument had not been fulfilled and the representative of Egypt found that the application was contrary to the resolutions of the Assembly. This was also the position of the Canadian representative.

The Soviet proposal that the application be referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Members was rejected by 2 votes in favour to 8 against, with 1 abstention. The representative of the Soviet Union stated that, by rejecting the resolution submitted by his delegation, the Anglo-American bloc in the Security Council had committed a new act of injustice against one of the oldest peoples of Asia, which had every legitimate reason and right to be accepted into the family of the United Nations.

c. APPLICATION OF NEPAL

On 13 February 1949, the Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Nepal addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which application was made for the admission of Nepal to membership of the United Nations (S/1266 and S/1266/Add.1).

The application was considered at the 423rd meeting of the Security Council on 8 April, and referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Members. At the 31st meeting of the Committee on 19 May, the representatives of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR stated that, according to information available to the Committee, Nepal was not sovereign and independent. The Soviet representative proposed that the question be deferred until the necessary information on these matters had been received from the Government of Nepal. Other members of the Committee were satisfied that Nepal was fully qualified for membership in the United Nations on the basis of the conditions set forth in Article 4 of the Charter. They agreed, however, that the issue should be deferred, pending receipt of further information which the Government of Nepal was requested to supply. The necessary information (S/C.2/16)

was made available for the Committee's 33rd meeting on 16 August 1949. At the 34th meeting of the Committee on 23 August, the majority of the members held that the information submitted clearly demonstrated that Nepal was a peace-loving, sovereign and independent State, able and willing to fulfill the obligations of the Charter. They asked for a favourable recommendation on the application. The representatives of the USSR and of the Ukrainian SSR stated that they had no objection to the acceptance of Nepal into the United Nations, but could not vote for its admission to membership because it would be unfair to Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and the Mongolian People's Republic, all of which had been systematically refused admission although they were fully qualified for membership.

The Committee voted, 9 in favour and 2 against, on Nepal's application for membership.

The Committee's report (S/1382) was considered at the 439th meeting of the Security Council on 7 September 1949. The representative of the Ukrainian SSR stated that the information received with respect to Nepal was not entirely satisfactory, but he was willing to recommend admittance to membership provided all the other twelve applicants were admitted. A similar attitude was adopted by the representative of the USSR. The representative of China maintained that the Ukrainian proposal had no basis in the Charter and he presented a draft resolution (S/1385), recommending that Nepal be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The representative of Norway was of the opinion that the precise report submitted by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs of Nepal (S/C.2/16) effectively dispelled any doubts regarding Nepal's eligibility for membership in the United Nations.

The Chinese draft resolution (S/1385) recommending Nepal's admission to membership received 9 affirmative and 2 negative votes (Ukrainian SSR, USSR). It was not adopted, inasmuch as one of the negative votes was that of a permanent member of the Council.

A special report (A/974) of the Security Council on this application was submitted to the fourth session of the General Assembly. (See also section on reconsideration of applications, below.)

d. RECONSIDERATION OF THE APPLICATIONS OF ALBANIA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, CEYLON, FINLAND, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JORDAN, THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, PORTUGAL AND ROMANIA

During the period covered by the Yearbook, the following countries renewed their applications