

# U.S. VETOES BLOCK 2 VIETNAM STATES FROM JOINING U.N.

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First American Vote to Bar  
an Applicant Is Linked  
to South Korea Issue

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 11—The United States today vetoed the proposed admission of North and South Vietnam to the United Nations during a lengthy Security Council session marked by an abundance of rhetoric and an absence of any real drama.

The new American representative, Daniel P. Moynihan, told the Council that his country had never before used its veto power to block an application for membership in the world organization, whereas others had.

Mr. Moynihan said the United States would have voted for admission of the two Vietnamese states if the Security Council last week had not refused even to consider South Korea's application for membership.

## Universality Is Urged

He said that by barring South Korea the Security Council had in effect proclaimed "selective universality, a principle which in practice admits only new members acceptable to the totalitarian states."

Mr. Moynihan affirmed the United States stand that "the United Nations should be as near as possible to universal in membership," adding:

"We must not apply partisan political tests to U.N. membership. The United Nations cannot work if we do. It is because the United States has a desire that it should work that we have today made the hard decision to break with our practice of 30 years and block the membership of two nations whose sponsors have refused to

act equitably toward the application of another nation."

## Two Vietnamese Impassive

In a gesture of courtesy, Mr. Moynihan welcomed the two official Vietnamese observers who had been authorized to attend the proceedings. Nguyen Van Luu of North Vietnam and Ding Ba Thi of South Vietnam remained impassive. The two observers and their aides occupied seats at the side of the Council's horseshoe table.

Mr. Moynihan spoke this afternoon after the Security Council had voted on two draft resolutions submitted by nine of its 15 members, including the Soviet Union, China, Sweden and various non-aligned countries, recommending United Nations membership for the two Vietnamese states.

The proposals were backed by 13 delegates, and rejected by the United States. Costa Rica abstained.

The Council's president, Shi-

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zuo Saito of Japan, noted that the "negative vote of a permanent member," the United States, had resulted in rejection of the resolutions.

Twice this afternoon, Mr. Moynihan held up his hand clenched around a pencil to signify opposition to the proposals that would have opened the two Vietnams' way into the United Nations, pronouncing the eighth and ninth United States vetoes in the 30-year history of the U. N.

## Previous Vetoes Recalled

Earlier vetoes were expressed by the United States—together with Britain and France—in June to defeat proposals to adopt sanctions against South Africa in connection with the issue of South West Africa, and last October

to block an African-led movement to expel South Africa from the United Nations.

The Soviet Union has used the veto more than a hundred times. Veto power is wielded by the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

The American vote to keep the two Vietnams out of the United Nations had been virtually certain since last week when diplomatic efforts to work out of a deal linking the applications of the two Communist Vietnamese states with that of South Korea, an ally of the United States, broke down.

In earlier instances of such arrangements, several countries obtained United Nations membership through understandings between the big powers.

Three Western European allies of the United States—Britain, France and Italy—voted today for admission of the two Vietnams, but all three deplored the fact that South Korea's candidacy for membership in the United Nations had not been placed on the Council's agenda.

The Council's president, speaking in his capacity as Japan's representative, expressed the hope that South Korea would be able to join the world organization "at the earliest appropriate occasion." Japan supported the application of the two Vietnams.

Yakov A. Malik of the Soviet Union, in a reference to the package deal procedure, said it was illogical to link admission of the two Vietnams to "side issues." The Soviet representative added that "99.9 per-

cent" of the United Nations members would fail to understand why North and South Vietnam were denied membership.

The Chinese representative, Huang Hua, praised the long fight of the Vietnamese people as a "brilliant example for the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause" throughout the world, and said Chinese and Vietnamese were "comrades-in-arms."