

that the General Assembly was not being asked to reach a political verdict. The basic objective of the December 1946 resolution had been to achieve the supersession of the present Spanish Government by a genuinely democratic regime. Since it had failed to attain this aim and had served only to isolate the peoples of Spain from all democratic contacts, it was logical for the General Assembly to review both its efficacy and its wisdom. As regards the provision dealing with the withdrawal of ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, the Canadian Representative pointed out that the act of accreditation of a head of mission was one taken solely in the interests of the accrediting nation, and was a sovereign prerogative which it was beyond the competence of the United Nations to suspend. With respect to the recommendation debarring Spain from the Specialized Agencies, the Canadian Delegation had opposed it in 1946 and still held to the view that it would be to the advantage of all member states that Spain should be enabled to accept the obligations and restraints imposed by membership as well as the benefits which such membership would confer upon the Spanish people. By rescinding this provision the General Assembly would, moreover, be endorsing the principle of universal membership, the avowed goal of the Specialized Agencies.

The joint draft resolution, including a minor amendment submitted by the Netherlands Delegation, was adopted by the General Assembly on November 4, 1950,¹ by a vote of 38 in favour (including Canada), 10 against, with 12 abstentions.

Kashmir

The United Nations, throughout 1950, continued its efforts to resolve the dispute between India and Pakistan over the future of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In December 1949, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, in his capacity as President of the Security Council for that month, had been appointed by that body to assist the representatives of India and Pakistan in finding a mutually satisfactory basis for a solution of the problem.² When Canada's term of membership on the Security Council expired at the end of 1949, Gen. McNaughton's functions as mediator ceased. It was not until early February, however, that he was able to report to the Council on his failure to secure agreement between the disputants on demilitarization. On March 14, the Security Council adopted a resolution, embodying, in the main, Gen. McNaughton's proposals for demilitarization and providing for the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP). In the place of UNCIP, the resolution called for the appointment of a United Nations representative, acceptable to both India and Pakistan, to arrange for, and act as mediator in, a demilitarization programme, prerequisite to a free and overall plebiscite in Kashmir.

Prior to the adoption of this resolution by the Security Council, both India and Pakistan announced their acceptance. In doing so, the Indian Representative stressed that there had been no modification of his Government's position regarding the proposals for

¹See Appendix 10, page 172.

²See *Canada and the United Nations, 1949*, pp. 70-71.