

lution, taking note of the two opinions of the International Court of Justice, condemned the wilful refusal of the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania to fulfil their obligations under the Peace Treaties to appoint a representative to the Treaty Commissions. It expressed the opinion that the conduct of these governments was such as to indicate that they were aware of having violated the human rights clauses of the Treaties of Peace, and noted that the three governments had made no satisfactory refutation of continuing accusations against them. Finally the resolution invited members of the United Nations to submit to the Secretary-General for circulation to the other member states all evidence which they now hold or which may become available in future in relation to this question.

In a statement on October 5, the Canadian Representative expressed the view that, while his government accepted the pronouncement of the Court without reservation, the opinion registered by the dissenting judges should not be lightly dismissed. Concerning the merits of the case against the three Balkan Governments, on which the Court had not presumed to deliver an opinion, he stated that available evidence seemed to make it quite clear that these governments had launched upon a systematic campaign against the basic freedom which society conferred upon the individual, in particular the freedom of conscience. While the General Assembly could do little to assist the victims of this oppression, the compilation of available evidence, as envisaged in the resolution, would at least serve to bring the true facts before world opinion.

With the adoption of the resolution, there appears to be little more that the United Nations can do. The majority of the members of the United Nations have once more demonstrated their strong disapproval of the violations of human rights committed by Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania. Moreover, it is possible that, as a result of the Assembly's most recent resolution concerning the submission of evidence, further information may become available which will assist public opinion in the democratic countries to understand the true nature of the circumstances underlying the disputes, as well as the methods of persecution employed by the three Balkan Governments.

Spain

On December 12, 1946, the General Assembly, responding to a widespread popular demand for the ostracism of governments established under the auspices of Fascism, had adopted a resolution which, in its preamble, condemned the Franco regime as hostile and undemocratic and made three recommendations which were to govern the relations of United Nations member states with Spain: that Spain under the Franco regime be debarred from membership in the Specialized Agencies; that the Security Council consider measures which might be required if, within a reasonable time, a democratic government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed were not established in Spain; and that members of the United Nations recall from Madrid their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary.