

veto in consultation with any committee the Security Council might designate, and report to the Secretary-General by July 15, 1948. Permanent members were also asked to consult on measures to ensure "prompt and effective exercise" of the Council's functions. The U.S. proposal was adopted by a vote of 38 to 6, with 11 abstentions.

Canadian Position

Canada supported the United States proposal to refer the veto problem to the Interim Committee for study and recommendation and opposed the proposal of the Argentine to call a general conference to abolish the veto. It was considered that the Argentine approach to this problem was neither opportune nor practicable since the abolition of the veto would require an amendment to the Charter which would be impossible without the concurring vote of the permanent members of the Security Council.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

At the 1946 session the Assembly passed a resolution which barred Spain from international agencies and conferences arranged by the U.N., asked members to recall their diplomatic representatives from Madrid and recommended that if a more democratic government were not formed, the Security Council should consider measures to be taken to remedy the situation. Since the Franco regime continued in power and the request for recall of heads of missions was not fully implemented (Canada had no diplomatic relations with the Franco government and was therefore not affected), the question of Spain was placed on the agenda again in 1947.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly expressed confidence that the Security Council would exercise its responsibilities as soon as it considered that the situation in regard to Spain so required. A paragraph in the resolution re-affirming last year's recommendation that members recall their diplomatic officials from Franco Spain failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority and was therefore deleted.

Canadian Position

A Polish Resolution (which was not adopted), calling for the imposition of sanctions against Spain, was opposed by Canada on the grounds that such action could not be taken except by the Security Council after it had been established that Spain constituted a threat to the peace. The Canadian delegation expressed the view that intervention might strengthen rather than weaken the Franco regime. Canada also considered that it would be unwise to re-affirm certain of the provisions of the 1946 resolution on Spain, particularly those which excluded Spain from membership in the various specialized agencies. Canada therefore voted against the paragraph in the final resolution which re-affirmed the 1946 decision of the General Assembly. However, as this section of the resolution was deleted in plenary session, Canada supported the proposal as a whole.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

During 1947 the Security Council considered for membership in the United Nations the following countries: Albania, Eire, the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, Trans-Jordan, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Finland, Roumania, Yemen, Bulgaria and Pakistan. Yemen and Pakistan were unanimously recommended and all others turned down. On the conclusion of the peace treaty with Italy, the Soviet Union was asked to reconsider its