

resolution of the Assembly had merely expressed confidence that the Council would take up the Spanish situation again if the situation so required. Accordingly the majority of the Council agreed that the question of Spain should not be included on its agenda at the present time. In supporting this view the Canadian delegation pointed out that if the situation in Spain did become a threat to international peace, there was nothing to prevent any member of the United Nations from placing the matter again on the agenda of the Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

(h) War Propaganda

61. In his opening speech to the General Assembly at its 1947 Session, and on several later occasions, Mr. Vyshinsky, Chairman of the Soviet Delegation, made a number of allegations to the effect that efforts were being made in the United States and the United Kingdom to incite a new war. He named individuals who, he said, were guilty of "warmongering" and charged that a deliberate attempt was being made in the press of the western democracies to provoke an attack on the Soviet Union. Accordingly the Soviet delegation introduced a proposal asking that "warmongering" be made a criminal offence and specifying that the United States, Turkey and Greece were the principal offenders. This was quite unacceptable to most delegations, although it was felt that some more general resolution on this subject might profitably be adopted. A joint Australian, Canadian and French resolution was finally adopted unanimously by the General Assembly. It called on member nations to take steps to promote friendly relations and to encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to the undoubted desire of all people for peace. It condemned all forms of propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace or any act of aggression.

62. The position of the Canadian Government on this subject was that no useful purpose would be accomplished by outright rejection of the Soviet resolution on war propaganda (as some countries wished), since it could then be argued with some plausibility that the western democracies had rejected a proposal that propaganda inciting to war should be condemned. So the Canadian delegation on October 23, 1947, proposed a short resolution which dealt with the positive side of this question and urged members to promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available, friendly relations between nations on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The joint Australian, Canadian and French resolution, which was finally adopted by the Assembly, was based very largely on this original Canadian proposal.

(i) The Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa

63. During the second part of the First Session of the General Assembly in 1946, the Government of India accused the Union of South Africa of discriminatory treatment in South Africa of Asiatics in general, and Indian nationals in particular, on the grounds of their race. The discussions in the Assembly on this subject in 1946 were so bitter and acrimonious that friendly relations between the two states were impaired. A resolution was finally adopted by the Assembly stating that "the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter"; and requesting the two Governments to report to the next Session of the Assembly on the measures adopted to give this effect. The situation had not materially changed when the matter was discussed again in the 1947 Session of the Assembly. At that Session, the Indian delegation introduced a resolution calling on India, Pakistan and South Africa to hold round-table discussions on the basis of the 1946 resolution. This failed to obtain