

The *Byelo-Russian* delegate, reiterating arguments which all the Slav countries had used in the Committee, described Spain as "a power-house of aggression" where Nazism still lived. He accused the United States and the United Kingdom of desiring to avoid sanctions against Spain because of the fact that British and American corporations controlled much of the country's industrial potential.

Mr Castro (*El Salvador*) was again the only speaker openly to oppose the resolution, which he contended was aimed at making Spain "swing to the left," adding that "to try and bring about civil war in Spain is a form of war propaganda."

When the resolution was put to the vote paragraphs 1 and 3 were accepted, but paragraph 2 was rejected (after a roll-call vote had failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority) by 29 votes (including *New Zealand*) in favour, 16 against, and 8 abstentions.

The remainder of the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 36 votes (including *New Zealand*) to 5 with 12 abstentions.

5. *Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa*

The General Assembly at the second part of its first regular session adopted a resolution which, after taking note of the complaint of the Government of India with regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, stated that friendly relations between the two States, which had been impaired because of that treatment, were likely to be impaired further unless a satisfactory settlement was reached; expressed the opinion that the treatment of the Indians should be in conformity with the terms of the agreements concluded between the two Governments and with the relevant provisions of the Charter; and requested the two Governments to report to the next General Assembly on the measures adopted to this effect.

In September, 1947, both Governments submitted reports on the developments which had taken place after the adoption of the resolution. These reports revealed that, in spite of several attempts at negotiation, the situation had, if anything, become more serious.

The Government of *India*, in its report, claimed that the Union Government had completely ignored the General Assembly resolution not only by taking no action to implement its provisions, but also by refusing to agree to India's request that the terms of the resolution should be accepted as a basis of discussion. The *South African* Government, in their report, made it clear that they still considered the whole question as essentially one of domestic jurisdiction with which consequently the Assembly had no competence to deal. The Union Government went on to state that no progress had been