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**RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED NATIONS****Report of the First Committee****Rapporteur: Dr. Homero VITERI LAFRONTE (Ecuador)**

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-sixth plenary meeting held on 31 October 1946, referred to the First Committee for consideration and report the question of the relations between Spain and the United Nations.
2. Three draft resolutions dealing with this question were submitted, two by the Delegation of Poland (documents A/C.1/24 and A/C.1/25), and one by the Delegation of the United States (document A/C.1/100). Amendments to the Polish resolutions were submitted by the Delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, (documents A/C.1/35 and Corr.1), Colombia (document A/C.1/102) and Norway (document A/C.1/104). Amendments to the United States resolution were submitted by the Delegations of Yugoslavia (document A/C.1/105), Belgium (document A/C.1/107), Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama and Chile jointly (document A/C.1/108), and the Netherlands (document A/C.1/116).
3. After a general debate on the subject, the Committee, at its thirty-fifth meeting on 4 December 1946, adopted a proposal, based on that originally submitted by the Delegation of Cuba (document A/C.1/106), for the establishment of a Sub-Committee which would seek to find common ground among the draft resolutions and amendments and to produce an original draft resolution which might be unanimously acceptable. Sub-Committee 4 was appointed, consisting of all the authors of resolutions or amendments, together with the permanent members of the Security Council, i.e.: Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, /Guatemala,

Guatemala, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

4. In the proceedings of the Sub-Committee, the United States draft resolution was accepted as a basis for discussion. The Delegations of Belgium and Netherlands submitted further amendments (documents A/C.1/Sub.4/1 and A/C.1/Sub.4/2 respectively). The Delegation of France submitted an additional draft resolution in aid of the Spanish people (document A/C.1/Sub.4/3).

The preamble and the first recommendation in the draft resolution of the Sub-Committee, based on the United States, Belgian and Polish texts, were adopted with no dissenting votes. The last two paragraphs of the draft, consisting of the amendment submitted jointly by the Delegations of Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama and Chile (document A/C.1/108) were adopted by eleven votes to six with one abstention. The resolution as finally adopted by the Sub-Committee appears in document A/C.1/128.

The Sub-Committee also adopted by eleven votes to five, with two abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of France (document A/C.1/Sub.4/3).

5. At its forty-third meeting on 9 December 1946 the Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee (document A/C.1/128). The Delegate for Colombia re-submitted his original amendment (document A/C.1/102) as an amendment to the Sub-Committee's resolution. The preamble of the Colombian amendment was rejected by twenty-three votes to eight, with five abstentions, the first paragraph by twenty-five votes to eight with sixteen abstentions, and the second paragraph by twenty-six votes to five with eighteen abstentions.

Paragraphs 1 to 8 inclusive, and paragraph 10 of the Sub-Committee's resolution were adopted with no objections, except those expressed by the representative of El Salvador, who opposed the entire resolution.

Paragraph 9 of the Sub-Committee's resolution was adopted by thirty-two votes to five with eight abstentions.

The representative of the United States submitted as an amendment the last two paragraphs of the United States resolution (document A/C.1/100), in substitution for the last two paragraphs of the Sub-Committee's text, and agreed to incorporate the Netherlands amendment (document A/C.1/116). The combined amendment was rejected by a vote of twenty-two in favour, twenty-two opposed, with six abstentions.

The penultimate paragraph of the Sub-Committee's resolution was also rejected by a vote of twenty in favour, twenty opposed with ten abstentions.

The representative of Belgium then submitted his original amendment (document A/C.1/107), altered to suit the language of the paragraphs already adopted. The first paragraph of this amendment was adopted by twenty-seven votes to eight, with sixteen abstentions, and the second paragraph (with the omission of the words "by way of warning") by twenty-seven votes to seven, with sixteen abstentions.

The last paragraph of the Sub-Committee's resolution was adopted without comment.

The entire resolution as amended in the Committee was adopted by twenty-three votes to four, with twenty abstentions.

The additional resolution in aid of the Spanish people submitted by the Delegation of France was rejected by thirty-two votes to ten, with four abstentions.

6. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The peoples of the United Nations, at San Francisco, Potsdam and London condemned the Franco regime in Spain and decided that as long as that regime remains, Spain may not be admitted to the United Nations.

/The General

The General Assembly, in its resolution of 9 February 1946, recommended that the Members of the United Nations should act in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the declarations of San Francisco and Potsdam.

The peoples of the United Nations assure the Spanish people of their enduring sympathy and of the cordial welcome awaiting them when circumstances enable them to be admitted to the United Nations.

The General Assembly recalls that in May and June 1946, the Security Council conducted an investigation of the possible further action to be taken by the United Nations. The Sub-Committee of the Security Council charged with the investigation found unanimously:

"(a) In origin, nature, structure and general conduct, the Franco regime is a Fascist regime patterned on, and established largely as a result of aid received from Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy.

(b) During the long struggle of the United Nations against Hitler and Mussolini, Franco, despite continued Allied protests, gave very substantial aid to the enemy Powers. First, for example, from 1941 to 1945, the Blue Infantry Division, the Spanish Legion of Volunteers and the Salvador Air Squadron fought against Soviet Russia on the Eastern front. Second, in the summer of 1940, Spain seized Tangier in breach of international statute, and as a result of Spain maintaining a large army in Spanish Morocco large numbers

of Allied troops were immobilized in North Africa.

(c) Incontrovertible documentary evidence establishes that Franco was a guilty party with Hitler and Mussolini in the conspiracy to wage war against those countries which eventually in the course of the world war became banded together as the United Nations. It was part of the conspiracy that Franco's full belligerency should be postponed until a time to be mutually agreed upon."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONVINCED that the Franco Fascist Government of Spain, which was imposed by force upon the Spanish people with the aid of the Axis powers and which gave material assistance to the Axis Powers in the war, does not represent the Spanish people, and by its continued control of Spain is making impossible the participation of the Spanish people with the peoples of the United Nations in international affairs;

RECOMMENDS that the Franco Government of Spain be debarred from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations, and from participation in conference or other activities which may be arranged by the United Nations or by these agencies, until a new and acceptable government is formed in Spain.

FURTHER DESIRING to secure the participation of all peace-loving peoples, including the people of Spain, in the community of nations,

RECOMMENDS that, if within a reasonable time, there is not established a government which derives its authority from the

/consent

consent of the governed, committed to respect freedom of speech, religion and assembly and to the prompt holding of an election in which the Spanish people, free from force and intimidation and regardless of party, may express their will, the Security Council consider the adequate measures to be taken in order to remedy the situation;

RECOMMENDS that all Members of the United Nations immediately recall from Madrid their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary accredited there.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the States Members of the Organization report to the Secretary-General and to the next session of the Assembly what action they have taken in accordance with this recommendation.

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