

were receiving aid from foreign sources in the form of logistic support (e.g., supplies of ammunition and evacuation of wounded).

Following the Markos proclamation, fighting between Government troops and the guerillas was intensified, and the Greek Army was increased in strength to cope with this development. Some successes against the guerillas were achieved by the Government forces, who were assisted by the presence of United States Military Advisers under agreement with the Greek Government, but as at March, 1948, the situation was still unsettled, and there seemed no early prospect of a termination of the prevailing state of insurrection.

7. SPAIN

During 1947 nearly all members of the United Nations which had maintained Ministers or Ambassadors in Madrid withdrew them in compliance with a recommendation concerning the Franco regime, made by the General Assembly on 12 December, 1946. New Zealand, having no representatives in Spain, was not practically affected. Only Argentina failed to respond to the Assembly's resolution, which, besides inviting the withdrawal of heads of missions and barring Spain from international agencies and conferences under United Nations auspices, recommended that if within a reasonable time "a Government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed" were not established in Spain, the Security Council should consider adequate means to remedy the situation.

At the Assembly's session in September, 1947, opinions concerning the effectiveness of the 1946 resolution were shown to be sharply divided. Some speakers, notably Mr. Lange (Poland), Mr. Masaryk (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Gromyko (Soviet Union) contended that, despite the resolution, Franco had strengthened his position and that the Spanish situation was now such that the Security Council should apply economic sanctions. Other speakers asserted that the resolution had actually helped to strengthen the Franco regime, and that stronger measures would implant Franco more firmly than ever in control by rallying the Spanish people behind him. Others considered that the situation in Spain constituted only a latent threat to peace and did not call for the application of economic sanctions which would merely bring added misery to the Spanish population. Attempts to reconcile these opinions and to find a formula which would satisfy a majority of the General Assembly resulted finally in a resolution expressing the Assembly's confidence that the Security Council will exercise its responsibility