

ducing a draft resolution which severely condemned the failure of the governments which had received these children to comply with the previous unanimous Assembly resolution adopted in 1948 for the return of the children to Greece. The draft resolution went on to call upon the responsible governments to comply immediately with the 1948 resolution and to furnish full lists of the Greek children to the International Committee of the Red Cross. This joint proposal was later revised by the sponsors in a manner which made it less critical of the governments concerned. It was further amended in the Political Committee with a view to achieving agreement; and on November 18, 1949, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on this subject, noting that these Greek children had not been returned, instructing the Secretary-General to request the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue its work, and urging all members of the United Nations and other states concerned to cooperate with the Red Cross for the early repatriation of the children.

It is impossible to forecast the effect which the decisions reached at the Fourth Session of the Assembly will have upon the Greek question. It is, however, significant that for the first time in its consideration of this item the Assembly has requested member states to impose an arms embargo on two specifically mentioned countries—Albania and Bulgaria. It is equally significant that Yugoslavia has been omitted from the list of countries which are to be subject to this embargo. The decision of the Yugoslav Government to close its frontier with Greece on July 10, 1949, may deprive the Greek guerrillas of one of their main springboards of attack upon Greek territory, even though it has by no means removed all the differences which divide Greece and Yugoslavia.

It is perhaps reasonable to hope that the arms embargo on Albania and Bulgaria, the growing success of the increasingly efficient Greek army in ridding Greek territory of the guerrillas, the continued presence of UNSCOB, and the more conciliatory attitude of Yugoslavia, may together result in the gradual suspension of open hostilities in this part of the Balkans. Indeed, there were intimations in the informal talks held by the reconstituted Conciliation Committee during the 1949 Assembly that the U.S.S.R. was itself prepared to cooperate in efforts to put an end to the guerrilla fighting. These signs, as the Conciliation Committee's report shows, were not productive of any useful result at the time. Nevertheless, there is ground for satisfaction in that the scale of guerrilla warfare is decreasing. With the help of the recent arms embargo on Albania and Bulgaria, and through the presence of UNSCOB, it is hoped that the United Nations will continue to contribute to the gradual lessening of tension in a traditionally troubled area of the world.

## Human Rights in Eastern Europe

An important new subject which came before the United Nations in 1949 was related to the recent outbreaks of religious persecution in Eastern Europe. By the beginning of 1949 it had become evident that these outbreaks represented a systematic campaign on the part of the Communist governments of Eastern Europe to extend state control into the field of