

in a similar vein to those of the representatives of the Soviet bloc. Finally, the Soviet Representative introduced a draft resolution calling for a settlement of the Greek question by a declaration of a general amnesty; by the holding of free elections supervised by an international commission, and by the establishment of a joint commission to control the frontiers of northern Greece. In addition, the Soviet proposal would have called on foreign governments to cease giving military assistance to the Greek Government and to withdraw their troops from Greece within a certain period. Finally, UNSCOB would be dissolved immediately.

The representatives of the Western democracies based their replies largely on the reports and the conclusions submitted by UNSCOB. They pointed out that the question at issue was not the internal situation in Greece but the external relations between Greece and her three northern neighbours. Many of them contrasted strongly the cooperation shown UNSCOB by the Greek Government with the failure of Albania and Bulgaria, in particular, to recognize or cooperate with the Special Committee. These representatives also pointed out the differences between the military assistance which had been given, particularly by the United Kingdom and the United States, to the established Greek Government, and the clandestine assistance which had been given, in violation of the General Assembly's resolution, to the guerrilla movement which had been in armed revolt against this established government. On the question of the Greek boundary with Albania, the Representative of Greece repeated at length the historical claims of Greece to Northern Epirus. He repeated, however, that Greece would never attempt to use force to secure rectification of the boundary. The frontier question should be settled by reference to the International Court and need not be a bar to harmonious relations with Albania. This was in reply to the Soviet Representative, who had contended that, if Greece would recognize the present border with Albania as final, the whole Balkan dispute would be rapidly solved.

So far as the Soviet draft resolution was concerned, the representatives of the Western democracies pointed out that several, at least, of its features would constitute an invasion of the domestic jurisdiction of the Greek Government. Moreover, there was no tendency on the part of the majority to agree to dissolve UNSCOB, in view of the present disturbed conditions existing in the Balkans. The Soviet resolution was subsequently rejected.

A draft resolution proposed by Australia, China, the United Kingdom and the United States won the support of the majority of member states. In its operative section this resolution confirms the conclusions of UNSCOB; calls upon Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece to cooperate with UNSCOB; and calls upon Albania and Bulgaria to cease giving assistance to the Greek guerrillas. The resolution also asks member states of the United Nations and all other states to "refrain from the direct or indirect provision of arms or materials of war to Albania and Bulgaria" until UNSCOB has determined that the unlawful assistance of these states to the Greek guerrillas has ceased. The Canadian Delegation was among those which supported the work and conclusions of UNSCOB and voted in favour of the majority resolution submitted by Australia, China, the United Kingdom and the United States.

On the question of the Greek children, the delegations of Australia, China, the United Kingdom and the United States again joined in intro-