

infiltrations of men and arms". The Canadian Representative added, however, that had it not been for the valour of the fighting forces of Greece no amount of watching of the northern frontier would have kept Greece free.

The decision to dissolve UNSCOB reflected a change which had taken place in the nature of the threat to peace and security in the Balkans since the defeat of the main guerrilla forces in northern Greece in September 1949. The threat was still present, but it had now taken the form of a co-ordinated system, developed in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, for selecting and training subversive groups to be smuggled into Greece. With the help of the "free Greek" radio in Roumania these groups were to prepare the way for a future attempt to overthrow the Greek Government by force. Relations between Greece and Yugoslavia, however, having greatly improved, and Yugoslavia having begun to complain of pressure from Cominform countries on its own borders, what now seemed to be required was not a United Nations body based on Greece but a body which would be available at United Nations headquarters to serve the interests of peace in any part of the Balkans where its services might be requested. In a second part of its resolution of December 7 the General Assembly therefore invited the Peace Observation Commission, which was set up under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 1950,¹ to create a Balkan sub-commission of three, four or five members for the purpose of visiting or sending observers when requested to do so to any area of international tension in the Balkans where the states concerned consented to receive them. This proposal had been jointly sponsored by France, Greece, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States and had Canada's support.

In accordance with the Assembly's resolution, but over the protests of its two Soviet members, the Peace Observation Commission on January 23, 1952 created, as its first subsidiary body, the Balkan Sub-Commission of five members. Responding to a Greek request, the Sub-Commission agreed to send observers to Greece, thus ensuring that there would be no break in the continuity of United Nations observation service in that country.

Repatriation of Greek Children

During the sixth session of the General Assembly little progress was made toward securing the return to their parents of children and young people who had been abducted from Greece during the guerrilla disturbances. The General Assembly's Standing Committee on Repatriation of Greek Children secured a promise, however, from the Czechoslovak Representative that officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies would be allowed to visit Prague for the first time in two years to discuss the cases of 138 Greek children for whose repatriation specific applications had been made through the Greek Government and Greek Red Cross Society. The Czechoslovak Government maintained, however, that only a few, if any, of these children qualified for repatriation and asked for additional guaran-

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1950*, pp. 13-21.