

slavia, provocation of border incidents and killing and wounding of Yugoslav frontier guards, forced deportation of Yugoslav minorities from border areas, abrogation of treaties and conventions, discriminatory diplomatic practices, development of armed forces by Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary in violation of the peace treaties, and demonstrative troop movements in the frontier area bordering Yugoslavia.

The resolution itself was a very moderately worded recommendation inviting the Governments concerned to: (a) conduct their relations and settle their disputes in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Charter; (b) conform in their diplomatic intercourse with the rules and practices which are customary in international relations; and (c) settle frontier disputes by means of mixed frontier commissions or other peaceful means of their choice.

In support of this resolution the Yugoslav Representative made a statement containing detailed evidence of these hostile activities. Delegations of the Soviet Union and all other countries in the Soviet bloc opposed the resolution and produced a number of counter-charges of hostile Yugoslav activities. The Canadian Delegation supported the Yugoslav resolution which was adopted by a large majority, both in the Political Committee and in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

The Balkans:

(B) Greece and its Northern Neighbours

Acting on a proposal of the Greek Government, the General Assembly decided during its sixth session to dissolve the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB). This body had been set up under an Assembly resolution of October 21, 1947 (a) to assist Greece and its northern neighbours to settle their disputes by peaceful means and (b) to observe their compliance with measures recommended by the Assembly after a United Nations commission of investigation had confirmed that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had been assisting guerrillas to fight against the Greek Government. Because these three northern neighbours of Greece refused to have anything to do with UNSCOB, its observation teams had been obliged to confine their operations to Greece, where they had investigated border incidents and reported on the general situation, making recommendations to the Secretary-General which for the most part had been approved by the General Assembly.

In supporting the resolution to dissolve UNSCOB, which was adopted on December 7, 1951, by 48 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, the Canadian Representative observed that the end of a successful chapter had been reached in experimenting with new techniques of collective security. To have closed the northern frontier of Greece would have taken the entire Greek army. The only possible peaceful alternative was to use the force of public opinion to keep the frontier as quiet as possible "through having along that frontier United Nations observers who could at once report any violations, or any