

restoration of German unity as an urgent necessity for the peace of Europe.

The resolution of the Western occupying powers, as amended by various delegations in the course of 12 meetings between December 4 and December 19, was adopted in the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee on December 19, 1951 by 45 votes in favour, including Canada's, to 6 against with 8 abstentions. The resolution was adopted in the plenary session on December 20 with exactly the same voting. Under the terms of the resolution the General Assembly appointed the United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany, composed of representatives of Brazil, Iceland, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Poland, to begin simultaneous investigations immediately in both parts of Germany and to report to the Secretary-General not later than September 1, 1952 the results of its activities, for the consideration of the four occupying powers and for the information of the other members of the United Nations. Only Poland refused to accept membership in the commission.

The commission held its first meeting in Paris on February 11, 1952 and decided to transfer its headquarters to Geneva. From Geneva the chairman wrote to General Chuikov, chairman of the Soviet Control Commission for Germany, on February 22, asking him to notify the appropriate authorities in the Soviet Zone that the United Nations commission would like to discuss with them arrangements for the carrying out of its work. This and three subsequent letters to General Chuikov remained unanswered. In contrast, the commission received every encouragement from the Allied High Commission in West Germany and from the authorities of the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The members visited Bonn and Berlin in March, but since they could not make contact with the East German authorities through the Soviet High Commissioner they returned to Geneva at the beginning of April.

The commission reported to the Secretary-General on May 1, 1952 that it had been unable to carry out its terms of reference in East Germany and East Berlin, and that there was therefore little prospect of its being able to fulfil its task in the near future. It would, however, remain at the disposal of the United Nations and would make a further attempt at investigation when it considered that there was a better prospect of success.

## **The Balkans:**

### **(A) Yugoslav Complaint Against the Cominform**

At the sixth session of the General Assembly Yugoslavia submitted a resolution complaining of hostile activities directed against Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The hostile activities mentioned in the Yugoslav statement on this resolution included economic blockade of Yugoslavia, demands for the overthrow of the Government of Yugoslavia, the sending of trained terrorists into Yugo-