

find that Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia had given assistance to the guerrillas; to call on these three countries to desist from supporting the guerrillas; to call on these countries and Greece to co-operate in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means; and to establish a Special Committee with headquarters at Salonika to observe their compliance with these recommendations and to assist in implementing them. Subsequently, a contrary resolution was submitted by the *Soviet Union* which laid the blame on Greece and on foreign interference in Greek affairs; called on Greece to put an end to frontier incidents; recommended the withdrawal of foreign troops and military personnel from Greece; and proposed a special commission to guarantee that foreign economic aid to Greece be used solely in the interests of the Greek people.

Representatives of *Albania* and *Bulgaria*, neither of which is a member of the United Nations, asked to participate in the discussions, but as both evaded the request of the Committee that they give an unequivocal undertaking to apply the principles and rules of the Charter in the settlement of the question they were invited merely to make statements and to be available to answer questions, but not to participate on an equal footing with Committee members.

The terms of the two resolutions before the Committee indicate the diametrically opposed views of the major Powers concerning the Greek situation, views which were debated exhaustively and with considerable heat, particularly by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on the one hand and the United States and Greece on the other. The *United States*, strongly backed by the *United Kingdom*, *Belgium*, and others, upheld the conclusions of the Commission of Investigation. It was argued that the degree of assistance given by Greece's northern neighbours to the Greek guerrillas was unimportant. The point was that both the Commission and the subsidiary group had found that assistance had been given, that the Greek Government was a legal Government resulting from free elections held under international supervision, and therefore that such assistance was an aggressive act and a violation of international law. The situation was an immediate threat to international peace and security and, owing to the failure of the Security Council to act, some action must be taken by the Assembly. British and American military and economic assistance to Greece, which had been represented as interference in Greece's internal affairs, was provided at the request of the Greek Government and was therefore in accordance with international law and practice.

The *Soviet Union* and *Yugoslavia*, on the other hand, went to great pains to illustrate that the Commission's conclusions had not been justified by the evidence presented to it, and, on the contrary, that