

with China, France, and the United Kingdom, offered a joint resolution proposing the continuance of UNSCOB with the dual function of observation and good offices.

In reply, the representative of *Yugoslavia* (Dr Bebler) delivered a three-hour attack on the Greek Government, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Special Committee. The United States had established an "economic and political stranglehold" in Greece in order to transform the country into a "strategic base and military bridge-head." Fundamental human rights, such as freedom from arrest without warrant, freedom of the press, trade-union rights, and inviolability of home and correspondence had, he said, been abolished in Greece. "Monstrous measures" had been taken by the Greek Government against their own people, and many parents had been forced to send their children across the frontiers to save them from the "monarcho-fascist hell." But this terror, and the "ruthless interference" of the United States, only inspired the Greek people to struggle the harder. The national uprising had been most successful in the Peloponnesus, hundreds of miles from the northern frontier; this proved that aid from Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia was not the reason for the continued resistance of the Greek people.

The attack was continued by Mr Vyshinsky (*Soviet Union*), who declared that UNSCOB had gone beyond the Assembly resolution of October, 1947, by assuming functions of investigation which could properly be undertaken only by the Security Council—a fact which had caused one member of the Special Committee (*Australia*) to enter a reservation in the report. UNSCOB did not even carry out its investigations satisfactorily, relying on completely untrustworthy witnesses. The material it had collected was "garbage," and should be thrown away. He therefore proposed to introduce a resolution which, after laying the blame for the present situation in Greece on the Greek Government and UNSCOB, would recommend the establishment of diplomatic relations between Greece and Albania and Bulgaria, the renewal of the frontier conventions between Greece and her northern neighbours, the cessation of discrimination by the Greek Government against Albanians and Macedonians in Greece, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Greece, and the termination of UNSCOB.

Resolutions calling for the dissolution of UNSCOB were also put forward by *Poland* and *Yugoslavia*, the latter couched in the most extreme language.

A majority of delegates, however, praised the work of the Special Committee and supported its continuation.

The delegate of the *Philippines* (General Romulo) pointed out that the conclusions of the Special Committee were based in the first place on direct eye-witness evidence rather than hearsay or presumption; the