

guerrilla forces of the "Provisional Democratic Greek Government" in the north and the established Government at Athens. UNSCOB reported its findings to the General Assembly in October, 1948. The Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia had refused to co-operate with the Special Committee, or even to recognize it as a duly constituted United Nations body. The Committee had therefore been unable to assist in achieving good neighbourly relations between those States and Greece. UNSCOB had, however, carried out its functions of observation as far as it had been permitted, and had concluded that the Greek guerrillas were receiving direct assistance from Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia in the form of supplies, medical attention, and permission to use the territories of the three northern States for tactical purposes. The Committee was convinced that this state of affairs constituted a threat not only to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece, but also to international peace and security in the Balkans.

During discussion of this report in the First Committee of the General Assembly, the New Zealand delegate, Mr James Thorn, stressed the importance of the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Greece or of any other State. He stated the belief of his delegation that the activity of Special Committee observers on the Greek frontier had limited the extent of acts of interference, and that therefore it was the duty of the Assembly to maintain the apparatus of observation in being.

China, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States proposed a joint resolution, whose main purpose was to continue UNSCOB in being, and which called upon the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to cease forthwith from rendering any assistance to the guerrillas, to co-operate with Greece in the peaceful settlement of their disputes, and to co-operate with the Special Committee in enabling it to carry out its functions. The resolution was carried by a large majority both in the First Committee and in the Plenary Assembly.

The First Committee, by a resolution of 11 November, 1948, set up a conciliatory body, consisting of the President of the Assembly, the Secretary-General, and the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the First Committee. This body convened a meeting of representatives of the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and of Greece, in an attempt to resolve the difficulties between them. Dr Evatt stated on 13 December, 1948, that, though substantial agreement had been reached, the talks had broken down on the question of the Greco-Albanian boundary. The work of the Committee of Conciliation would, however, be resumed at the next meeting of the General Assembly.