

Australian delegation, when the sub-committee's report was discussed, proposed to add to paragraph 3 of the operative part of the resolution the words—

“in which task they should take into consultation all those States which made a substantial contribution, as active belligerents, to the winning of victory.”

The delegate of the *United Kingdom* said that he agreed in principle with the point of view expressed by a number of Commonwealth delegations, but did not consider it advisable to include that point of view in the resolution. The *Australian* representative withdrew his proposal in the interests of unanimity, but wished to place on record the Australian Government's view that those States which had been active belligerents should be consulted in all phases of the peace settlements.

The resolution, as amended by the sub-committee, was adopted unanimously by the Committee and by the General Assembly.

Threats to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of Greece

United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

At its previous session the General Assembly established a Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) to observe and assist in the fulfilment of the Assembly's recommendations on this question. These recommendations were twofold—firstly, Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia were called on to do nothing which could furnish aid and assistance to the guerrilla forces operating in Greece; and, secondly, these three States and Greece were requested to co-operate in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means. The Special Committee submitted its main report in June, 1948, and later issued three supplementary reports covering the period up to 22 October, 1948, three days before the discussion of this question began in the First Committee.

The Special Committee reported that Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia had refused to co-operate with it or even to recognize it as a duly constituted United Nations body. Consequently, it had been unable to assist in achieving good neighbourly relations between these States and Greece, and such relations did not exist. It appeared to the Committee that the Greek guerrillas had received assistance from Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, in the form of war material and other supplies. The guerrillas had been allowed to use the territory of these States for tactical purposes, and after periods of rest or medical care their return to Greece had been facilitated. 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, and that so long as it continued the need for the continued performance of the Committee's functions would remain.