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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Fourth session

THREATS TO THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF GREECE

Reports by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 193 (III) B

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate, for the information of the General Assembly, the following reports which he has received from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 193 (III) B of 27 November 1948, and which have already been transmitted to the Member States of the United Nations.

1. Letter from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania to the Secretary-General*

Tirana, 25 May 1949

In reply to your letter of 3 February 1949, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania, inspired by a peaceful policy towards all peoples, has always made a point of carrying out international obligations which serve the cause of peace and shown its good will in settling all disputes by pacific means.

The Athens Government, on the contrary, with its absurd territorial claims against Albania, has shown an absolute lack of good will for a peaceful solution and, by its hostile and aggressive policy towards its northern neighbours and especially towards Albania, is violating the principles of the United Nations Charter and threatening international peace and security.

Since the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Athens Government has continued with ever-increasing intensity its armed provocation on the frontier by air, land and sea. During the period between the Paris session and 8 May 1949 alone, Greek land, air and naval forces committed 160 provocations which were regularly notified to the Secretary-General.

* Translated from French original.

Greek personalities have continued to make official statements and various threats, putting forward absurd territorial claims against the territorial integrity and independence of the People's Republic of Albania. At the same time, the Athens Government has launched a violent campaign of slander concerning the alleged assistance given by Albania to the Greek Democratic Army. This slander, which is supported by UNSCOB (the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans) is intended to justify the Athens Government's aggressive and provocative policy towards Albania.

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania repudiates all these absurd claims and tendentious calumnies, which have no basis in reality. In actual fact, it is the soldiers of the Athens Government who are continually crossing our frontier with the deliberate aim of creating provocations, as has been constantly notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It is obvious that such hostile and aggressive acts on the part of the Athens Government constitute a threat to peace and are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The above-mentioned facts prove incontestably that the Athens Government is responsible for this abnormal situation. It is therefore incumbent upon that Government to prove that it is prepared to renounce its hostile and provocative policy.

With regard to UNSCOB, the Albanian Government considers that its existence is contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter. Furthermore in view of the fact that, by the attitude shown in its biased and unfounded reports, it unjustly accuses Greece's northern neighbours and especially Albania, and that it supports the hostile and aggressive policy persistently pursued by the Athens Government against Albania, the Albanian Government considers it impossible to modify the position it has hitherto taken with regard to UNSCOB.

(signed) Manush Myftiu
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

2. Letter from the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General*

Sofia, 28 June 1949

Referring to the recommendations of the last paragraph of the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 27 November 1948, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

On 11 November 1948, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution groundlessly charging Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia with menacing the territorial integrity and the political independence of Greece and trying in this manner to throw on her northern neighbours the whole responsibility for the internal situation in Greece, which is due exclusively to the internal political regime and to foreign interference in that country. This attitude was by no means calculated to encourage the hope that a way leading to the solution of the Greek problem would really be found.

Furthermore, the fact that Bulgaria had not been admitted to membership in the United Nations, although fulfilling all the conditions set forth in the Charter, placed that country at a clear moral disadvantage throughout the negotiations that were to take place in order to reach an agreement.

In spite of those circumstances, the Bulgarian Government, wishing to contribute to the strengthening of peace and international co-operation, as has been evidenced by its entire policy to date, did not fail to conform to the First Committee's recommendations, namely that the possibilities of an agreement between Greece on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other, with regard to the method and procedure of a settlement of the disputes now dividing those countries, should be sought by the opening of direct negotiations between the representatives concerned in Paris through the medium of mediators specially appointed for that purpose by the First Committee. Thus, the Bulgarian Government gave clear proof of its readiness to achieve the establishment of normal relations between Bulgaria and Greece.

From the first contact, the essential questions on which agreement was possible were outlined; and, during the ensuing meetings between the representative of the Bulgarian Government and the mediators, it was agreed:

1. To enter into direct negotiations between the Governments of Bulgaria, and Greece with a view to re-establishing diplomatic relations;

* Translated from French original.

2. To put once more into force the frontier convention concluded between Bulgaria and Greece in 1931, with such amendments as might be necessary in view of the changes which had occurred as a consequence of the second world war;
3. To set up a Joint Border Commission, composed of one representative of Bulgaria and another of Greece, charged with seeing to the application of the convention;
4. To study the question of refugees through diplomatic channels after the re-establishment of relations between the two countries;
5. To make a formal statement recognizing the present frontiers.

The Bulgarian Government declared itself ready to accept such a convention, and authorized its Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris to sign it.

The Government of Athens refused to make any formal declaration concerning the recognition of the Bulgarian-Greek frontier and continued to maintain its territorial claims with regard to Albania. This sudden turn in the negotiations was obviously aimed at hindering the implementation of the recommendations of the First Committee and of the United Nations General Assembly, because there can be no doubt that the recognition of frontiers constitutes a condition so essential to the establishment of good neighbourly relations that it cannot be dissociated from any agreement that may be concluded with Greece.

It thus became clear that the Athens Government had resorted to negotiations, not because of a sincere desire to eliminate the disputes existing between it and its northern neighbours, but for ends of internal policy. This was also confirmed by the President of the General Assembly, Dr. Evatt, who declared that "the Greek Government would not be in a position to make such a declaration because of the internal situation in Greece; such a declaration would have dealt a terrible blow to the prestige of the Greek Government inside its own country". This attitude of the Athens Government not only disclosed its political manoeuvres, but revealed at the same time the existence of territorial claims which constitute the sole obstacle to the conclusion of an agreement.

The Greek Government's attitude was also clearly exposed, with supporting evidence, in my cable dated 6 December 1948 to Dr. Evatt. While stressing in that cable the Bulgarian Government's eagerness to contribute towards an improvement of the situation in the Balkans, I emphasized that the cause of the unsettled situation now prevailing in the Balkans had been and still remained the Athens Government which, even today, does not wish to renounce its expansionist designs on Bulgaria and Albania, thereby representing a real menace to the territorial integrity of those two countries.

/If the Athens

If the Athens Government persists to the end in its refusal to accept your proposals, this attitude will render impossible the conclusion of the friendly agreement between Greece and its northern neighbours recommended by the United Nations. Hence the responsibility for the failure of the efforts of the United Nations will fall exclusively on that Government. Nonetheless, the Athens Government maintained to the end its refusal to accept the proposals regarding recognition of the present frontiers, and thus precluded the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly.

The responsibility of the Athens Government arising out of the failure of these negotiations was admitted by Dr. Evatt himself when, in his statements to the correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, he declared that "refusal on the part of Greece to recognize the existing frontiers with Albania as final will hinder the mediation efforts".

In accordance with the communique issued by Dr. Evatt at the close of the Paris session of the General Assembly announcing that the negotiations had been adjourned until 1 April 1949 - the date of the resumption of the General Assembly's work - the Bulgarian Government duly sent its Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Mr. Vladiguerov, to Lake Success at the beginning of April.

The Conciliation Commission did not invite the Bulgarian representative to attend until 21 April, although the work of the third session of the General Assembly began on 6 April. During this meeting, the Bulgarian representative again emphasized that no positive result could be attained so long as the Greek Government continued to refuse to recognize as final the existing frontiers with its three northern neighbours, and that Bulgaria could not withdraw a demand also constituting a preliminary condition for the establishment of good neighbourly relations with any foreign country. The Bulgarian representative emphasized at the same time that it was not possible to establish peace in the Balkans if one of the northern neighbours of Greece found itself menaced by any kind of aggression on the part of Greece.

After a further delay of two weeks, the second meeting was convened by Dr. Evatt on 5 May, on which date he handed the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia the text of a new draft agreement between Greece and Albania. Instead of being a categorical declaration by Greece on the recognition of her northern frontiers, however, this draft proposed an obscure and incomprehensible formula aimed at concealing the refusal of the Athens Government to recognize the present frontiers as final.

/Thus, owing to

Thus, owing to the intransigence of the Athens Government, which persisted in not renouncing its territorial claims on Bulgaria and Albania, the conversations pursued at Lake Success proved fruitless.

The Bulgarian Government evinced in this case, as throughout the conversations in Paris, a sincere desire to come to an agreement, which was moreover confirmed by Dr. Evatt in his aforementioned declaration of 19 May.

This is why, - as I think you will agree, Sir, - an agreement has not been forthcoming in spite of the sincere co-operation and good will of the Bulgarian Government in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, and this Government cannot therefore assume the slightest responsibility for the failure of these negotiations.

(signed) V. KOLAROFF
Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of Bulgaria

3. Report by the Government of Greece

(a) Letter from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the
Secretary-General

New York, 22 March 1949

With reference to your letter No. 1204/4/24/DP of 3 February 1949, I have the honour to inform you that I transmitted this letter to my Government in Athens which has now instructed me to bring the following to your knowledge with regard to Greece's attitude towards the implementation of resolution 193 (III) of the United Nations General Assembly:

In several statements, as well as during the mediation talks in Paris, my Government has manifested its readiness for the restoration of normal relations with the limitrophe countries to the north. More specifically, as far as Bulgaria is concerned, the Greek Government had taken steps, some time ago, to this effect through the good offices of the British Government. Unfortunately, however, these steps remained without result. The fact that the re-establishment of normal relations did not take place has accordingly prevented the implementation of the second recommendation of the General Assembly concerning border conventions.

Moreover, in spite of the declaration of the Greek Government's readiness to comply with resolution 193 (III) B, this Government finds itself obliged to state that the northern neighbours of Greece have not manifested any willingness to comply not only to resolution B concerning the re-establishment of normal relations, but not even to the fundamental resolution A containing much more important recommendations by which the General Assembly called upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to cease forthwith rendering any assistance to the guerrillas in Greece. This assistance is still going on as evidenced by the findings of the observation groups of the UNSCOB.

(signed)

Alexis KYROU
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

/(b) Cable from

(b) Cable from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece to the
Secretary-General

Athens, 28 May 1949

WITH REFERENCE TO LETTER NO. 1563 ADDRESSED TO YOUR EXCELLENCY BY THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE ON 22 MARCH I HAVE THE HONOUR TO COMMUNICATE ADDITIONALLY THE FOLLOWING: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 27 NOVEMBER 1948 ADOPTED THREE RESOLUTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF GREECE. THE SECOND OF THESE RESOLUTIONS CONTAINS TWO SUBSTANTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS AND A PROCEDURAL ONE THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREECE ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA INFORM YOU AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS OF THE FULFILLMENT OF THE SUBSTANTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS. FIRST RECOMMENDATION IS TO EFFECT THAT GREECE ON ONE HAND AND BULGARIA AND ALBANIA ON OTHER ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER. REGRET INFORM YOU THAT NOTWITHSTANDING EXPRESS WILLINGNESS OF GREECE AT ALL TIMES TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA AND ALBANIA SUCH RELATIONS HAVE NOT YET BEEN RESUMED. THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY FIRST COMMITTEE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY RESOLUTION OF 10 NOVEMBER 1948 SUBMITTED PROPOSALS AT PARIS AND AGAIN AT NEW YORK THAT PROVIDED FOR PROMPT REESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. PROPOSALS TO THIS EFFECT WERE ACCEPTED BY GREECE. SECOND RECOMMENDATION WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT GOVERNMENTS OF GREECE ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA RENEW PREVIOUSLY OPERATIVE CONVENTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF FRONTIER QUESTIONS OR CONCLUDE NEW ONES. GREECE CONSIDERS THE PREVIOUS BORDER CONVENTIONS BETWEEN IT BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA TO BE IN EFFECT AS IT NOTIFIED ON 8 MAY 1948 THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BALKANS. THERE DID EXIST ALSO A FRONTIER CONVENTION BETWEEN GREECE AND ALBANIA SINCE 1926. AS EARLY AS 4 FEBRUARY 1948 GREECE SUBMITTED TO UNSCOB A DRAFT FRONTIER CONVENTION SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO COPE WITH FRONTIER INCIDENTS WHICH IT WAS PREPARED TO SIGN WITH ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA AND ALSO WITH BULGARIA SHOULD THE LATTER CHOOSE TO SUBSTITUTE IT FOR CONVENTION OF 1931. SINCE ADOPTION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RESOLUTION IN QUESTION THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE HAS MADE PROPOSALS IN PARIS AND IN NEW YORK WHICH INCLUDED PROVISIONS FOR RENEWING OR CONCLUDING FRONTIER CONVENTIONS. AS DR EVATT ANNOUNCED GREECE HAS ACCEPTED THE SUBSTANCE OF THESE PROPOSALS. YET YUGOSLAVIA BULGARIA AND ALBANIA DID NOT. SECOND RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS TO GOVERNMENTS OF GREECE ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ESTABLISHMENT OF GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS. THIS RECOMMENDATION BRINGS TOGETHER THE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH IN OTHER RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON 27 NOVEMBER BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN RESPECT OF

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THREATS TO POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF GREECE. REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT AID GIVEN BY NORTHERN NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES TO GREEK GUERRILLAS HAS CONTINUED NOTWITHSTANDING THAT GENERAL ASSEMBLY CALLED UPON THOSE COUNTRIES TO CEASE GIVING THIS AID FORTHWITH. PARTICULARLY AID GIVEN BY ALBANIA NOT ONLY HAS CONTINUED BUT HAS INCREASED TO AN UNPRECEDENTED DEGREE, BESIDES THIS COUNTRY DETAINED MEMBERS OF GREEK ARMY AND CIVILIANS ABDUCTED BY GUERRILLAS INTO ALBANIA AND REFUSED UNTIL NOW TO REPATRIATE THEM DESPITE SEVERAL STEPS TAKEN BY GREEK GOVERNMENT TO THIS EFFECT. ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA HAVE NOT COOPERATED WITH GREECE IN SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA HAVE NOT COOPERATED WITH SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN ENABLING IT TO CARRY OUT ITS FUNCTIONS. AS A PART OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS BETWEEN GREECE ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO ALL OTHER STATES THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTION DESIGNED TO ASSIST DIRECTLY OR THROUGH ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT ANY ARMED GROUP FIGHTING AGAINST GREEK GOVERNMENT. THE MEMBERS OF COMINFORM HAVE OPENLY EXPRESSED SYMPATHY WITH GUERRILLAS THAT ARE FIGHTING AGAINST LAWFUL GREEK GOVERNMENT AND THE ASSISTANCE BEING FURNISHED BY THESE COUNTRIES HAS CONTINUED UNIMPEDED. THIS ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN SO IMPORTANT THAT GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY ITSELF IN ITS REPORT OF 30/31 JANUARY 1949 OPENLY DECLARED QUOTE IN THE POPULAR DEMOCRACIES WE FIND GREAT AND WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT WITHOUT WHICH WE COULD NOT HAVE MADE PROGRESS UNQUOTE. THE LEADER OF THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY MR ZACHARIADIS STATED ALSO IN A SPEECH MADE AT THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE WELLKNOWN ORGANISATION N.O.F. WHICH MET ON 25 MARCH 1949 SOMEWHERE IN PRESPEA DISTRICT QUOTE ALL THE DEMOCRATIC POWERS ARE WITH US AND THEIR MORAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT IN OUR STRUGGLE IS PLAIN UNQUOTE. GREECE HAS ALREADY AT SEVERAL TIMES MANIFESTED HER READINESS FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ITS NORTHERN NEIGHBOURS. UNFORTUNATELY STEPS UNDERTAKEN TO THIS EFFECT REMAINED WITHOUT RESULT. AS YOU KNOW MR SECRETARY GENERAL SHE ACCEPTED PROMPTLY THE PROPOSALS MADE BY PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 5 MAY 1949. AS DR EVATT ANNOUNCED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ABSTAINED TO GIVE ANY REPLY. BY THIS WAY THESE COUNTRIES AND PARTICULARLY ALBANIA WHOSE HOSTILE ATTITUDE IS APPARENT CAUSED THE FAILURE OF THE EFFORTS OF CONCILIATORY COMMITTEE. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT UNLESS THERE IS A COMPLETE CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF ALBANIA BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA AND OF THOSE MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER STATES WHICH SUPPORT THEIR ACTIONS (FOUNDED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/ON 27 NOVEMBER 1948

ON 27 NOVEMBER 1948. TO BE QUOTE INCONSISTENT WITH PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES
OF CHARTER OF UNITED NATIONS UNQUOTE) THIS SITUATION WILL HAVE TO BE DEALT
WITH IN A RESOLUTE MANNER BY UNITED NATIONS. - TSALDARIS

4. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

New York, 4 July 1949

In answer to Your Excellency's letter of 2 June 1949, which refers to General Assembly resolution 193 (III) of 27 November 1948, I have the honour to communicate the following on behalf of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has always clearly and unequivocally stood on the ground that all international conflicts and disagreements be solved in a peaceful manner. This stand and the readiness of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for a peaceful liquidation of international conflicts, especially expressed itself in the efforts which my Government made in the conversations which were held, on the initiative of the President of the General Assembly, Dr. Evatt and yourself, at the first and second parts of the third regular session of the General Assembly. The aim of these conversations, as you well know, was to find the ways and means of re-establishing normal, neighbourly relations between Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the one hand, and Greece on the other. Meanwhile, as you well know too, the initiative of Dr. Evatt, despite the good-will and readiness shown in the course of the conversations by the delegates of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for attaining an agreement could not, due to the exclusive fault of the Athens Government, attain any positive results, since the Athens Government refused to recognize publicly the existing frontiers with respect to the People's Republic of Albania. Dr. Evatt, stressed this clearly enough in his statement given to the press after adjournment of the conversations in Paris. However, the Athens Government, even after six months did not change its stand, when once again, on the initiative of Dr. Evatt, the conversations were continued in April and May in New York at the second part of the third regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The reasons for the adjournment of the conversations held in Paris were not removed even then, because the Athens Government continued its stand, which made impossible any agreement capable of normalizing the relations with the Athens Government.

I very much regret, Sir, that I am obliged to communicate to you that such a negative stand and lack of good-will on the part of the Athens Government to normalize relations, reflects itself in an especially grave form in the frontier relations between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Greece. The armed forces of the Athens Government have not

/only continued

only continued provoking disorders and incidents on the Yugoslav-Greek frontier, but have in the recent past, caused even more severe and impertinent incidents. In the course of the last six months, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia unsuccessfully protested to the Athens Government because of 92 violations of Yugoslav territory and because of 24 violations of Yugoslav air-space. I had the honour of communicating to you, 55 cases of such violations perpetrated by the armed forces of the Athens Government.

Now, I would like to recall two especially serious armed attacks on Yugoslav territory executed in May by the military units of the Athens Government. The first case refers to the attack executed 30 May 1949 by a military airplane of the Athens Government, through bombardment and machine-gunning of the village of Skocivir, which is about ten kilometres inside the Yugoslav border, on which occasion, three Yugoslav citizens were killed and four wounded by airplane bombing and machine-gunning. The second serious violation of the integrity of Yugoslav territory was executed 28 June 1949, by a group of soldiers of the Athens Government which, armed and in battle formation, penetrated deeply into Yugoslav territory. In the clash between this group of Greek soldiers and the Yugoslav frontier guard, one Greek soldier was killed and his corpse remained on Yugoslav territory. With the intention of carrying the dead soldier by force to Greek territory, the military units of the Athens Government, carried out concentration of troops on the Greek side and opened heavy machine-gun and mortar bomb fire on Yugoslav territory, causing the wounding of a Yugoslav army soldier.

There can be no doubt that these frequent and serious provocations are not and can not be accidental. They have become a system, based on the aggressive policy of the Athens Government towards the northern neighbours of Greece. Its intention is to place the burden of responsibility for the struggle which it has been carrying out against the Greek people for four years, on Greece's northern neighbours, and its purpose is to try to hide, through a conscious and systematic deceit of world public opinion, the intervention of the Anglo-Americans and their responsibility for the civil war in Greece. It is to these systematic and organized provocations which serve the Athens Government as a means of creating continuous conflict and disorder on the Yugoslav-Greek frontier, that the illegally-created Balkan Commission gives its unconcealed support. Such a policy of the Athens Government clearly shows that there is, on its part, not only no good-will or real intention to normalize the relations between the northern neighbours and Greece, but that such a policy on the contrary leads to a greater and greater tension for which the Athens Government bears sole responsibility.

/It follows clearly

It follows clearly from all of the foregoing, that the Athens Government has no intention of changing its stand and that therefore, the responsibility that the recommendations of the General Assembly resolution 193 (III) of 27 November 1948 have not been executed, continues to remain with the Athens Government. It is therefore, clear, that the normalization of relations on the Yugoslav-Greek frontier does not depend upon the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

(signed) Joza VILFAN
Permanent Representative of the F.P.R. of
Yugoslavia to the United Nations
