

UNITED NATIONS



**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE FOURTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

FIRST COMMITTEE
POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS
INCLUDING REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS

ANNEX
TO THE SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS

1949

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

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NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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² The numbers appearing in this column are those designated for the agenda of the General Assembly for the fourth session. For the order of items on the agenda of the First Committee, see the Committee agenda reproduced in the volume *First Committee (Summary Records of the Meetings of the First Committee)*.

³ The titles indicated hereunder are the specific titles of the documents. The text of the relevant agenda item is set forth in the table of contents of the present volume.

⁴ In this column appear the page numbers of all listed documents which are reproduced in the present volume.

⁵ Information concerning the documents which are not included in the present volume will be found in this column. The incorporation of amendments in the text of the Summary Records of the Meetings of the First Committee is indicated by a reference to the number (and paragraph) of the meeting. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents in the series from A/901 to A/1250 which are mentioned in this column will be found in the *Annex to the Plenary Meetings*.

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AGENDA ITEM 21¹

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

Document A/981

Supplementary report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans²

[Original text: English and French]
[19 September 1949]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the light of its report of 2 August 1949 and of subsequent events,³ in particular the facts

(a) That the Greek Armed Forces have eliminated organized guerrilla resistance along the northern borders of Greece and have resumed effective control of those areas;

(b) That a large proportion of the Greek guerrillas together with large numbers of other Greek nationals have sought refuge in or been forcibly taken into the territories of the northern neighbours of Greece, in particular Albania;

(c) That the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have publicly announced that Greek guerrillas who have entered their respective territories have been disarmed and interned; and

(d) That the Government of Yugoslavia has implemented its recently declared policy of closing its frontier with Greece,

The Special Committee

Recommends

1. That the attention of Albania and Bulgaria be again drawn to their obligation, in conformity with international law, to prevent use of their territories in any way against the security of the Greek State;

2. That the General Assembly determine that foreign aid to the Greek guerrillas endangers peace in the Balkans and is inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

3. That, in view of the conclusion of the Special Committee that Albania is the principal source of material assistance to the Greek guerrillas, the General Assembly finds that the Government of Albania is primarily responsible for the threat to peace in the Balkans;

4. That the General Assembly renew its call upon Albania and Bulgaria to cease forthwith their aid to the Greek guerrillas, and solemnly draw the attention of Albania, in particular, to the increased gravity of the threat to peace in the

Balkans that would ensue should its call again be disregarded;

5. That the General Assembly note with concern the increased support being extended to the Greek guerrillas by certain States not bordering upon Greece, in particular Romania, in contravention of the General Assembly resolution 193 (III) of 27 November 1948, and call upon those States to cease forthwith this support;

6. That the General Assembly call upon the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to co-operate with an appropriate international body for the observation of the conditions in which the Greek guerrillas who have entered their respective territories have been disarmed and interned;

7. That an effort be made during the fourth session of the General Assembly to reach a pacific settlement of existing differences between Greece, on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, on the other;

8. That, concerning the Greek children removed from Greece, the General Assembly

(a) Condemn in the strongest terms the fact that, in violation of fundamental humanitarian principles, children of adolescent age have been sent back to Greece to fight in the ranks of the guerrillas;

(b) Deplore the complete failure of the Governments of the countries which have received Greek children, for whom they must be held accountable, to comply with the unanimous General Assembly resolution 193 C (III) of 27 November 1948 for their return to Greece under certain conditions; and

(c) Call upon the States concerned to comply immediately with that resolution;

9. That the General Assembly approve the report of the Special Committee of 2 August 1949, and renew those provisions of resolutions 109 (II) and 193 (III) of 21 October 1947 and 27 November 1948, respectively, which it considers should be retained;

10. That the General Assembly continue to provide for appropriate United Nations machinery with adequate powers of conciliation and observation to further a settlement between Greece and its northern neighbours and restore peaceful conditions along the northern frontiers of Greece, and to keep the United Nations informed of the situation.

¹ The Rapporteur's report on this item will be found in the Annex to the plenary meetings under symbol A/1062.

² The report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly, dated 2 August 1949, was published as document A/935 (see *Official Records of the fourth session of the General Assembly*, Supplement No. 8).

³ See the following Observation Group reports for events subsequent to those recorded in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly dated 2 August 1949; A/AC.16/SC.1/OG.1/37/S-1, 37, 38, 39/S-1, 39/S-2, 39; OG.2/38, 39/S-1, 39/S-2, 39, 40/S-1; OG.5/20, 21/S-1, 21; OG.3/34/S-1, 34/S-2, 34/S-3, 34/S-4, 35/S-1, 35, 36/S-1; OG.4/32/S-1, 32, 33; OG.6/35, 36/S-1, 36, 37/S-1.

DONE at 3 Marasli Street, Athens, in the English and French languages, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty nine.

(Signed)

Australia
Sam L. ATYEO
Brazil
Rangel DE CASTRO
China
WEN Yuan-ning
France
Emile CHARVERIAT
Mexico
Omar JOSEFÉ
Netherlands
C. BINNERTS
Pakistan
Ali Haider Abbasi
(temporarily absent)
Poland
—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Richard C. BARNES
United States of America
Gerald A. DREW
The Acting Principal Secretary
Victor K. KWONG

Document A/981/Add.1

Supplementary Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[13 October 1949]

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Members of the General Assembly, the text of a letter from the representative of Pakistan on the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, addressed to the Acting Principal Secretary of the Special Committee.

“7 October 1949

“As you are aware, I was unable to return to Athens from Pakistan in time to participate in the writing of the Supplementary Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans to the General Assembly.

“I wish to state, however, that the delegation of Pakistan associates itself, without reservation, with the supplementary report signed on 16 September 1949.

“I shall appreciate it if you will kindly notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this fact.

(Signed) Ali Haider ABBASI
Representative of Pakistan”

Document A/1014

Repatriation of Greek children: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: French]
[20 October 1949]

1. In conformity with the terms of resolution 193 (III) adopted unanimously by the General

Assembly on 27 November 1948 on the subject of the repatriation of Greek children, in the course of 1949, the Secretary-General has been in communication with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies as well as the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

2. A preliminary report by the international Red Cross organizations describing the action they had taken in a number of countries to facilitate implementation of the resolution was communicated to Member Governments in April 1949 (A/836).

3. The international Red Cross organizations have now submitted a complete report on their negotiations with the authorities in the various countries with a view to promoting the early return of the Greek children to their homes. This report follows.

JOINT REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AND THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[Geneva, 5 October 1949]

We have the honour to refer to your letter to us dated 22 August 1949¹ concerning the repatriation of Greek children at present away from their homes. As announced in our letter of acknowledgment dated 31 August 1949 and in pursuance of your request, we proceeded to draw up a report on the steps taken and the results obtained by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies since the receipt of your letter of 11 January 1949. In that letter you requested our two organizations to establish the necessary contacts on the one hand with the Greek Government and Greek Red Cross and on the other with the national Governments and Red Cross Societies of the countries in which the Greek children are residing, in order to examine the means for giving effect to the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 November 1948 recommending the return of these children to Greece.

In order that the information given below may present as complete as possible a summary of the steps taken, always jointly, by the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies in this matter, we have included points figuring in our previous communications, in particular our preliminary reports.

In order to facilitate perusal of our report, we have taken the liberty of making a separate statement for each country concerned. We have indicated first the result of our negotiations with the Greek Government and Red Cross and then with the Governments and Red Cross societies of the countries of reception of the children.

I. Greece

Upon receipt of the necessary authorizations from the Greek Authorities, a joint mission of the

¹ Note by the Secretary-General: By his letter of 22 August, the Secretary-General transmitted to the international Red Cross organizations a copy of his communication, of the same date, addressed to the Governments concerned informing them that a report from the Red Cross organizations, for submission to the General Assembly, had been asked for and requesting them to facilitate and expedite whatever arrangements might be made for carrying out the General Assembly's resolution.

International Committee and the League visited Greece from 10 February to 11 March 1949 in order to study the problem. The members of the mission were Mr. R. W. Roth, representing the International Committee, and Mr. Gaile Galub, representing the League.

We give below the report, dated 18 March 1949, of our two delegates on their mission:

"The delegates made repeated contact with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Security at Athens, with the Greek Red Cross and other organizations already sheltering refugee, evacuated or orphaned children, and with the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.

"The delegates were also received by Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Hellenes who have this matter very much at heart.

"The Greek Red Cross has drawn up lists based on the applications received resulting from information published to the effect that the United Nations and the International Red Cross would undertake the repatriation of the Greek children.

"At the time of writing the present report, the delegates have received 3,445 applications from the Greek Red Cross.

"It must nevertheless be expected that, owing to the very rudimentary means of spreading information in the isolated villages and hamlets from which the great majority of these children come, many applications will continue to arrive after the writing of the present report.

"For this reason, therefore, it seems that too short a time-limit should not be fixed and that no date should be prescribed after which the presentation of applications for repatriation could be barred, and this regardless of the reason for the delay of the parents in presenting an application.

"The lists received give the names of the children claimed by their parents or near relatives. Each list is accompanied by photostat copies of the applications, the originals being held by the Greek Red Cross.

"These lists have been deposited by the delegates with the International Red Cross at Geneva, which possesses the necessary organization and specialized staff to make all requisite comparisons between the Greek lists and those furnished by the reception countries.

"In this connexion, the delegates consider it their duty to draw attention to the fact that, in the light of investigations made and information collected on the spot, i.e. in Greece itself, difficulties of identification may arise.

"Some of the evacuated children were very young when they were separated from their families. They probably do not know their family name or the first name of their father or mother whom they simply called "Daddy" or "Mummy", as children do throughout the world.

"Moreover, Greek language and writing, the basis of which is purely phonetic, easily lend themselves to the deformation of names. The use of the first name alone, often with the addition of the father's first name, makes the use of the family name less common in Greece than in the French or English-speaking western countries.

"Homonyms are also very frequent; many Greeks, for instance, have as their first name

Helen or Constantine, the diminutives of which have infinite variations.

"Many of these children come from remote frontier villages and hamlets isolated in difficult mountainous country. A fairly large proportion of them may be illiterate, either because they are very young or because of their remoteness from any school.

"Furthermore the young children will not know their ages.

"Again, some of them will perhaps not remember the fixed abode of their family, events in Greece having often led their parents to change their place of residence several times in succession.

"It would therefore appear desirable that, in addition to the technical checking of the lists submitted by either side, investigation and identification missions from the International Red Cross should go to the reception countries, accompanied by their own chosen Greek interpreters, with a view to examining on the spot cases classed as "doubtful", with the co-operation of the national Red Cross societies of those countries.

"The delegates have received the formal written assurance of the Royal Greek Government, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that no discriminatory measure of any kind would be applied to repatriated children on account of their religious belief or ideology or those of their parents or for any other reason.

"The delegates received the formal assurances of the Greek Red Cross that it was perfectly capable of providing full shelter and maintenance for the repatriated children either directly or through already existing Greek organizations.

"In particular, refugee parents desiring to entrust the keeping and maintenance of their children to the specialized organizations would be completely free to do so, free of charge, since these organizations possess the necessary material and financial means. However, according to information in the hands of the Greek Red Cross, most of the repatriated children will be returned to their families direct.

"These remarks apply mainly to children and adolescents who will be returned to their families.

"In the case of children to be entrusted to the care of the Greek Red Cross or other specialized organizations, the food they will receive will be equivalent to a minimum of 2,700 calories per day, as in the case of the children already accommodated by these organizations.

"For your information, the delegates visited various children's homes already operating under the control of the Greek Red Cross or other *ad hoc* organizations at Salonika, Lamis, Athens, Aghios, Andrea, Castri and Rhodes.

"Investigations on the spot indicated that all the children enjoy the fullest liberty, and are accommodated, clothed and fed satisfactorily. They are developing well both in height and weight, and receive constant medical inspections and the experienced care of nurses and specialized staff.

"Their studies are carried on under normal conditions and the adolescents receive vocational training, with practical courses (sewing, weaving, shoemaking, carpentry, mechanics, horticulture, agriculture).

"The parents of some of the children are thought to be in the ranks of the anti-Government groups or sentenced to internment or imprisonment. No differential treatment is applied to them and they are in no way singled out among their comrades.

"The children correspond regularly with their parents, who may visit them as often as they wish or withdraw their children from the homes at will.

"With a view to accommodating repatriates, it is planned to organize homes for children and adolescents on the island of Rhodes for about 4,000, on the island of Leros for about 5,000, in Crete for about 1,500, and to make use of various other existing children's homes for about 1,500, i.e., 12,000 children in all. In particular it is planned to set up a preventorium on the island of Santorini and if necessary a children's sanatorium. One of the delegates visited the buildings available in Rhodes and found them entirely satisfactory. These places were chosen either on account of the possibilities already existing for providing quarters or on account of the prevailing climate.

"In addition, the Greek Government and Red Cross from now on offer to all international Red Cross missions full facilities and freedom of movement to exercise *a posteriori* any inspections which may be desired concerning the conditions of the material and moral treatment of the repatriated children.

"*Conclusions:* Confining themselves strictly to the material point of view and taking into account their own investigations and the assurances and guarantees obtained on the spot, the delegates feel able to recommend the return to Greece of the Greek children at present accommodated abroad.

"In addition, the delegates consider it their duty to draw attention to the moral and affective consequences of the prolonged absence of these children.

"Whatever may have been the motives determining the evacuation of these children, whatever their living conditions in the reception countries may be, it nevertheless remains true that they are separated from their fathers and mothers and family homes, which nothing and no one can replace.

"The parents themselves suffer from the absence of the children and beg for their return."

From 11 March 1949 up to the present time, the course taken by the question of the repatriation of the Greek children has not necessitated the despatch to Greece of a further joint mission of the International Committee and the League. Contacts have been maintained with the Greek authorities and the Red Cross either by letter or through the Greek Legation in Bern, or through the permanent delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Athens. These contacts were necessary mainly for technical questions in connexion with applications for repatriation from parents in Greece; those applications are collected and then addressed to our two organizations by the Greek Red Cross. So far we have received 6,238 such applications.

We have requested the Greek Red Cross to send us not only the original letters of the par-

ents but also in each case an index card giving the essential information for the identification of the children (names, first names, year of birth, last residence in Greece, etc.). With the help of these cards, our technical services in Geneva have established an alphabetical card index in which each case can be looked up very easily. The original applications are kept separate and can be consulted if any queries arise.

In the light of the experience gained during and after the war by the Central Agency for Prisoners of War, our two organizations thought it necessary to ask for the list of children accommodated in each reception country. In fact, with a few rare exceptions, the parents do not know in which country their children are to be found. With the aid of the above-mentioned card-index and if the names of all the children accommodated outside Greece could have been communicated to Geneva, the International Committee and the League would very easily have been able to draw up lists for each reception country of the children claimed, by checking them with the particulars received from Greece.

As the present report indicates later, up to the present the lists of names requested from the reception countries have not yet been sent to us, with the exception of a list of 138 claimed children at present in Czechoslovakia. We have therefore been led to contemplate another parallel method. For this reason, in July and August 1949, we began to make complete lists of all the applications received from Greece and to send them to each of the countries accommodating children. A first list of 5,060 names was sent on 9 August 1949 to the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Red Cross Societies. For the information of the United Nations, we took the liberty of forwarding to you on 28 September a copy of that first list.¹ As the Greek Red Cross continues to send us applications for repatriation, the cards are progressively placed in the files and a second list is now in the course of preparation.

II. Countries of reception of Greek children

A. Albania

On 28 January 1949, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies wrote to inform the Albanian Red Cross at Tirana of the requests they had just received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to announce the despatch to Albania of a joint commission of the two organizations, requesting it to approach the Albanian Authorities in order that the necessary visas might be granted. These visas were also requested direct from the Albanian Government through diplomatic channels. The request was confirmed by telegram on 12 February and by letter dated 15 February 1949, emphasizing the need, in order to make a preliminary study of the whole problem raised by the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly dated 27 November 1948, of making personal contacts with the National Red Cross Societies of the countries

¹ *Note by the Secretary-General:* This list (in three volumes) has been received by the Secretary-General. In their covering letter, the international Red Cross organizations pointed out that requests for repatriation had, in certain cases, been made in respect of persons who would normally be considered as being no longer children. These names were nevertheless allowed to remain in the list in case any errors in date had been made.

concerned. In the absence of a reply from the Albanian Red Cross, we informed it by telegram on 18 March 1949 of our intention of presenting in April a first preliminary report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We therefore asked it, pending the sending of the joint mission which we had announced, to send us any information it might have together with its opinion on the problem of repatriation of the Greek children, to enable us to complete our first report. On 22 April 1949 we again informed it by telegram that we had already received several thousand applications from parents desiring the repatriation of their children and we asked it to send us the list of Greek children present in Albania in order that, by means of the information checking process mentioned above, we might draw up the list of those whose return was requested. At the same time we recalled our request concerning the dispatch of a joint mission of our two organizations.

In a letter dated 19 April which reached us in Geneva on 29 April 1949, the Albanian Red Cross informed us that the question of repatriation of Greek children which was the subject of the United Nations resolution no longer concerned Albania, in view of the fact that there were no longer any Greek children in that country; such children as had been in Albania had been transferred to other countries in Central and South East Europe who had shown themselves disposed to receive them.

Following that reply, the International Committee and the League have been in no further contact with the Albanian authorities and Red Cross on this subject. Recently, however, on 25 August 1949, we informed them that we had been requested to send the Secretary-General of the United Nations, before 20 September, a report on the whole problem, for consideration at the next session of the General Assembly at Lake Success. In order to be able to complete this report we asked them to be good enough to give us some information concerning the children who had been in Albania, in particular their names and allocation to the countries to which they had been transferred.

B. Bulgaria

Upon receipt of the necessary authorizations from the Bulgarian authorities, a joint mission of the International Committee and the League visited Bulgaria from 18 to 25 March in order to study the problem. The mission was entrusted to Mr. François Ehrenhold, representing both the International Committee and the League.

We give below the report, dated 30 March 1949, of our delegate on his mission:

"All the Greek children in Bulgaria have been placed in the hands of the Bulgarian Red Cross, which is responsible for lodging, feeding and clothing them, in other words for looking after their welfare. They are reported all to have crossed the Greco-Bulgarian frontier direct, either singly or in small groups, so that none of them was handed over to Bulgaria by a third Power. However, this immigration is said to have almost completely ceased several months ago.

"On 15 March the number of children was 1,972, and included only children between the ages of 2 and 16 years, a small number of whom had entered Bulgaria in the company of their mothers or of adults.

"These children have been distributed in Bulgaria as follows:

Sliven	270
Stara Zagora	136
Burgas	99
Botengrad	470
Karlovo	599
Gorno Panitscherea	313
Gora Zemen	80

TOTAL 1,972

"As the Bulgarian authorities had immediately given the delegate full authority to visit all these reception centres, he selected the two largest, those of Botengrad and Karlovo, as he had not time to visit them all.

"1. *Botengrad* (visited on 20 March 1949) is situated approximately 70 kilometres from Sofia in the Balkan Mountains. It is a small country town of between 10 and 15 thousand inhabitants, and the former barracks on the outskirts of the town, almost in the open country, have been adapted since April 1948 for the reception of Greek children.

"The number of children, originally 150, has steadily increased and at the time of the visit there were 470 children between 7 and 16 years of age.

"The children are accommodated in large rooms, each containing about 100 iron beds with metal springs, mattresses, sheets and blankets. Meals, which seem to be ample, are served in a very roomy dining hall. The centre has a permanent medical officer, and according to his statements the state of health is excellent. Moreover, the children, who were all vaccinated against typhus, give an excellent impression of health, probably due in part to the very large open-air playgrounds which are provided for them.

"Their clothing is simple but adequate and only the problem of shoes seems to have been more difficult to solve, as a number of children wear rubber galoshes.

"A school with 8 classes has been set up. The staff consists of 9 men and women teachers who have also come from Greece, chiefly from Thrace. According to their statements, most of the children at the centre came from the zone occupied by the 'democratic armies' and their relatives who are still there—and who for the most part are themselves combatants—do not wish their children to be sent back yet.

"2. *Karlovo* (visited on 21 March 1949). This centre is situated at approximately 200 kilometres from Sofia. Here again former barracks have been used since September 1948 to shelter Greek children. At the time of the visit there were 687 children between 7 and 16 years of age in addition to 15 mothers and 12 men and women teachers who are responsible for their education.

"The remarks made in connexion with Botengrad also apply to this centre.

"As stated above, the delegate had insufficient time to visit the other reception centres but he has been assured that they are comparable to, if not better than, the above-mentioned centres.

"*Conclusions:* According to statements made to the delegate by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Sofia, the Bulgarian Red Cross has been instructed by the Bulgarian Government to implement the General Assembly's resolution of 27 November 1948 regarding the repatriation of Greek children.

"The list of all the children in Bulgaria, which will be forwarded by the Bulgarian Red Cross to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva at the earliest possible date (for the use of the International Red Cross), will so far as possible include:

"(a) Name and first name of the child and his parents;

"(b) Year of birth;

"(c) Usual place of residence;

"(d) Last place of residence (place from which child came);

"(e) Child's present address (institution, orphanage);

"(f) Present address of child's parents.

"In the case of children still unidentified, photographs will be taken and cards prepared on which will be noted their sex, approximate age and any other characteristic likely to facilitate identification (colour of hair and eyes, distinguishing marks, etc.)

"It will be possible to use this list, among other things, to reassure parents regarding the fate of their children and, where necessary, to establish contact between children and their parents, for example by family messages.

"It goes without saying that if Greek children on being consulted are unwilling to return to Greece, this will in no way limit the right of their parents (father and mother) or nearest relative to claim their repatriation."

On 10 June 1949, as the list of Greek children in Bulgaria promised by the Bulgarian Red Cross during this mission had not yet reached Geneva, the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies wrote to the Bulgarian Red Cross to ask whether sufficient progress had been made with the preparation of the list to enable it to say when it would be able to send the list to our two organizations. On that occasion we informed the Bulgarian Red Cross that we had received a total of 4,706 requests from parents for the repatriation of their children, and recalled the technical procedure of comparison of particulars for drawing up the list of children claimed, classified by their host countries.

During conversations which took place during the visit of the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies of Bulgaria in July 1949, the Bulgarian Red Cross confirmed that the list would be forwarded to Geneva. Difficulties had been encountered in compiling it, and it could not reach us before 15 September. On 9 August we informed the Bulgarian Red Cross that we had noted this statement and that, pending receipt of the names of Greek children in Bulgaria, we had sent it on that date the first list of 5,060 children for whom we had received requests for repatriation at Geneva. The list had been drawn up, as indicated above, from the card index containing requests received from the Greek Red Cross. In transmitting the list we expressed the hope that the first general list would enable the Bulgarian Red Cross itself to draw up a list of children claimed who were in Bulgaria and that the repatriation of these children might thus be hastened.

We took the opportunity again to assure the Bulgarian Red Cross that we were ready to furnish our assistance in the work of repatriation.

We also informed the Bulgarian Red Cross that we should have to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 20 September 1949, in view of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, and that we should appreciate any information it could give us regarding the problem of Greek children which might be of assistance in drawing up our report.

Finally, on 26 August we asked the Bulgarian Red Cross, with reference to the despatch of the above-mentioned list, whether it was in a position to inform us of the results of its study of that document, and informed it that we were ready to send a qualified representative to Bulgaria to discuss with the Bulgarian Red Cross the measures to be taken to organize the repatriation of the children referred to in the resolution of 27 November 1948.

On 30 August the Bulgarian Red Cross, acknowledging receipt of the list forwarded on 9 August, informed us that it had initiated an enquiry to ascertain whether the list included the names of Greek children received in Bulgaria. It added that it would communicate the results of the enquiry to us at a later date.

C. Hungary

On 28 January 1949, the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies wrote to the Hungarian Red Cross in Budapest to inform it of the request they had just received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the problem of Greek children, and to request it to approach the Hungarian authorities to secure the necessary visas for a joint mission of the two international Red Cross organizations for the purpose of making contact with the Hungarian authorities and Red Cross. The Hungarian Government was also requested directly through the diplomatic channel to supply the visas. The request was confirmed to the Hungarian Red Cross on 12 February by telegram and on 15 February 1949 by letter, stressing the need for personal contact with the National Red Cross and the authorities of the countries concerned to carry out a preliminary study of the entire problem raised by the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of 27 November 1948. In the meantime the Hungarian Red Cross sent us a reply dated 10 February, received at Geneva on 23 February, informing us that the Hungarian Red Cross would be pleased to receive the delegation we proposed and that it had taken the necessary steps with its Government to secure the visas. On 2 March we thanked the Hungarian Red Cross and requested it to inform us by telegram as soon as the visas had been issued. On 18 March we informed the Hungarian Red Cross by telegram of our intention to submit a preliminary report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in April. We asked it, pending the arrival of the joint mission discussed in our preceding correspondence, to communicate to us any information it might have and its opinion on the problem of the repatriation of Greek children in order to supplement the first report. On 29 March the Hungarian Red Cross replied that its Government had instructed it to prepare a report on the repatriation of the Greek children. It informed us that it had immediately begun this work and that it would do its best to ensure that the information prepared was ready as soon as possible. The Hungarian Red Cross added that it would not fail to transmit its report on this subject to us as soon as it was completed.

In a letter thanking the Hungarian Red Cross for its last communication, we informed it on 25 April that we had already received thousands of requests from parents seeking the repatriation of their children and we asked it to send us a list, with all the technical information required, of Greek children then in Hungary to enable us to draw up, by comparing the information, a list of those children who were claimed.

This request was confirmed in a letter dated 10 June 1949, in which we took the opportunity of informing the Hungarian Red Cross that our joint mission, of which we had informed it in January and February, had so far been able to visit Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. We asked it, with a view to completing the preliminary study requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whether it could again approach its Governments to enable our joint mission to also visit Hungary so as to make the necessary contacts for the study of the problem in that country.

On 9 August we informed the Hungarian Red Cross that we had at that date received approximately 5,600 requests from parents requesting the repatriation of their children and we forwarded a copy of the first list of 5,060 names of claimed children. In forwarding the list we expressed the hope that the general list would enable the Hungarian Red Cross itself to prepare a list of claimed children in Hungary and that the repatriation of the children would thus be hastened.

We took the opportunity again to assure the Hungarian Red Cross that we were ready to furnish our assistance in this repatriation. We further informed it that we would have to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 20 September 1949 in view of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly and that we would appreciate any information it might be able to furnish regarding the problem of the Greek children which might be of assistance to us in drawing up our report.

On 26 August, with reference to the despatch of the list mentioned above, we asked the Hungarian Red Cross whether it was in a position to inform us of the results of its study of the list and informed it that we were ready to send a qualified representative to Hungary to discuss with it the measures to be taken to organize the repatriation of the children to which the resolution of 27 November 1948 refers.

On 21 September the Hungarian Red Cross informed us that it had immediately proceeded to compare our list of 9 August with the list of Greek children in Hungary. It pointed out certain difficulties entailed in this operation due to the fact that the names of the children had been distorted when transliterated into Roman characters. This sometimes made it necessary to interview children on the spot in the various reception centres. The Hungarian Red Cross stated that it would communicate the results of this work as soon as it was completed. In the same letter the Hungarian Red Cross expressed certain reservations regarding the repatriation of the Greek children even when they were claimed. In its opinion, all the children left Greece at the request of their parents in order to be shielded from the events now taking place in Greece. The Hungarian Red Cross is of the opinion that it is contrary to the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross to have these children

repatriated, since in many cases their homes are destroyed, the parents are engaged in fighting or are in prison, and their very lives are in jeopardy. The Hungarian Red Cross is therefore a little skeptical as to the authenticity of requests for repatriation and the freedom of decision of which they are allegedly the outcome. It begs us to send it some photostat copies of the original applications.

In view of the technical difficulties of identifying children from a list drawn up in Latin characters—difficulties mentioned not only by the Hungarian Red Cross but, as will be seen later, by the Yugoslav Red Cross as well—the International Committee and the League are contemplating having photostat copies made of the original requests which are in Greek characters, and sending a complete set to each receiving country.

D. Poland

On 8 September 1949 the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed us that he had addressed to the Polish Government a communication on the subject of Greek children alleged to be on its territory in particular as the result of the transfers of which our delegates were informed by the Yugoslav Red Cross and which will be mentioned later. We therefore immediately wrote to the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw to inform it of the task which had been entrusted to us by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under the resolution of 27 November 1948. We pointed out that up to date we had received, in Geneva, 6,239 applications from parents claiming their children, and informed the Polish Red Cross of the procedure for comparing information from various sources that we had thought necessary to adopt for the purpose of drawing up the lists of children claimed, classified by receiving countries. Moreover, on the same date, we sent to the Polish Red Cross the first list of 5,060 names, expressing the hope that that document would enable it already to draw up independently the list of claimed children who were in Poland, and that thus it might be possible to arrange for their repatriation. Moreover, we pointed out to the Polish Red Cross that we would be glad if it would receive in Warsaw a joint mission of the International Committee and the League for a joint study of the various matters connected with the repatriation of the Greek children. Lastly, we informed the Polish Red Cross that we had to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in time for the next session of the General Assembly, and that we should be glad to receive any information it could send us concerning the Greek children which we could usefully include in the report.

E. Romania

On the same date, 28 January 1949, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies wrote to the Romanian Red Cross at Bucharest announcing the sending of a joint mission to make contact with it and the Romanian authorities, for the purpose of undertaking a preliminary study of the problem of the repatriation of the Greek children, as requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We begged the Romanian Red Cross to get in touch with the Romanian authorities in order to secure the issue of the necessary visas, which had also been requested directly through the diplomatic channel. That request was confirmed by telegram on 12 February and by a

letter dated 15 February 1949, which stressed the need for personal contact for the purpose of conducting the preliminary study. A communication transmitted through the diplomatic channel and dated 17 February indicated that the Romanian authorities had stated that they were not in a position to issue the visas required, since no communication on the subject of the repatriation of the Greek children had yet reached them from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

On 18 March, we despatched a telegram to the Romanian Red Cross stating our intention to submit a first report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in April. We therefore requested it, pending the arrival of the joint mission of which we had informed it, to be so good as to send us all the information it might have, together with its views, on the problem of the repatriation of Greek children, to assist us in completing our first report. On 30 March, the Romanian Red Cross informed us by telegram that it had answered the International Committee and the League in writing on 2 March. The letter unfortunately went astray and did not reach us. At our request, the Romanian Red Cross telegraphed its contents to us on 8 April. It requested us to send as soon as possible the lists of parents who desired the repatriation of their children in order that it might take the necessary steps in good time. In reply to that last communication, the International Committee and the League cabled the Romanian Red Cross on 22 April to inform it that it was unfortunately not possible for them to determine which of the applications received concerned Romania. We therefore informed it of the procedure we considered the most suitable for comparing information from various sources for the purpose of drawing up the list of children claimed, classified by receiving countries. Consequently, we begged the Romanian Red Cross to send us the complete list, including all the information necessary for identifying Greek children in Romania. We took that opportunity of reminding the Romanian Red Cross of the importance we attached to establishing direct contact with it and its Government by sending a joint mission from the International Committee and the League to Romania. The last part of the communication was confirmed in writing to the Romanian Red Cross on 10 June. We informed it that up to that time our joint mission had been able to visit three receiving countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. In the letter of 10 June we asked whether the Romanian Red Cross thought it was in a position to send us the list of children which we had mentioned in our telegram of 22 April.

On 9 August we informed the Romanian Red Cross that up to that time we had received about 6,239 applications from parents requesting the repatriation of their children, and we sent it a copy of the first list of 5,060 names of children claimed. In making that communication, we expressed the hope that that general list would enable the Romanian Red Cross itself to draw up the list of claimed children who were in Romania and that thus the repatriation of those children might be expedited.

We took the opportunity once again to assure the Romanian Red Cross that we were prepared to assist it in arranging for the repatriations. Moreover, we informed it that we would have to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 20 September 1949 for the next session of the General Assembly, and that we

should be glad to receive any information which it might be able to provide concerning the problem of the Greek children likely to assist us in drawing up our report.

Lastly, on 26 August, referring to the sending of the list mentioned above, we asked the Romanian Red Cross whether it was in a position to inform us of the result of its study of that document, and we stated that we were prepared to send a qualified representative to Romania to discuss with it the measures to be taken to organize the repatriation of the children referred to in the resolution of 27 November 1949.

F. *Czechoslovakia*

After having received the necessary authorizations from the Czechoslovak authorities, a joint mission of the International Committee and the League visited Czechoslovakia from 20 to 29 March 1949. The mission was at first entrusted to Mr. Léo de Meyer, representative of the League, and subsequently, from 26 March onwards, also to Mr. François Ehrenhold, a representative of the International Committee, who had come from Bulgaria, where he had studied the problem with the Bulgarian authorities and Red Cross. We give below the report compiled on 30 March 1949 by our two representatives at the end of their mission:

"The question of the repatriation of the Greek children was discussed during three meetings held on 21, 23 and 26 March 1949 with the directors of the Czechoslovak Red Cross at Prague.

"Taking into account the fact that its Government voted in favour of the resolution on the repatriation of Greek children adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Czechoslovak Red Cross declared that it will comply with that resolution and will take measures for putting it into effect. Although not empowered to make an official declaration on this matter, it feels that it can state that the Czechoslovak Government will also comply with the resolution which it approved.

"The Czechoslovak Red Cross undertakes to draw up lists containing the following particulars:

"(a) Surnames and first names of the child and its parents;

"(b) Year of birth;

"(c) Usual permanent place of residence;

"(d) Last place of residence (place from which child came);

"(e) Child's present address (camp, home, orphanage);

"(f) Present address of child's parents.

"The Greek children who have sought refuge in Czechoslovakia do not come under the Czechoslovak Red Cross, and consequently, the lists cannot be drawn up in sufficient time for submission to the delegates before their departure. They will be sent to the International Red Cross as soon as possible.

"As regards the drawing up of the lists, the Czechoslovak Red Cross assumes full responsibility for their greatest possible accuracy without distinction as to creed or political opinion.

"In drawing up those lists the Czechoslovak Red Cross will make all necessary arrangements so that the Greek children, when they alone make the decision, shall be in a position freely to express their wish to be repatriated.

"The Czechoslovak Red Cross, and through it the Czechoslovak Government, have been informed that the lists of Greek children which it had drawn up will be transmitted to the International Red Cross, which will compare them with those transmitted by the Greek Red Cross with a view to the establishment by the International Red Cross of final lists of repatriable children, classified by host countries.

"The delegates have stated, on behalf of the International Red Cross, that the repatriable Greek children will remain under the control of this institution until they have been returned to their families or to near relatives.

"The Greek Government and the Greek Red Cross have given full assurances in this connexion."

As the list of Greek children in Czechoslovakia issued by the Czechoslovak Red Cross during this mission had not reached Geneva by 10 June 1949, the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies wrote on that date to the Czechoslovak Red Cross to inquire whether the work of compiling that list was sufficiently advanced to enable it to state when it would be in a position to send the list to our two organizations. On that occasion we informed the Czechoslovak Red Cross that we had so far received 4,706 requests from parents for the repatriation of their children, and we reminded this Society of the technical procedure of comparing the information in order to draw up the list of children claimed, classified by host countries.

On 9 August we again wrote to the Czechoslovak Red Cross informing it that, pending receipt of the names of the Greek children in Czechoslovakia, we were sending the first list of 5,060 names of children in respect of whom we had received requests at Geneva. As has been stated above, this list had been drawn up from the index containing the requests received from the Greek Red Cross. In sending the list we expressed the hope that this general list would enable the Czechoslovak Red Cross to draw up itself the list of children claimed who were in Czechoslovakia and in that way accelerate the repatriation of those children.

We took that opportunity once again to assure the Czechoslovak Red Cross that we were ready to assist in this repatriation. In addition we informed the Society that we would have to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 20 September 1949 for submission at the next session of the General Assembly, and that we would be glad to receive any information which it might be able to provide concerning this problem of the Greek children likely to assist us in drawing up our report.

On 26 August, we referred to the despatch of the above-mentioned list and asked the Czechoslovak Red Cross whether it would be in a position to inform us of the result of the study of that document. We also informed it that we were ready to send a qualified representative to Czechoslovakia to discuss the necessary measures for the organization of the repatriation of the children referred to in the resolution of 27 November 1948.

On 12 September, in reply to our letter of 9 August, the Czechoslovak Red Cross sent us the names of 138 children in Czechoslovakia which appeared in our first list of 5,060 children

claimed.¹ We had previously been informed by telegram of the despatch of this list. The Czechoslovak Red Cross ended its letter by expressing the hope that this list of 138 names would contribute to the solution of the problem of Greek children in accordance with the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 27 November 1948.

We informed the Greek Red Cross in Athens by telegram of the receipt of these 138 names which we immediately communicated to the Greek Society. We asked it what arrangements it proposed to make to ensure the speediest possible repatriation of those children and if it desired our assistance for that purpose. The Greek Red Cross replied that the Greek Legation in Berne had been instructed by its Government to study that problem with us.

In acknowledging receipt of the Czechoslovak Red Cross communication of 12 September, we informed it that we had communicated the 138 names to the Greek Red Cross and that we were fully prepared to give our assistance in the repatriation of those children and of all repatriable Greek children who might subsequently be identified in Czechoslovakia.

G. Yugoslavia

After the steps taken by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies in January, February and March 1949 through the diplomatic channel and the approaches made to the Yugoslav Red Cross in Belgrade, this latter institution informed us on 15 April that the Yugoslav authorities were ready to receive our joint mission which had been instructed to examine conjointly with them and with the Yugoslav Red Cross Society the problem of repatriating the Greek children finding themselves in Yugoslavia. Accordingly a joint mission of our two institutions visited that country from 2 to 12 May 1949. It was composed of Mr. François Ehrenhold for the International Committee and Mr. Léo de Meyer for the League. The report drawn up by our two delegates on 22 May 1949 on their return from their mission is given below:

I. Total number

"According to the information received from the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross, the total number of children received in Yugoslavia is as follows:

"(1) At the end of 1948: 1,692 children were in the homes of the Yugoslav Red Cross; 8,908 children were living either with their parents, or with families, refugees like themselves, and settled in the territory of the People's Republic of Macedonia.

"Since 1 January 1949, 1,561 children have been transferred from Yugoslavia to Czechoslovakia and Poland (the last of these movements

¹ Note by the Secretary-General: By letter of 13 October 1949, the Czechoslovak delegation confirmed to the Secretary-General that the list of names, compiled by the International Red Cross, of Greek children for whom repatriation had been requested, had been carefully compared with the list of those living in Czechoslovakia and that the names of 138 children actually on Czechoslovak territory had been sent by the Czechoslovak Red Cross to the International Red Cross.

The delegation further stated that the Czechoslovak Red Cross would arrange directly with the International Red Cross for any further measures connected with the repatriation of the children.

took place at the end of April 1949). On the other hand, a further group of 153 children arrived in Yugoslavia on 23 April 1949.

"It should be noted that these movements to Poland are a new feature in the general problem of these Greek children.

"(2) At the end of April 1949: 1,845 children were in the homes of the Yugoslav Red Cross; 3,347 children were living with their parents or with Greek refugee families.

"(3) When certain homes of the Yugoslav Red Cross were visited by the delegates of the International Red Cross (4 to 9 May 1949), the total number of children in the eight homes established and managed by the Yugoslav Red Cross were as follows:

<i>In Serbia</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bela Creva	282	259	541
<i>In Slovenia</i>			
St. Gora	84	88	172
Dutovlje	67	64	131
St. Vid	56	42	98
Okroglo . . . young children (2 to 10 years)			28
<i>In Croatia</i>			
Crikveniga	303	216	519
Malinska	113		113
Zagreb	76	76	152
			Total 1,754

"(4) *Greek children who have passed in transit through Yugoslavia* (approximate figures):

From April 1948 to March 1949:	
In transit to	
Czechoslovakia	3,550
Hungary	3,050
Rumania	6,400
Poland	500
	TOTAL 13,500

II. Visits to homes

The Yugoslav Red Cross spontaneously invited the delegates to visit all the above homes and they made the following visits:

(1) *Bela Creva*: situated 110 km. east of Belgrade. At the time of the visit there were 543 children of 7 to 14 years and 40 mothers and children of over 14 years in this home. The home is installed in five buildings (formerly the Municipal Building, Court, Military Academy, a private house and two barracks). These are large renovated buildings whose size and layout allowed of rational use of the premises. Large gardens and parks available.

"(2) *Crikveniga*: situated 35 km. south of Fiume. The number of children is that indicated above. The home is installed in four villas, surrounded by gardens, of which two are by the sea-side. Beach available.

"(3) *Okroglo*: Near Kranju: situated 26 km. north of Ljubljana. The home holds 28 sickly or pre-tuberculosis children aged 2 to 10 who are housed in a large villa situated on high ground. Land is attached to this home which in future will draw from it the agricultural and dairy products necessary for the feeding of the children and the administrative personnel.

"*General observations*: The three homes visited gave a clear impression of the effort made by the

Yugoslav Red Cross to adapt the available premises for their present use. Large alterations had been carried out in order to ensure perfect sanitation and the most scrupulous cleanliness. Each child has a bed with first-rate bedding, and the facilities for games enable them to pass a large part of the day in the open air. Plentiful food prepared in the well-installed kitchens is served to them in spacious dining-halls. Although their clothing is modest, the children have all the necessary clothes with the exception of footwear, which might be improved.

"The children's state of health is excellent in all respects and their vivacity is eloquent evidence of that fact. All the homes are directly administered by the Yugoslav Red Cross but it has entrusted the registration and education of the children to the Greek staff which, according to the statements made, accompanied the children when they left Greece.

III. Results of the meetings between the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies and the members of the Yugoslav Government and of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross.

"Upon arrival in Belgrade the delegates of the International Red Cross were very cordially received by the members of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross. It was suggested that they should make a tour of inspection of the homes for Greek children. As they were aware that everything had been done to ensure the best possible material conditions for the children, and in order to avoid loss of time, the delegates confined themselves to visits to the homes mentioned under II above.

"During these visits, the delegates of the International Red Cross were unable to obtain information on the manner in which the children had been registered. None of the homes visited was able to produce to them an admission register showing the surnames, first names, and origin of the children. All their requests for this information met with the reply that the chief official in charge of Greek children in Yugoslavia was responsible for the registration of the children, that they would have an opportunity of meeting him at the Crikveniga Home and that the Yugoslav Red Cross, which had had a standard card produced for the registration of the children, had not yet received the lists of children from the homes. During the visit to Crikveniga, the chief official in charge of Greek children in Yugoslavia told the delegates of the International Red Cross that he had transmitted all the lists of children to the Greek Committee "Help the Children", at Budapest, and stated that he was ready to have the proposed registration cards filled in for the Yugoslav Red Cross.

"After those visits, and upon their return to Belgrade, the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies held meetings with members of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Yugoslav Red Cross, with which the first conversations were held, stated that it was not able to carry out the requests made to it for the provision, as soon as they were in its possession, of the lists of Greek children in Yugoslavia. Furthermore, owing to the fact that the Greek Red Cross is in direct

contact with the Yugoslav Red Cross, the latter organization expressed the view that action by the International Red Cross for the repatriation of the Greek children was not absolutely necessary. The Greek parents would be able to apply direct to the Yugoslav Red Cross which could undertake the repatriation of the children and could appeal to the International Red Cross if, for technical reasons, it was unable to act alone. The Yugoslav Red Cross is ready to meet the requests for repatriation already received by the International Red Cross provided that originals or photostats of such requests are transmitted to it.

"The Yugoslav Red Cross also stated that it would make itself responsible for the assembling, transportation, and maintenance of the children and would also provide the same facilities for children crossing Yugoslavia to return to Greece.

"The meetings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed the point of view of the Yugoslav Red Cross regarding the lists of children. The Yugoslav Government also considered that communication of the lists might lead to complications of all kinds, for instance it might oblige the Government to keep the International Red Cross informed of the movement of children to other countries and that might give rise to misunderstandings. According to the Ministry, another possible complication might arise if the names of the Greek children in Yugoslavia were divulged, as knowledge of such names might lead members of the families to claim children whose mothers and fathers were opposed to the Greek Government in Athens. Lastly, the Yugoslav Government considered that there was no reason why this first contact—which had enabled the delegates of the International Red Cross to visit a certain number of homes—should be pursued, as the International Red Cross had been able to convince itself of the welfare of the children and, consequently, would be well able to reassure the parents.

"In reply, the delegates of the International Red Cross particularly stressed the fact that the requests for the lists had already been made in a letter sent in January from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Yugoslav Government. Furthermore, the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies did not fail to stress the fact that the lists requested, on being compared with the requests received in Geneva, would facilitate the drawing up of the list of claimed children who were in Yugoslavia.

"In reply, it was stated that there was force in those arguments and that the problem would be reconsidered so as to submit a further report to the Yugoslav Government. However, the delegates of the International Red Cross did not secure any undertaking or definite assurance as regards further communications on this subject."

On 10 June 1949 the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies wrote to the Yugoslav Red Cross informing it that, in addition to the information which had been given by our delegates, we had received by 10 June 1949 (at Geneva) 4,706 requests from parents desiring the repatriation of their children. We also explained the manner in which we proposed to draw up the lists of children claimed, classified according to the countries of reception by comparing all particulars with those available at Geneva. We asked the Yugoslav Red Cross

whether the Yugoslav Government, in accordance with the statements made to our delegates at Belgrade, had been able to reconsider the problem and whether our technical procedure met with its approval.

At the end of June 1949, the International Committee and the League informed the Greek authorities and the Greek Red Cross of the view of the Yugoslav authorities and Yugoslav Red Cross, namely, that it was not necessary for our two organizations to act as intermediaries between Yugoslavia and Greece and that the problem of the repatriation of Greek children in Yugoslavia could be dealt with directly between the Greek Red Cross and the Yugoslav Red Cross. On 3 August the Greek authorities suggested to us that this direct contact should take the form of a meeting at Geneva between the representatives of the Greek Red Cross and the Yugoslav Red Cross. We immediately transmitted this proposal to the Yugoslav Red Cross at Belgrade and, on 30 August 1949, it replied that it did not see the need for such a meeting, as by virtue of the obligations assumed by the Yugoslav Government towards the United Nations, the Yugoslav Red Cross had agreed to return the children claimed by their parents. It added that the Greek Red Cross could transmit to the Yugoslav Red Cross the parents' requests which had been addressed to it. The contents of this last letter were transmitted to the Greek authorities and to the Greek Red Cross.

On 9 August we sent the first list of 5,060 names of Greek children for whom we had received requests at Geneva to the Yugoslav Red Cross, and again assured it that we were entirely at its service if it considered that the assistance of our two organizations was necessary for the repatriation of the children.

On 29 August we referred to the despatch of the above-mentioned list and asked the Yugoslav Red Cross whether it was in a position to inform us of the results of their study of that document. We also informed it that we had written to the Red Cross Societies of the other countries of central and southeastern Europe, in which Greek children were also being kept, informing them that we were ready to send qualified representatives to discuss with them the necessary measures for the organization of the repatriation of the children referred to in the resolution of 27 November 1948. We assured the Yugoslav Red Cross that we were of course ready to send a delegate for this purpose if the meetings with the Greek Red Cross (referred to above) were not to take place in the near future.

We also informed it that we would have to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 20 September 1949 in time for the next session of the General Assembly and that we should be glad to receive any information which it could furnish concerning this problem of the Greek children which would be likely to assist us in drawing up our report.

On 9 September the Yugoslav Red Cross apologized for the delay in replying to our letters of 9 and 29 August and informed us that this was due to the fact that it was not in possession of the particulars concerning the Greek children in Yugoslavia, as the names were in the possession of the Greek teachers in charge of the children in the homes. It informed us that none of the names

entered in the lists in those homes appeared in the list of 5,060 children which we had sent. The Yugoslav Red Cross pointed out further that some of the names seemed to be similar but that this could not be held to constitute definite identification.

We would recall that as a result of the technical difficulties met with in identifying children entered on a list drawn up in Latin characters, the International Committee and the League are contemplating having photostats made of the original requests in Greek and sending a complete set to each country of reception.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies will not fail to send you all information which may usefully amplify this report.

In concluding this statement of the steps taken up to this date in pursuance of the request made by you, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies regret that, despite their repeated efforts, it has not been possible to obtain greater practical results with respect to the repatriation of the Greek children. Our two institutions hold themselves at your disposal to give every assistance wherever it may be thought necessary, to settle this problem as soon as possible. All the Red Cross organs concerned, both national and international, declare themselves convinced of the importance of finding a solution in conformity with humanitarian principles. For this reason the International Committee and the League cherish the hope that, in accordance with the resolution of 27 November 1948 and any other resolutions which may be adopted on this matter by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Greek children at present away from their homes who express a wish to that effect and those who are claimed by their parents, may return to their countries in the near future.

League of Red Cross Societies
(Signed) B. DE ROUGE
Secretary General

International Committee of the Red Cross
(Signed) M. BODMER
Vice-President

Document A/C.1/483

Poland: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[28 September 1949]

Taking into consideration the attempts to reach a solution to the Greek question through the formation of a Conciliation Committee and other conciliatory means,

The First Committee

Appeals to the Greek authorities to suspend all executions and all court martial procedures and in particular to set aside the death sentence issued by the Military Tribunal in Pireus against Catherine Zevgos.

Document A/C.1/503

Letter dated 18 October 1949 to the Chairman of the First Committee from the President of the General Assembly

[Original text: English]
[18 October 1949]

The Conciliation Committee created by the First Committee at its 276th meeting on 29 September

1949 to reach a pacific settlement of existing differences between Greece on one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other, after holding twenty-nine meetings, has authorized me to report with regret that in spite of its best efforts, it was unable to develop a basis of conciliation on which an agreement could be reached between the Governments of Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece.

However, the Committee believes that the discussions served a useful purpose in clarifying and in some cases narrowing the points of difference between the Governments concerned and can serve as a starting point in case conditions in the future should warrant the resumption of the Committee's work. I need hardly add that the Committee would be happy to resume its efforts at any time during the present session whenever the parties concerned consider this to be desirable.

In the meantime, the Conciliation Committee has no alternative but to suspend its activities in order that the First Committee may resume its discussion of the question of the threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece. That discussion was postponed pending the work of the Conciliation Committee. The reason for that postponement now unfortunately no longer exists.

I regret that I have to make a report of this negative character. I am confident that the members of the First Committee will accept my assurance that the Conciliation Committee did everything in its power to facilitate agreement between the parties concerned. Whether by this means or by direct negotiations between the interested Governments, it is essential to reach such an agreement if conditions of security and stability are to be restored in the areas concerned.

(Signed) Carlos P. RÓMULO
President of the General Assembly

Document A/C.1/506

Report of the Conciliation Committee

[Original text: English]
[22 October 1949]

1. At its 276th meeting, held on 29 September 1949, the First Committee resolved to appoint a Conciliation Committee consisting of the President of the General Assembly (Carlos P. Rómulo), the Secretary-General (Mr. Trygve Lie), and the Chairman (Minister for External Affairs L. B. Pearson) and Vice Chairman (Ambassador Selim Sarper) of the First Committee. This Committee was instructed "to continue the work of the Conciliation Committee appointed at the third regular session in an endeavor to reach a pacific settlement of existing differences between Greece on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other, to make any necessary recommendations thereto, and to consult at its discretion with other Powers which might be able to assist" (A/C.1/493).

2. The former Conciliation Committee whose work, according to the above resolution, was to be continued, ceased to function at the close of the third session of the General Assembly (18 May 1949). On 19 May, Dr. Evatt, who was the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, issued a statement which is reproduced in Annex 5 of the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (A/935)¹.

¹ See *Official Records of the fourth session of the General Assembly*, Supplement No. 8.

3. According to that statement, agreement had been prevented during the first part of the third session of the General Assembly in Paris because it had been impossible to reconcile the positions of the Albanian and Greek Governments on the following point: Albania had asked "that Greece should formally (*de jure*) recognize the existing boundaries between the two countries as definitive. This specific demand was not acceded to by the Greek Government".

4. A new effort had been made during the second part of the third session, at Lake Success. An amended draft agreement between Albania and Greece was prepared and communicated to Albania, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on 5 May 1949. This amended text (A/935, Annex 5B)¹ contained additional phrases from which, according to Dr. Evatt's statement, it was "reasonably plain that there would be an acceptance by both Albania and Greece of the existing boundaries. . . The Greek Government accepted the formula in substance." No reply was received from the Albanian Government.

5. The Conciliation Committee invited separately for exploratory conversations not only the delegations of the four Balkan countries concerned, but also, as provided by the resolution of the First Committee, delegations of other Powers which might be able to assist: the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. As a result of those exploratory conversations, the Committee felt that it should take as a basis of discussion the text of the draft agreement prepared by the former Conciliation Committee. The delegations of the four countries concerned had no objection to this procedure, though the representative of Albania simply stated that, while he thought it might be acceptable, he would have to consult his Government. The representatives of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America agreed. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics replied by presenting two documents (Appendices 1 and 2). The first enumerated measures considered as "essential for the regulation of the position in Greece". Other delegations, however, felt that the Committee was not authorized to discuss with the delegations of Greece and of its northern neighbours proposals connected with the internal affairs of Greece. The second document presented by the delegation of the Soviet Union contained amendments to the draft agreement between Albania and Greece prepared by the former Conciliation Committee. Those amendments, together with the suggestions made later by other delegations, were carefully studied with a view to finding a common basis of agreement.

7. Appendix 3 of this report reproduces a document entitled "Tentative suggestions for draft agreements between Greece and each of its northern neighbours, based on conversations with the Parties concerned." That document prepared by the Conciliation Committee at the end of the exploratory conversations, was communicated to the delegations of the four Balkan countries and to the delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 14 October, with a request that their replies or comments should be received by 17 October, the day on which the Conciliation

Committee had been instructed to report to the First Committee.

8. With regard to those "Tentative suggestions for draft agreements" the Conciliation Committee wishes to give the following explanations:

(a) *Paragraph 1* reproduces paragraph 1 of the draft agreement submitted to the Parties in May 1949 (A/935, Annex 5B). No delegation objected to that paragraph.

(b) *Paragraph 2* contains two alternatives which the Committee desires to explain. Both the Albanian and Greek delegations had maintained their respective points of view on the question of the present boundary between the two countries. The former felt that any agreement should include a clause by which the two Governments would recognize that boundary as final. The Greek delegation stated that it could not accept that formula as it would determine a question which it did not want to have prejudged in that agreement. As a compromise between these two positions, the Committee put forward the two alternatives contained in paragraph 2 of the "Tentative suggestions for draft agreements".

(c) *Paragraph 3* of the "Tentative suggestions" reproduces paragraph 2 of the draft agreement proposed in May 1949. That paragraph had not been objected to. (The former paragraph 3 was deleted, as the result of a suggestion of the delegation of the USSR, to which no objection was made.)

(d) *Paragraph 4* is identical with paragraph 4 of the draft agreement of May 1949, except for the second sentence, which would read as follows: "Such Commission will be constituted of one representative of each Government and, *by agreement between the two representatives*, shall have access to the frontier zones of either State." That text, except for the *italicized* words, reproduces a Soviet Union amendment. The latter had proposed that access to the frontier zones should be "with the agreement of both Parties." Other delegations felt that agreement between the two "representatives" should be sufficient, as it would mean a quicker procedure, although the representatives would presumably not give their agreement without having received instructions from their Governments.

(e) *Paragraph 5*, against which no objection had been raised, remained unchanged in the "Tentative suggestions".

(f) As stated at the end of the "Tentative suggestions" no specific text was suggested at this stage to cover the question of a neutral Chairman for each of the Mixed Frontier Commissions (or of a referee). The suggestion of a neutral Chairman had been brought up by the Greek delegation, which pointed out that a Frontier Commission could not function if the two representatives disagreed and there was no arbiter between them. Objection, voiced by other Parties concerned, to a neutral Chairman led the Conciliation Committee to envisage a second alternative: that of a referee to whom appeal could be made in case of disagreement in the Commission.

(g) As pointed out in the last paragraph of the "Tentative suggestions" no specific text was suggested to cover "the question of the acceptance by the Parties concerned of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 193 C (III) on the return to Greece of Greek children. There seems to be general agreement with regard to the implementation of the intention of that resolution."

¹ See *Official Records of the fourth session of the General Assembly*, Supplement No. 8.

9. Apart from the request made to the four Balkan countries concerned to reply to the "Tentative suggestions", the following question was also put at the suggestion of the Greek delegation: "Will the Government of Albania (or of Bulgaria) agree that the United Nations verify the disarmament of guerrillas in its country?"

10. The replies to the "Tentative suggestions" and to the oral questions put were received on 17 October in the following order: Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian representative had not received the reply of his Government, but he hoped that the answer he had already given during his last two interviews with the Committee would be "largely sufficient to serve as a guide."

11. In the reply of the Albanian delegation (Appendix 4) the following wording was proposed for paragraph 2 of the draft agreement between Albania and Greece: "The Governments of the People's Republic of Albania and of Greece recognize that the present boundaries between Albania and Greece are final." In the second sentence of paragraph 4, the Albanian delegation proposed to substitute the agreement of both "Parties" for the agreement of the two "representatives" as a condition for access of the Mixed Frontier Commission to the frontier zones of either State. The representative of Albania also gave oral replies to the question dealing with a neutral Chairman or referee, either being in his opinion useless; to the question of the return of Greek children, which, he stated, did not concern the Albanian Government, in view of the fact that—as the Secretary-General had been informed on 18 April 1949—there were no Greek children left in Albania since December 1948. He also deemed it useless to send United Nations observers to Albania to confirm the disarmament of Greek partisans, who, he stated, had been disarmed and interned. Emphasizing that the problem was not one of Greece's relations with its northern neighbours, but of the internal Greek situation, the Albanian representative fully associated himself with the proposals which had been presented to the Committee by the Soviet Union delegation for the regulation of the position in Greece.

12. The Greek delegation, in its answer (Appendix 5), proposed to combine the two alternatives suggested for paragraph 2 of the draft agreement. It proposed the following wording:

"The two Parties agree to refrain from the threat or use of force against each other's territorial integrity and political independence. In particular the two Parties agree not to use force or the threat of force for the purpose of changing the existing boundaries between them."

As regards article 4 of the draft agreement, the Greek delegation was of opinion that the control system of the frontier zone would be ineffective if the Mixed Frontier Commission was denied access to the zone, except by agreement between the representatives of the two Parties in the Commission. The Greek Government stated its willingness to accept the free discharge of the Commission's functions on Greek territory.

The Greek delegation further stated that, in its opinion, it was "imperative that, if no provision is made for a neutral Chairman of the Commission, a referee be named by the United Nations."

It was also the Greek delegation's view that "the agreements should include a clause providing for the prompt and sincere implementation of

resolution 193 C (III)," concerning the return of Greek children.

The Greek delegation also recalled the importance it attached to the verification of the disarmament of guerrillas in Albania and Bulgaria.

In answer to a question put by the Conciliation Committee, the Greek delegation stated orally that it was in principle willing to sign an agreement as set out in the "Tentative suggestions" which had been communicated to the Parties.

13. By its reply (Appendix 6) the Yugoslav delegation accepted the draft agreement in principle, while suggesting the following changes to adapt it to the present state of Greek-Yugoslav relations.

In paragraph 1, the two Governments would agree to settle differences through regular diplomatic channels.

In paragraph 2, the two Parties would agree to refrain from the threat or use of force against each other's territorial integrity.

In paragraph 3, the two Governments would agree to enter into negotiations concerning the implementation of the existing arrangement of 2 November 1927, regarding special favours accorded to frontier traffic, and the implementation of the other agreements regarding communications and transit.

The Yugoslav delegation accepted the other provisions of the draft agreement set out in the "Tentative suggestions". It added that, in its view, the question of a neutral Chairman for the Mixed Frontier Commission was superfluous. It was also unnecessary to insert in the agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia a provision concerning the return of Greek children. The Yugoslav delegation recalled that it accepted the recommendation adopted the previous year by the General Assembly on that subject.

In reply to a question put to him by the Conciliation Committee, the Yugoslav representative stated orally that his Government did not exclude the possibility of signing a separate agreement with Greece but that he was not in a position to state when a decision of his Government on this matter could be expected.

14. The reply of the Bulgarian Government was received on 20 October, after the Conciliation Committee had suspended its activities. It is reproduced as Appendix 7.

15. The letter, dated 18 October, by which I informed the First Committee that the Conciliation Committee had suspended its activities is reproduced as document A/C.1/503.

(Signed) Carlos P. RÓMULO
President of the General Assembly,
on behalf of the Conciliation Committee

APPENDIX 1

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Proposal submitted on 13 October 1949

The following measures are essential for the regulation of the position in Greece:

(a) An appeal by the representatives of the Powers to conflicting parties that they should cease military operations;

(b) The declaration of a general amnesty;

(c) The declaration of general free parliamentary elections, provided that the supreme Greek body responsible for carrying out elections in Greece includes representatives of Greek democratic circles at the head of the national freedom movement in Greece;

(d) The establishment of supervision by representatives of the Powers, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the equitable implementation of elections in Greece;

(e) The establishment of a Joint Commission of the Powers, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to control the frontiers between Greece and its northern neighbours;

(f) Concurrently with the establishment of frontier control, a declaration should be made on the cessation of military assistance to the Greek Government in troops and equipment from foreign Powers, and a time-limit should be set for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Greece.

APPENDIX 2

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Proposal submitted on 13 October 1949

1. The "text of draft agreement between Albania and Greece, as finally submitted at Lake Success by the Conciliation Committee" should include a new paragraph 2, drafted as follows:

"The Governments of Albania and Greece recognize the present boundary between Albania and Greece to be final."

2. The former paragraph 2 of that draft agreement should be considered as paragraph 3, and paragraph 3 of that draft should be *deleted*.

3. The Soviet Union has no objections to paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of the draft agreement.

4. The second sentence in paragraph 4, beginning with the words: "Such commission will be constituted . . ." to the end, should be replaced by the following phrase:

"Such commission will be constituted of one representative of each Government and, with the agreement of both parties, shall have access to the frontier zones of either State."

APPENDIX 3

TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR DRAFT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GREECE AND EACH OF ITS NORTHERN NEIGHBOURS BASED ON CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PARTIES CONCERNED

(14 October 1949)

1. There being no state of war between the two countries, the two Governments agree to exchange diplomatic representatives as early as possible. Outstanding differences or disputes between the Governments may be taken up by them through regular diplomatic channels.

Alternative A

The two Parties agree to refrain from the threat or use of force against each other's territorial integrity.

Alternative B

The two Parties agree not to use force or the threat of force for the purpose of changing the existing boundaries between them.

3. The two Governments will enter into immediate negotiations with a view to the drawing up of a frontier convention.

4. In order to assist the two Governments in relation to frontier matters there will be established immediately a Mixed Frontier Commission. Such Commission will be constituted of one representative of each Government and, by agreement between the two representatives shall have access to the frontier zones of either State. In the first instance, the Commission will be established for a period of one year. The Commission will continue to function after the expiration of that period unless within one month before such expiration either Government notifies the other of its intention to terminate the Commission.

5. The functions of the Mixed Frontier Commission will be to act as a mediating authority in order to prevent border incidents and to settle disputes arising there-

from; to assist the Governments in handling expeditiously and wherever possible on the spot controversies arising under frontier conventions between them, and generally to assist the Governments in assuring most friendly relations between the Greek and authorities on either side of the border.

No specific texts are suggested at this stage to cover the following two points:

1. The question of a neutral Chairman for each of the Mixed Frontier Commissions or of a Referee to whom appeal could be made in cases of disagreement in the Commission—the Chairman or Referee to be elected by the Parties or nominated by an international agency if the two Parties cannot agree.

2. The question of the acceptance by the Parties concerned of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 193 C (III) on the return to Greece of Greek children. There seems to be general agreement on the implementation of the intention of this resolution.

APPENDIX 4

ALBANIA

Reply submitted on 17 October 1949

In connexion with the draft agreement between the Governments of Albania and Greece and the tentative suggestions presented to the Albanian delegation by the Parties concerned in the Conciliation Committee at Lake Success, the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania presents the following observations and proposals:

1. With regard to paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of the draft agreement, the delegation has no observations to make.

2. The delegation proposes to delete paragraph 3 of the draft agreement and to include a new paragraph 2 to read as follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Government of Greece agree that the existing boundaries between Albania and Greece are final".

The former paragraph 2 of the draft agreement to become paragraph 3.

3. The delegation proposes that in paragraph 4 the whole sentence beginning by the words "Such commission will be constituted of . . ." be replaced by the following:

"Such commission will be constituted of one representative of each Government and, by agreement of the two Parties, shall have access to the frontier zones of either State."

APPENDIX 5

GREECE

Reply submitted on 14 October 1949

Article 1. Accepted.

Article 2. In the view of the Greek delegations both alternatives contain useful elements. It seems, therefore, advisable to combine them into the following formulation: "The two Parties agree to refrain from the threat or use of force against each other's territorial integrity and political independence. In particular the two Parties agree not to use force or the threat of force for the purpose of changing the existing boundaries between them".

Article 3. Accepted.

Article 4. It is the opinion of the Greek delegation that the authority provided for under this article for the Mixed Commission to have access to the frontier zone of either State, should not be made subject to the agreement between the two representatives. Such a limitation would irreparably jeopardize the whole control system of the frontier zone; while on the contrary, the authority of free access would secure peaceful conditions along the border. For its part, the Greek Government is ready to accept the free discharge of the Commission's functions on Greek territory.

Article 5. Accepted.

Point 1. In the opinion of the Greek delegation, it is imperative that, if no provision is made for a neutral Chairman of the Commission, a referee be named by the

United Nations. In case of disputes arising between the two members of the Commission, the Parties shall have the right of recourse to the referee. The referee shall report on the performance of his work to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The decisions of the referee on any dispute shall be final. He shall have all authority granted to the members of the Commission with regard to the investigation of facts on the spot.

Point 2. The agreements should include a clause providing for the prompt and sincere implementation of resolution 193 C (III).

APPENDIX 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Reply submitted on 17 October 1949

The delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia considers that the point of view of the Conciliation Committee as set out in the above-mentioned document is acceptable in principle to the delegation. However, in view of the specific character of the relations between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Greece, the delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is of opinion that in the present stage of relations between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Greece concrete formulae should be adopted.

With this in mind, the delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia makes the following proposals, point by point:

1. The Governments of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and of Greece "declare themselves ready to take up questions at issue between them through regular diplomatic channels".

2. "The two Parties agree to refrain from the threat or the use of force against each other's territorial integrity".

3. The two Governments agree to enter into negotiations on the implementation of the existing arrangement relating to the special treatment granted to frontier traffic of 2 November 1927 as well as on the implementation of the other agreements relating to communications and transit.

4. "In order to assist the two Governments in relation to frontier matters there will be established immediately a Mixed Frontier Commission. Such a commission will be constituted of one representative of each Government and, by agreement between these two representatives, shall have access to the frontier zones of either State. In the first instance, the commission will be established for a period of one year. The commission will continue to function after the expiration of that period unless, within one month before such expiration, either Government notifies the other of its intention to terminate the commission."

5. "The functions of the Mixed Frontier Commission will be to act as a mediating authority in order to prevent border incidents and to settle disputes arising therefrom. To assist the Governments in handling as expeditiously as possible and wherever possible on the spot controversies arising under frontier conventions between them and generally to assist the Governments in assuring most friendly relations between the Greek and Yugoslav authorities on either side of the border."

As regards the participating of a neutral Chairman in the Mixed Frontier Commission, the delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia feels that this question is superfluous and as far as the return to their homes of Greek children is concerned it recalls that it accepts the recommendation of the General Assembly resolution 193 C (III). In consequence, the delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia feels that it is useless to introduce such provisions in the text of the agreement.

In submitting the above reply, the delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia feels it is appropriate to state the following:

Being convinced that the question of relations between Greece and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia are an integral part of the general political relations in the Balkans, the delegation of the Federal People's Repub-

lic of Yugoslavia reserves its right to make its decision on the final acceptance of the above-mentioned text when it has been sufficiently informed on the point of view of the other interested States.

APPENDIX 7

BULGARIA

Reply submitted on 19 October 1949

I have the honour to bring to your attention the reply of my Government to the question you submitted to it with regard to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Greece.

My Government agrees, in principle, with all the points contained in the written suggestions which were delivered to me except with regard to the Mixed Frontier Commission; my Government would prefer that this Commission be solely composed of representatives of the countries concerned and that it should have access to the frontier zone of either State only as a result of an *ad hoc* agreement between the interested parties.

It is understood that an agreement between my Government and the Government of Greece could only be achieved within the framework of a general agreement between the interested Balkan countries.

Furthermore, my Government wishes to emphasize that in order to achieve the ends sought by the Conciliation Committee in an effective manner, it would be necessary to arrive at a general pacification inside Greece, but that this would only be possible by the proclamation of a general amnesty and by the holding of democratic elections.

(Signed) N. MEVORAH
Representative of Bulgaria

Document A/C.1/507

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

[*Original text: Russian*]
[24 October 1949]

Taking note of the fact that the military courts in Greece are at the present time continuing to pass death sentences on members of the people's liberation movement and that on 13 October last the Athens military court sentenced to death eight prominent public figures, heroic fighters against the Hitlerite invaders—Evangelia Saradzis, Dimitrios Mouratidis, Artemios Joanidis, Sotirois Barbounakis, Georgios Iliopoulos, Jakovos Thamelis, Antonios Strelakos and Katherine Telahani (Zevgos),¹

The First Committee

Calls upon the Greek Government to suspend the carrying out of the death sentences passed on the above-mentioned persons and to repeal these sentences.

Document A/C.1/510

Colombia: draft resolution

[*Original text: Spanish*]
[25 October 1949]

In connexion with the discussion regarding the death sentences pronounced by the military tribunals of Greece, and with a view to seeking an atmosphere of conciliation and justice in the world,

¹ A Polish amendment (A/C.1/508) accepted by the mover of the above draft resolution requested the addition, at the end of the first paragraph, of the words: "and that the Military Tribunal in Pireus sentences to death Dr. Spiros Kritsitis".

The First Committee of the General Assembly addresses a request to all the Governments of the world that death sentences already passed for crimes of a political nature be suspended, taking into consideration that a universal practice of clemency would favour the plans for the re-adjustment of peace and security.

Document A/C.1/511/Rev.1

Uruguay: draft resolution

[Original text: Spanish]
[26 October 1949]

Taking into consideration the problem of criminal punishment arising out of the discussion on the item on threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece, and with a view to avoiding any *a priori* pronouncement, whether explicit or implicit, in connexion with the expressions of disapproval voiced, and

Having due regard to the ideas and sentiments dominant in the minds of the representatives who have taken part in the discussion on this item,

The First Committee

Resolves

To recommend the commutation of all death sentences passed in any of the countries applying this penalty in accordance with their domestic legislation;

Urging them at the same time to eliminate this penalty from their legislation.

Document A/C.1/512

Ecuador: draft resolution

[Original text: Spanish]
[26 October 1949]

The First Committee

Authorizes the President of the General Assembly to negotiate with the representatives of the Government of Greece for the death sentences passed by military courts for political reasons to be suspended while efforts are being continued to settle outstanding questions by conciliation.

Document A/C.1/512/Rev.1

Ecuador: revised draft resolution

[Original text: Spanish and English]
[26 October 1949]

The First Committee

Requests the President of the General Assembly to negotiate with the representatives of the Government of Greece concerning the suspension of death sentences passed by military courts for political reasons, as long as the Conciliation Committee is in existence.

Document A/C.1/515

United States of America: amendment to revised draft resolution of Ecuador (A/C.1/512/Rev.1)

[Original text: English]
[26 October 1949]

The following should be added at the end of the text of the revised draft resolution of Ecuador (A/C.1/512/Rev.1):

“ . . . and also to negotiate with the representatives of other States concerned regarding the suspension of any aid being given to the Greek guerrillas contrary to the outstanding resolutions of the General Assembly.”

Document A/C.1/514

Australia, China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution concerning the repatriation of Greek children

[Original text: English]
[26 October 1949]

The General Assembly

1. Declares that the sending back to Greece of Greek children to fight in guerrillas' ranks, established by the findings of the Special Committee, is contrary to fundamental humanitarian principles.

2. Deplores the failure of the Governments of the countries which have received Greek children, for whom they must be held accountable, to comply with the unanimous General Assembly resolution 193 C (III) for their return to Greece.

3. Calls upon the States concerned to comply immediately with that resolution and to return to Greece the Greek children who have been removed from Greece in the course of the guerrilla warfare; and

4. Calls upon the States concerned to furnish forthwith to the International Committee of the Red Cross or its agencies full lists of such Greek children in their respective countries.

Document A/C.1/514/Rev.1

Australia, China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution concerning the repatriation of Greek children

[Original text: English]
[1 November 1949]

The General Assembly

1. Notes the report submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the question of the repatriation of Greek children (A/1014) and expresses warm appreciation of the efforts made by the two international Red Cross organizations to facilitate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 193 C (III);

2. Notes with concern that no Greek children have as yet been returned to their homes in response to the unanimous recommendation contained in the above resolution, notwithstanding the co-operative attitude of certain of the Governments concerned;

3. Instructs the Secretary-General to request the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to continue their efforts in this humanitarian cause and to lend them all appropriate assistance in carrying out their task;

4. Urges all the Members of the United Nations and other States harbouring the Greek chil-

dren to make all necessary arrangements, in consultation and co-operation with the International Red Cross organizations, for the early repatriation of the children in accordance with the aforementioned resolution;

5. *Invites* the International Red Cross organizations to report to the Secretary-General, for the information of United Nations Members, on the progress being made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Document A/C.1/520

Letter dated 15 August 1949 from the President of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece to the General Assembly¹

*[Original text: English]
[29 October 1949]*

For the third time the Greek question comes before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

That which characterizes the situation in Greece since last year when the Greek question was again discussed at your General Assembly is the following.

We insist on peace, our opponents on war. The rulers of Athens and their foreign supporters, political and military, insisting on the continuation of the bloodshed for three years, have issued repeated assurances that the armed resistance against them will be suppressed within a very short period of time. Instead, the resistance progressively spreads and deepens. Before the echoes die out of the monarcho-fascist proclamations heralding that one region after the other has been cleared, the activity of the Democratic Army of Greece belies completely this groundless talk of triumphs.

Last year our opponents announced to the four corners of the earth that the only remaining bastion of the Democratic Army of Greece was the historic Mount Grammos. They sacrificed over 30,000 men to take it. They celebrated its capture. President Truman himself in his regular report on Greece before Congress, gave assurances that, after the occupation of Grammos, the question of the conclusive repression of the "guerillas" was an easy matter. Only two months later, however, the Democratic Army was again to be found on Grammos. This year the capture of Grammos by the Democratic Army was completed.

The monarcho-fascist campaign against the Democratic Army in the Peloponnese lasted for **more than six months** despite the great superiority of monarcho-fascism in men and materials. Yet in this region, so far from the borders, the activity of the Democratic Army continues. In the islands of Samos, Mytilene, Cephalonia, Euboea, Ikaria, Crète, Chios, Thassos, Lefkada, also isolated from the rest of Greece, the destruction of the resistance of the Democratic Army was not possible despite the persistent efforts of our opponents.

In the very regions under the control of the Athens clique boils the unrest of all the strata of the greatly exploited, oppressed and betrayed

people, the laborers, the employees, those struggling for a living, the one million uprooted peasants—these most tragic victims of monarcho-fascism and foreign occupation.

The undeniable great power of endurance and the superiority of the moral of the Democratic Army of Greece which, as was confessed by the Commander-in-Chief of the monarcho-fascist army, Papagos, himself, fights "with great success" against "a significantly superior, better fed, better clothed, better organized and equipped army", compels everyone who wishes to apprehend and eliminate the dangerous anomalies in Greece, to follow without pre-judgment the actual development of facts in our country.

The British armed intervention in December, 1944—the purpose of this intervention was the rescuing from the just popular anger the collaborators of the German occupation and those nostalgic for the prewar fascist Greek regime who had organized a conspiracy against the popular sovereignty—was followed by a peace treaty.

The Greek people greeted this treaty hopefully, looking forward to the building of a free democratic peaceful life. Instead, an unprecedented persecution of extermination was launched against the popular democratic movement, an actual slaughter of its fighters which was intended to falsify public sentiment in the elections and the plebiscite deciding the regime. As responsible leadership of the popular movement, the Central Committee of the EAM (Resistance movement), repeatedly warned, that the murderous orgy of the monarcho-fascist hordes would inescapably lead to civil war. The EAM was not listened to. As the elections approached the murderous terror was intensified. From the period of the treaty signed after December, 1944, to the elections of March, 1946, the democrats murdered only by the monarcho-fascist hordes reached 1,500. Naturally, many fighters of our first national resistance who for a long time suffered patiently the tortures, the degradations, the monarcho-fascist murderous orgy, were forced, at last, to take up arms again to defend their lives. Thus began our second national resistance and the creation of the Democratic Army of Greece as a movement of defense against the bestiality of the new fascist regime established and supported by the foreign intervention. However, even after the outbreak of the civil war, we did not cease our efforts for the pacification of Greece. With the coming to Greece of the United Nations Security Council Investigating Committee in the beginning of 1947, we proposed the immediate cessation of hostilities. Again our proposals were rejected by our opponents. Since then we have repeatedly made proposals for peace. All our offers remained without results.

Characterizing our peace offers as indications of our weakness, our opponents predicted in 1946, in 1947 and in 1948 the early end of the armed resistance, uncaring if the actualities belied them each time.

Putting into practice, as well, our policy of conciliation, we extended a general amnesty again last April. With the opportunity offered by the session of the UNO's General Assembly and the calling of the World Congress of the Partisans of Peace, we issued an appeal for the pacification of Greece wherein we stressed that we were ready to make the greatest concessions in order to suc-

¹ The above text is reproduced as submitted.

ceed in the cessation of the fratricidal war in our country.

We hailed the resumption of the efforts of the President of the third session of the United Nations General Assembly for the pacification of Greece, declaring that we were "ready on our part to do whatever possible to effect an auspicious result." When the Soviet Union, replying to a pertinent question of the Anglo-Americans, formulated the known proposal for the pacification of Greece, corresponding to the sentiments of the Greek people, we accepted this program as a basis for an honest, democratic understanding. We believed, and we still believe, that the pacification of Greece is not only a vital necessity for the Greek people and our country being destroyed by civil war, but a contribution to the interests of world peace as well.

On the contrary, our opponents who rose to power and are maintained there through foreign intervention, do not want peace because they tremble at an honest electoral contest between us. It is they who set the flames of civil war in Greece. To our offers of peace they reply with foaming frenzy. To our general amnesty they reply with the increase of terror, horrible tortures, executions. For their military failures they persecute the civilian population, bomb villages, burn and destroy, establish frightful concentration camps, new Buchenwalds and Auschwitzes. They execute en masse the best fighters of the anti-hitlerian resistance. They reject the proposals of the Soviet Union for the pacification of Greece.

They now see their only salvation in a new foreign armed intervention in Greece, They try to justify this with the false contention that the activity of the Democratic Army is confined to the northern border regions and that in order that it be suppressed there as well, a foreign military force is necessary to close the Greece borders. *They look not to the extinguishing of the fire in Greece but to its spreading throughout the Balkans.*

This is the policy of the two camps which opposes each other in Greece. The fact alone that our opponents reject the holding of elections guaranteed by the supervision of the four great powers as proposed in the Soviet plan, is enough to convince every man of good faith where justice is to be found and where the interests of peace lie in relation to the Greek question.

Despite our deep faith in our undefeatable democratic movement, and expressing the will of our people for the termination of the current fratricide, we declare once again our willingness to accept an honorable democratic agreement.

Once again we hold out our hand for the pacification of our land, for extinguishing the fire in a hearth of war.

"Let us join forces to safeguard the peace and international security", writes the preamble of the United Nations Charter.

Permit us to point out that the devotion to the principles of the United Nations Organization imposes the acceptance without delay of the most practical proposals of the Soviet Union for the pacification of Greece.

Free Greece, August 15, 1949.

For the Provisional Democratic Government,
(Signed) D. PARTSALIDIS
President

Document A/C.1/521

Letter dated 27 October 1949 from the Bulgarian observer with the United Nations to the Chairman of the First Committee

[Original text: French]
[29 October 1949]

I have the honour to request you to be good enough to permit me and my alternate to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion on the Greek question in the First Committee.

I hope that you will consider my request acceptable in view of the fact that representatives of my country were given this opportunity in the Security Council and, last year, in the First Committee itself.

(Signed) N. MEVORAH
Bulgarian Observer

Document A/C.1/550

Cable dated 18 November 1949 to the Secretary-General from the Albanian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the First Committee's resolution of 31 October 1949

[Original text: French]
[19 November 1949]

In acknowledging receipt of your telegram concerning the resolution of 31 October adopted by the First Committee on the accusation made by the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans against the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, I have the honour to inform you of the following by order of my Government:

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania categorically rejects the accusation brought against it for tendentious purposes by the Special Committee. The accusation is entirely false and unfounded. Albanian frontier guards never fired on the Special Committee's observers.

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania has informed the United Nations of all the incidents which have occurred on its southern frontier and provoked by the monarcho-fascist Government of Athens. The Albanian Government in its telegram of 28 October 1949 informed the United Nations even of the provocations committed between 19 and 26 October 1949 by the monarcho-fascist soldiers, including precisely those provocations of 25 October, date at which the Albanian Government has been accused that its frontier guards have allegedly fired on the members of the Special Committee. In spite of all these facts, in spite of the energetic protests by the Albanian Government against these criminal acts which also included large-scale attacks by the land and air forces of the Athens Government, such as those of August 1949, the United Nations has never given a positive reply nor taken any measures against the monarcho-fascist aggressors and warmongers. On the contrary a mere piece of groundless calumny in support of the so-called Special Committee on the Balkans backed by the United Kingdom representative Mr. McNeil was sufficient to induce the majority of the First Committee, in spite of the opposition and the fair and indisputable arguments presented by the USSR representative, to adopt the resolution in which the Albanian Government is requested to bring the attacks from Albanian territory upon UNSCOB observers to an end.

This is not only a distortion of the facts but a complete perversion of the true picture. Instead of considering as guilty the warmongers and invaders of Albanian territory who trample underfoot the most elementary principles of international law and of taking measures against them, the contrary occurs and under pressure from reactionary circles, a resolution is adopted precisely against those who are in a state of legitimate defence, those who resist the violation of their territory and national sovereignty by criminal monarcho-fascist aggressors. It is quite clear that the efforts to achieve such results are made for tendentious ends and in order to calumniate the prestige and peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Albania and aid the Athens Government which has been unmasked by its predatory and aggressive fascist policy and is daily making itself more discredited in the eyes of world public opinion.

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania rejects with indignation the false accusations brought against it with ulterior motive.

Faithful to its pacific policy it has been and always will be in favour of respect for the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter, as has been stated repeatedly. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania has given categorical orders to its frontier guards not to fire on any account unless Greek monarcho-fascist aggressors cross our frontiers and violate the integrity and sovereignty of our territory. Our army has been and will always be the vigilant and steadfast defender of the frontiers of the Republic and of the independence and sovereignty of our country.

In making the above statement the Albanian Government deems that the resolution adopted on 31 October 1949 by the First Committee is absolutely unjust and unfounded and that there are no grounds for its application. I shall be grateful if you will communicate the above text to all the Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) KOCO TASHKO
*Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the People's Republic of Albania*

AGENDA ITEM 19¹

The question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies

Document A/C.1/478/Rev.1

Letter dated 14 September 1949 to the Secretary-General from the Italian observer with the United Nations

[Original text: French]
[23 September 1949]

In anticipation of the discussion on the question of the former Italian colonies, which is to take place shortly in the First Committee, I have the honour to inform you of the desire of the Italian Government to participate in the discussions that are to take place in the aforementioned Committee in order that it may defend its very important interests which are linked with the fate of those territories.

I should be grateful if you would be so good as to inform the Chairman of the First Committee of the contents of this communication so that he may be in position to take the necessary steps to enable the Italian representatives to take part in the above mentioned discussions.

The Italian delegation will be composed as follows:

Representatives: Chief representative H. E. Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Assistant representative H. E. Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to Washington.

Political Adviser: Minister Plenipotentiary Luciano Mascia, Italian Observer with the United Nations.

Secretaries: Count Renato Della Chiesa d'Isasca; Marquis Luigi Valdetaro della Rocchetta.

(Signed) Luciano MASCIA
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Italian Observer with the
United Nations

Document A/C.1/487/Rev.1

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: revised draft resolution

[Original text: Russian]
[7 November 1949]

The General Assembly

Recommends that:

1. Libya shall be granted independence immediately. All foreign forces and military personnel must be withdrawn from Libyan territory within three months, and all military bases liquidated within the same period.

2. Eritrea shall be granted independence after a period of five years. During that period it shall

¹The Rapporteur's report on this item will be found in the Annex to the plenary meetings under symbol A/1089.

be administered in accordance with a trusteeship agreement by the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which shall appoint an administrator having full executive powers and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. He shall be assisted by an advisory committee comprising representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of Italy and Ethiopia, together with one European and two indigenous residents of Eritrea nominated by the aforesaid seven representatives.

Ethiopia shall be ceded a portion of the territory of Eritrea providing it with an outlet to the sea through the port of Assab.

3. Italian Somaliland shall be granted independence after a period of five years. During that period it shall be administered in accordance with a trusteeship agreement by the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which shall appoint an administrator having full executive powers and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. He shall be assisted by an advisory committee comprising representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of Italy and Ethiopia, together with one European and two indigenous residents of Italian Somaliland nominated by the aforesaid seven representatives.

Document A/C.1/489

Iraq: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[3 October 1949]

The General Assembly,

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, and taking into consideration the relevant provisions of the Charter,

Considering that Libya has attained an adequate political status for independence, and that the wishes of the inhabitants are unanimously to this effect,

Resolves:

1. That the United Nations proclaim hereby a united sovereign State of Libya;

2. That the present Administering Powers, the United Kingdom and France, take immediate steps to hand over sovereignty and all necessary powers of the State to a duly constituted government in the territory within as short a period as practicable;

3. That until such a transfer of sovereignty is effected, the Administering Powers are requested to present interim reports to the United Nations on the progress of the transfer of authority.

Document A/C.1/490

Liberia: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[4 October 1949]

The General Assembly,

In keeping with Annex XI, paragraph 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and also with the report of the Four-Power Commission of Investigation,

Recommends:

That Italian Somaliland be granted independence after a period of ten years. During that interval the said territory shall be administered under a Trusteeship Agreement by the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

Document A/C.1/491

India: draft resolution concerning Libya

[Original text: English]
[4 October 1949]

The General Assembly,

Noting that by virtue of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and the events which have happened since, the matter of the final disposal of the former Italian territorial possessions in Africa has been referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a recommendation which the Powers concerned have agreed to accept, and

Considering that under the said Treaty the final disposal of these territories has to be made primarily in the light of the wishes and welfare of their inhabitants,

Makes the following recommendation in respect of the disposal of the territories of Libya:

1. The territories of Libya shall form a single united independent group, with a constitution to be drawn up by a constituent assembly representative of the inhabitants of the entire group and to be approved by a commission appointed by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

2. The commission shall consist of not less than three and not more than five persons to be chosen by the General Assembly from a panel of experts,

3. The commission shall study local conditions and lay down a practicable basis for a truly representative constituent assembly for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the said territories,

4. The constituent assembly shall after drawing up the constitution submit it for the approval of the commission,

5. When the commission has approved of the draft constitution, it shall report the fact of the approval and send a copy of the draft constitution to the Secretary-General who shall thereupon communicate the same to the present Administering Powers (namely, the United Kingdom and France),

6. The present Administering Powers shall, upon receipt of the said communication, take appropriate steps for giving effect to the constitution as approved by the commission,

7. All the steps prescribed above shall be completed within a period not exceeding two years from the appointment of the commission.

Document A/C.1/492

Argentina: draft resolution

[Original text: Spanish]
[5 October 1949]

The First Committee

Decides to appoint a sub-committee of fifteen members, on which all the members of the Committee will be represented proportionally in accordance with their geographical position, for the purpose of studying all drafts and suggestions which have been submitted to the Committee or which may be submitted to the sub-committee and to propose a draft resolution or resolutions to settle the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies in Africa.

Document A/C.1/494

First Interim Report of Sub-Committee 16 to the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[5 October 1949]

1. Sub-Committee 16, established by the resolution of the First Committee of 1 October 1949 (A/C.1/488)¹, constituted, at its meeting on 3 October 1949, a Working Group of three members consisting of the Rapporteur (the representative of Norway) and the representatives of Brazil and Haiti. This Working Group was entrusted with the task of examining the credentials of the representatives of parties or organizations from the territories concerned which had requested to be heard. It was also asked to verify, as far as possible, the extent to which organizations or parties, not previously reported upon, represented substantial sections of opinion in the respective territories. Finally, it was requested to inquire whether the organizations or parties which had already been heard had any new relevant information to submit to the First Committee.

2. At its meeting on 5 October 1949, Sub-Committee 16 examined the first report of the Working Group (A/C.1/SC.16/L.2).

3. The Sub-Committee, having examined the suggestions made by the Working Group in paragraph 9 of its report, decided to make the following recommendations to the First Committee:

4. (a) That a hearing should be given to the spokesman of each of the five following parties or organizations: the Somali Youth League and Hamar Youth Club; the Somalia Conference; the National Congress of Tripolitania; the National Congress of Cyrenaica; the Eritrean Bloc for Independence.

The representative of the USSR stated his opposition to the inclusion of the National Congress of Cyrenaica in the above list on the ground that as stated in the report of the Four-Power Commission of Investigation (A/C.1/SC.14/W.3), it is not a political party. With regard to the Eritrean Bloc for Independence, the representative of the United Kingdom, while agreeing that a hearing should be given to it, expressed the desire for having some detailed information regarding three parties of the coalition, namely, the Nationalist Party, the Independent Eritrea Party and the Association of Eritrean Intellectuals, the

¹ See *Official Record of the fourth session of the General Assembly, First Committee, 279th meeting.*

last two of which were not mentioned in the report of the Four-Power Commission of Investigation.

5. (b) That the accredited representatives of the above-mentioned parties or organizations should remain at the disposal of the First Committee, for giving, at the request of the Chairman, any additional information which might be desired by the members of the Committee.

6. (c) That the accredited representatives should be requested to give to the Secretary of the First Committee copies of the statements to be made before the Committee for distribution among the members of the First Committee.

(Signed) H. ENGEN
Rapporteur of Sub-Committee 16

Document A/C.1/495

Second Interim Report of Sub-Committee 16 to the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[7 October 1949]

1. At its meeting of 7 October 1949, Sub-Committee 16 examined the Second Report of its Working Group (A/C.1/SC.16/L.5).

2. The Working Group, as stated in paragraph 6 of its report, had expressed the view that it would be advisable to give a hearing to the representatives of the following three organizations: the Representative Committee of the Italians in Eritrea (CRIE); the Independence Party of Tripolitania; and the Jewish Community of Tripolitania.

The Sub-Committee approved the report of its Working Group, and, recognizing that the three organizations listed above met the requirements laid down in the resolution adopted by the First Committee on 1 October 1949 (279th meeting), recommends to the First Committee that a hearing be given to the spokesmen of the delegations of the following three parties or organizations: the Representative Committee of the Italians in Eritrea (CRIE), the Independence Party of Tripolitania, and the Jewish Community of Tripolitania.

4. With regard to the question as to how the representatives of the three parties or organizations mentioned above should be heard by the First Committee, the Sub-Committee recommends that the same procedure be followed as suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 of its First Interim Report (A/C.1/494) with respect to the parties previously heard.

(Signed) H. ENGEN
Rapporteur of Sub-Committee 16

Document A/C.1/496

Third Interim Report of Sub-Committee 16 to the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[8 October 1949]

1. At its meeting of 8 October 1949, Sub-Committee 16 examined and approved the third report of its Working Group (A/C.1/SC.16/L.7).

2. The Working Group, as stated in paragraph 7 of its report, had expressed the view that it

would be advisable to give a hearing to the spokesman of each of the following parties: the Unionist Party of Eritrea and the Independent Moslem League.

3. Sub-Committee 16, recognizing that the two parties listed above met with the requirements laid down in the resolution adopted by the First Committee on 1 October 1949 (279th meeting), recommends to the First Committee that a hearing be given to the spokesman of each of the delegations of the following parties: the Unionist Party of Eritrea and the Independent Moslem League.

4. With regard to the question as to how the representatives of the two parties mentioned above should be heard by the First Committee, the Sub-Committee recommends that the same procedure be followed as suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 of its First Interim Report (A/C.1/494), with respect to the parties previously heard.

5. The Sub-Committee has disposed of all the requests for hearings it has hitherto received from representatives of political parties or organizations in the three territories. The time-limit for the presentation of requests for hearings, however, does not expire before Monday 10 October (A/C.1/488), and if no more requests are received by that date, its task will have been accomplished.

(Signed) H. ENGEN
Rapporteur of Sub-Committee 16

Document A/C.1/497

United States of America: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[10 October 1949]

The General Assembly,

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy,

Having studied the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies,

Having taken note in particular of the report of the Four-Power Commission of Investigation, and having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinion in the territories concerned,

Recommends

A. With respect to Libya, where conditions already exist for the creation of an independent State,

1. That Libya become independent three years from the date of the adoption of this resolution. During the period prior to independence

(a) The Powers now administering the territories of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall administer them for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan independence, and shall co-ordinate their activities to this end;

(b) The Administering Authorities shall cooperate in the formation of governmental institutions and, at a suitable time at least one year prior to the date of independence, shall arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan to meet and consult together to determine the form of government which they desire to establish upon the attainment of independence;

(c) The present Administering Authorities shall make an annual report to the Secretary-

General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on steps they have taken to implement sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) There shall be established an advisory council consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and two representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica and one from Tripolitania. The Council shall advise the Administering Authorities as to how assistance might be given to the inhabitants with regard to formation of a government for an independent Libya, and such related problems as common services. The council shall establish its seat outside of Libya at a place to be determined after consultation with the Secretary-General, and shall be empowered to visit the territory and to obtain, with the co-operation of the Administering Authorities, such information as it deems necessary to enable it to discharge its functions. The council shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on the carrying out of its task.

2. That Libya be admitted to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the United Nations Charter upon the accomplishment of the provisions set forth in paragraph A.1 above.¹

B. With respect to Eritrea, having regard for the homogeneity of the eastern provinces of that territory with Ethiopia and for the homogeneity of the Western Province of that territory with the adjacent Sudan,

1. That Eritrea, except for the Western Province, be reunited with Ethiopia on condition that the Government of Ethiopia undertake to apply in those areas, the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Article 19 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, and that, without prejudice to the sovereignty of Ethiopia, appropriate municipal charters be provided for the cities of Asmara and Massawa.

2. That the economic and financial provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Italy which apply to ceded territories within the meaning of the Treaty shall apply to the territory ceded to Ethiopia.

3. That the Governments of Ethiopia, Italy and the United Kingdom report to the sixth regular session of the General Assembly on the measures taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions on Eritrea.

4. That the Western Province of Eritrea be united with the adjacent Sudan.

5. That the Governments of the United Kingdom, Egypt, and Ethiopia report to the sixth regular session of the General Assembly on the measures taken in this regard, including the progress made in demarcating the permanent boundary between Ethiopia and the Western Province after union with the adjacent Sudan.

6. That the Government of Ethiopia shall consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly in preparing municipal charters for Asmara and Massawa, and that these charters shall be submitted for approval by the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

C. With respect to Italian Somaliland, which requires a substantial period of guidance toward

¹ This paragraph A. 2 was added by a United States amendment contained in document A/C.1/500.

self-government for which the international trusteeship system is particularly suitable,

1. That Italian Somaliland be placed under the international trusteeship system with Italy as the Administering Authority. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council shall review the progress and development of this territory from time to time with a view to determining whether it is ready for independence.

2. That the Government of Italy negotiate the terms of trusteeship with the Trusteeship Council and that such terms be submitted for the approval of the General Assembly at its fifth regular session.

3. That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries of Italian Somaliland, a commission consisting of representatives of Ethiopia and Italy and a third Member to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

Document A/C.1/498

Resolution adopted at the 291st meeting of the First Committee on 11 October 1949

[Original text: Spanish]
[11 October 1949]

The First Committee

Decides to appoint a Sub-Committee composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States, for the purpose of studying all drafts and suggestions which have been submitted to the Committee or which may be submitted to the Sub-Committee and to propose a draft resolution or resolutions to settle the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies in Africa.

The Sub-Committee will submit its report to the First Committee not later than 15 October 1949.

Document A/C.1/499

Pakistan: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[11 October 1949]

The General Assembly,

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy,

Having studied the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies,

Having taken note, in particular, of the report of the Four Power Commission of Investigation,

Having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinion in the territories concerned and,

Having taken into account the wishes of the inhabitants of those territories and factors bearing upon their welfare, as also the interests of peace and security and the views of the interested Governments,

Recommends

A. With respect to Libya, where conditions already exist for the creation of an independent State:

1. That Libya become independent three years from the date of the adoption of this resolution. During the period prior to independence:

(a) The Powers now administering the territories of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall administer them for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, and shall co-ordinate their activities to this end;

(b) The Administering Authorities shall co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and, at a suitable time at least one year prior to the date of independence, shall arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan to meet and consult together to determine the form of government which they desire to establish upon the attainment of independence;

(c) The present Administering Authorities shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on steps they have taken to implement sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) There shall be established an advisory council consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom, the United States and three representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica, one from Tripolitania and one from the Fezzan. The council shall advise the Administering Authorities on sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and as to how assistance might be given to the inhabitants with regard to formation of a government for an independent Libya. The council shall be empowered to visit the territory of Libya and to obtain, with the co-operation of the Administering Authorities, such information as it deems necessary to enable it to discharge its functions. The council shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on the carrying out of its task;

(e) That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries for Libya, a commission consisting of representatives of Egypt, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

B. With respect to Eritrea, having regard to the desire of the majority of the inhabitants of Eritrea for immediate independence for Eritrea and the desirability of providing access for Ethiopia to the Red Sea:

1. Ethiopia shall be provided with an outlet to the Red Sea through the port of Assab.

2. The rest of Eritrea shall become independent three years from the date of the adoption of this resolution. During the period prior to independence:

(a) The Administering Authority in Eritrea shall administer it for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Eritrean independence;

(b) The Administering Authority shall, at a suitable time at least one year prior to the date of independence, arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of Eritrea to meet and consult together to determine the form of government which they desire established upon the attainment of independence.

(c) The Administering Authority shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General for the information of the Members of the United Nations on steps it has taken to implement sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) There shall be established an advisory council, consisting of representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and three representatives of the local population. The council shall advise the Administering Authority on sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above as to how assistance might be given to the inhabitants with regard to formation of a government for an independent Eritrea. The council shall be empowered to visit the territory of Eritrea and to obtain, with the co-operation of the Administering Authority, such information as it deems necessary to enable it to discharge its functions. The council shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on the carrying out of its task.

3. That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries for Eritrea, a commission consisting of representatives of Ethiopia, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

C. With respect to Italian Somaliland which requires a period of guidance towards independence for which the International Trusteeship System is particularly suitable:

1. That Italian Somaliland shall become independent ten years from the date of the adoption of this resolution with a view to its ultimate incorporation into a united independent Somaliland.

2. That Italian Somaliland be placed under the International Trusteeship System of the United Nations to be administered by an administrator to be appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council shall review the progress and development of this territory from time to time with a view to determining whether satisfactory progress is being made towards preparing the territory for independence.

3. That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries for Somaliland, a commission consisting of representatives of Ethiopia, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

Document A/C.1/522

Report of Sub-Committee 17 to the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[1 November 1949]

1. At its 291st meeting on 11 October 1949, the First Committee established a Sub-Committee composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of Amer-

ica with the purpose of studying all drafts and suggestions which had been submitted to the First Committee or which might be submitted to the Sub-Committee and to propose a draft resolution or resolutions to settle the question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies in Africa (A/C.1/498).

2. The Sub-Committee held twenty-nine meetings between 11 October and 1 November 1949. At its first meeting, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. L. Padilla Nervo (Mexico) as its Chairman and Mr. J. D. L. Hood (Australia) as its Rapporteur.

3. The Sub-Committee had before it six draft resolutions which had been submitted to the First Committee, namely, the draft resolutions of India (A/C.1/491), Iraq (A/C.1/489), Liberia (A/C.1/490), Pakistan (A/C.1/499), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/487),¹ and the United States (A/C.1/497).

4. After an exchange of views on the best and speediest approach to the various proposals, the Sub-Committee agreed to take decisions in the first place on the principles or concepts embodied in the draft resolutions listed in paragraph 3, rather than on the resolutions themselves or on any other formal text.

5. The Sub-Committee further agreed to examine the question of the disposal of each of the three territories separately and in the following order: Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

6. A Drafting Group of five members, namely, the representative of Australia, Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee, and the representatives of Argentina, Czechoslovakia, India and Iraq was entrusted with the task of preparing draft resolutions incorporating the principles and concepts agreed upon by the Sub-Committee with respect to Libya and Italian Somaliland.

7. By a vote of 10 in favour, 9 against and 2 abstentions, the Sub-Committee finally decided that its recommendations to the First Committee should be incorporated in one single draft resolution covering the three territories.

I. LIBYA

8. Five of the draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee, namely, the draft resolutions of India, Iraq, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States, contained specific recommendations on the disposal of Libya. Subsequently, two new draft resolutions were submitted to the Sub-Committee: by Brazil (A/C.1/SC.17/L.1) and by India (A/C.1/SC.17/L.4). Amendments to the draft resolutions under consideration were presented by Liberia (A/C.1/SC.17/L.2) and by the United States (A/C.1/500). In addition, six proposals dealing with various aspects of the Libyan problem were submitted respectively by Argentina (A/C.1/SC.17/L.9), Chile (A/C.1/SC.17/L.14), Egypt (A/C.1/SC.17/L.3), Pakistan (A/C.1/SC.17/L.11), the United Kingdom (A/C.1/SC.17/L.10) and the United States (A/C.1/SC.17/L.12), as well as an amendment presented by Egypt to the United Kingdom proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.13).

9. All these draft resolutions, amendments and proposals were thoroughly examined and eventually disposed of by the Sub-Committee in consider-

ing and taking decisions on the principles embodied in each of them.

10. The first question examined was whether Libya should be independent. The Sub-Committee decided by a unanimous vote that Libya should be independent.

11. The Sub-Committee next examined the question whether Libya should be granted independence immediately.

The Sub-Committee rejected the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that Libya should be granted independence immediately by 8 votes to 6 with 7 abstentions.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished that a special reference be made in the Sub-Committee's report to the fact that only eight of the 21 members of the Sub-Committee had voted against the Soviet Union proposal, and that his delegation would consequently raise again the text of its former proposition (A/C.1/487) before the First Committee.

12. The third question examined was at what date Libya should be granted independence.

By a vote of 18 in favour and 3 against, the Sub-Committee decided that Libya should be granted independence within as short a period as practicable, and in any case not later than 1 January 1952 (Argentine and Indian proposals as modified by the United States).

13. The fourth question examined concerned the gradual handing over of the powers of the State to a duly constituted Libyan Government by the two present Administering Powers.

By a vote of 17 in favour, none against and 4 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided that the present Administering Powers should take immediate steps to hand over sovereignty and all necessary powers of the State to a duly constituted Government in the territory within as short a period as practicable (Iraqi proposal).

14. The fifth question examined dealt with the concept of Libya as a single independent sovereign State.

By a unanimous vote, the Sub-Committee decided that Libya should be a single independent sovereign State.

15. The sixth question considered concerned the specific task of the Administering Powers during the period prior to independence.

By a vote of 18 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the Administering Powers should administer the territories for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence; that they should co-ordinate their activities to that end and make an annual report to the General Assembly on the steps taken by them to implement its recommendations (Pakistan proposal as modified by the United States).

16. The seventh question considered dealt with the co-operation to be given by the Administering Powers in the formation of governmental institutions.

By a vote of 15 in favour, 1 against, and 4 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided that the

¹ Later replaced by document A/C.1/487/Rev.1.

Administering Powers shall co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions (United States proposal).

17. The eighth question examined concerned the future Libyan constitution.

By a unanimous vote, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that a constitution for Libya, including the form of government, should be determined by the representatives of the inhabitants of the three regions of the territory meeting and consulting together in a national assembly (Indian proposal as amended by Argentina and the United States).

18. The ninth question examined concerned the establishment and composition of a United Nations commission for Libya during the period prior to independence.

(i) The Sub-Committee rejected by 11 votes to 3 with 7 abstentions a motion that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be included in the proposed United Nations commission for Libya (Polish proposal).

(ii) By 9 votes to 1 with 10 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided that one representative of the minorities in Libya should be added to the membership of the proposed United Nations commission for Libya (Franco-Guatemalan proposal).

(iii) By a vote of 10 in favour, 10 against and 1 abstention, the Sub-Committee rejected the proposal to establish a United Nations commission for Libya for the period prior to effective independence consisting of one representative of each of the following countries, namely: Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States and of four representatives of the local population, one for Cyrenaica, one for Tripolitania, one for the Fezzan and one for the minorities in Libya.

19. The tenth question considered was whether a United Nations commissioner alone, that is to say, without a United Nations commission or a specially constituted council, should be appointed for the period prior to independence.

By a vote of 14 to 5 with 2 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected the proposal that only a United Nations commissioner be appointed for the period prior to independence.

20. The eleventh question examined was whether the General Assembly should appoint a commissioner aided and advised by a council for the purpose of assisting the Libyan people in the formulation of a constitution and the establishment of an independent government.

The Sub-Committee decided by 12 votes to 6 with 3 abstentions to recommend that for the purpose of assisting the people of Libya in the formulation of a constitution and the establishment of an independent government, the General Assembly should appoint a commissioner and a council to aid and advise the commissioner (Indian proposal).

21. The twelfth question examined concerned the composition of the proposed council to aid and advise the commissioner.

(i) The Sub-Committee rejected by 9 votes to 3 with 8 abstentions, one member being absent,

a motion that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be included in the proposed council to aid and advise the commissioner (Polish proposal).

(ii) By a vote of 12 to 4 with 4 abstentions, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the proposed council to aid and advise the commissioner should include one representative of each of the following countries, namely, Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (Indian proposal).

(iii) By a vote of 6 to 3 with 11 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided that one representative of the minorities in Libya should be added to the membership of the proposed council to aid and advise the commissioner (Guatemalan proposal).

The representative of Egypt reserved the position of his delegation feeling that it was not in the interest of the minorities themselves that they should be treated separately from the rest of the population. He further stated that independent Libya, whose admittance to the United Nations had been, in principal, unanimously approved by the Sub-Committee, would be bound by the Charter and by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. The representative of Iraq, who voted against the proposal, expressed similar reservations.

(iv) By a vote of 13 in favour, none against, and 8 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided that the council to aid and advise the commissioner should include one representative of the people from each of the three regions of Libya, namely, Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, as well as a representative of the minorities in Libya (Indian proposal as amended).

(v) The Sub-Committee approved without a vote a proposal by the Rapporteur to the effect that the Drafting Group should include in the draft resolution the principle that the representatives of the people and of the minorities be appointed by the commissioner after consultation with the Administering Powers, the member States of the council as well as the leading political personalities in the territories concerned.

22. The thirteenth question examined concerned the functions of the commissioner.

(i) The Sub-Committee had before it an Indian proposal to the effect that, in the discharge of his functions, the commissioner should consult and be guided by the advice of the members of his council, provided that he might select different members to advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects.

By a vote of 10 to 3 with 8 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected a Chinese amendment to delete the last phrase of the above-mentioned proposal.

(ii) By a vote of 11 to 4 with 6 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the commissioner, in the discharge of his functions, should consult and be guided by the advice of the members of his council, provided that he might select different members to advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects (Indian proposal).

23. By a vote of 13 to 3 with 5 abstentions, the Sub-Committee adopted the principles contained in the amended Indian draft resolution (A/C.1/SC.17/L.4), namely:

"1. For the purpose of assisting the people of Libya in the formulation of a constitution and the establishment of an independent government, the General Assembly shall appoint a commissioner and a council to aid and advise the commissioner.

"2. The council shall consist of:

"(a) One representative of each of the following countries, namely, Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;

"(b) One representative of the people of each of the three regions of Libya, namely, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, and one representative of the minorities in Libya.

"3. In the discharge of his functions, the commissioner shall consult and be guided by the advice of the members of his council, provided that he may select different members to advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects."

24. The fourteenth question examined referred to the admission of the independent State of Libya to membership in the United Nations.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that he would support the future admission of Libya to the United Nations if that country's political status fulfilled the conditions for the admission of new Members laid down in the Charter.

By a unanimous vote, the Sub-Committee recommended the adoption of the United States proposal that Libya be admitted to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the United Nations Charter upon the accomplishment of its independence.

25. The fifteenth question considered dealt with the withdrawal of foreign troops and the liquidation of the military installations.

By a vote of 10 to 5 with 6 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected a proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that all foreign troops and military personnel be withdrawn within three months and all military bases liquidated within the same period.

The representative of the USSR requested that special reference be made in the Sub-Committee's report to the fact that only ten of the twenty-one members of the Sub-Committee had voted against his proposal.

26. The sixteenth question considered dealt with the reports to be submitted by the commissioner to the Secretary-General.

By a vote of 17 in favour, none against and 4 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the commissioner, in consultation with the council, should submit to the Secretary-General for the information of the Members of the United Nations an annual report and such other special reports as he might consider necessary on the carrying out of his task, as well as to add to his reports any memorandum or document that the commissioner himself or a member of his council might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations (Pakistan proposal).

27. The seventeenth question examined concerned the delimitation of the frontiers of Libya.

By a vote of 14 to 4 with 3 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected a Pakistan proposal that the task of delimiting the international boundaries of Libya should be entrusted to the commissioner assisted by his council.

28. The eighteenth question considered dealt with the method and procedure to be followed for the nomination of the commissioner.

(i) By 16 votes to 3 with 1 abstention, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that a committee composed of the President of the General Assembly, two of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (Brazil and Pakistan), the Chairman of the First Committee and the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee should nominate a candidate or, if no agreement could be reached, three candidates, for submission to the General Assembly (Argentine proposal).

(ii) The Sub-Committee further agreed not to incorporate the above recommendation in the draft resolution dealing with the disposal of Libya but to present it as a separate draft resolution.

29. The nineteenth question examined concerned the economic and financial provisions for Libya, arising out of Annex XIV, paragraph 19, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy. In that connexion the representative of the United Kingdom submitted a proposal to the effect that the economic and financial provisions for Libya should be considered at the fifth regular session of the General Assembly. He pointed out that such a study entailed many intricate technical problems; it could best be undertaken by the Administering Powers which would present a report on the whole problem to the next regular session of the General Assembly. Some members of the Sub-Committee were of the opinion that such a study should be made by the commissioner in consultation with his council and the Administering Powers; others maintained that all matters concerning economic and financial problems should be dealt with by the new Libyan authorities and the interested Governments. The view was also expressed that, inasmuch as the problem of the disposal of the former Italian colonies came within the competence of the United Nations, the settlement of that particular aspect of the problem should be carried out by the United Nations or its agency. The Sub-Committee had no specific recommendation to offer with regard to this question, but it was the sense of the Sub-Committee that the question of the economic and financial provisions for Libya should be considered and decided upon at the next regular session of the General Assembly, when reports on the subject would have been received from the Administering Powers and, possibly, from the commissioner and his council. The representative of the United Kingdom wished that mention should be made in the report of his right to raise the matter again before the First Committee.

30. The last question discussed with regard to Libya concerned the measures to be taken by the United Nations during the period prior to effective independence regarding the economic and social problems of Libya.

By a vote of 16 to 1 with 3 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the

commissioner might offer suggestions to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Secretary-General as to the measures which the United Nations might adopt during the transitional period regarding the economic and social problems of Libya (Chilean proposal).

31. The representative of the United Kingdom wished it to be recorded that, while agreeing in most cases to the principles contained in the section of the draft resolution concerning Libya, he did not approve the text in its present form. He wished to reserve the right of his delegation to present any amendments which it thought fit to submit in the First Committee.

32. The Sub-Committee, in examining the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution, was of the opinion that those questions could be further discussed by the First and Fifth Committees where the Secretary-General would have an opportunity to give detailed estimates and explanations.

II. ITALIAN SOMALILAND

33. Four of the draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee, namely, the draft resolutions of Liberia, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, contained specific recommendations on the disposal of Italian Somaliland. Subsequently, three new draft resolutions were submitted to the Sub-Committee by Argentina (A/C.1/SC.17/L.5), India (A/C.1/SC.17/L.6) and Iraq (A/C.1/SC.17/L.7), as well as an amendment by Liberia to the Iraqi draft resolution (A/C.1/SC.17/L.8).

34. All these draft resolutions were thoroughly examined and disposed of by the Sub-Committee in considering and taking decisions on the principles embodied in each of them.

35. The first question examined was whether independence should be granted to Italian Somaliland.

By a unanimous vote, the Sub-Committee adopted the principle that Italian Somaliland should be accorded independence.

36. The second question considered was at what date should Italian Somaliland be granted independence.

By a vote of 11 to 8 with 2 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected the principle contained in the USSR proposal that Italian Somaliland should become independent after a period of five years.

37. The third question examined was whether Italian Somaliland should become independent after a period not exceeding ten years.

By 11 votes to 10, the Sub-Committee rejected the principle contained in the Iraqi and Pakistan proposal that Italian Somaliland should become independent after a period not exceeding ten years.

38. The fourth question examined was whether independence should be granted to Italian Somaliland after a period of ten years.

By a vote of 11 to 9 with 1 abstention, the Sub-Committee rejected the principle contained in the Liberian proposal that Italian Somaliland

should be granted independence after a period of ten years.

39. The fifth question considered was whether Somaliland should be granted independence after a period of ten years unless the General Assembly decided otherwise at that time.

By a vote of 15 to 3 with 3 abstentions, the Sub-Committee approved the principle contained in a United States proposal that Italian Somaliland would become independent after a period of ten years unless the General Assembly decided otherwise at that time.

40. The sixth question considered was whether Italian Somaliland should be placed under the International Trusteeship System with the United Nations as the Administering Authority.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the proposal that Somaliland should be placed under trusteeship with the United Nations as the Administering Authority, as follows:

In favour: Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The proposal was rejected by 12 votes to 9.

41. The seventh question considered was whether Italian Somaliland should be placed under the International Trusteeship System three States being the Administering Authorities.

A vote was taken by roll-call as follows on the proposal for a collective trusteeship, three States being the Administering Authorities:

In favour: Egypt, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The proposal was rejected by 12 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

42. The eighth question considered was whether Italian Somaliland should be placed under the International Trusteeship System with one State as the Administering Authority, the latter being Italy.

A vote was taken by roll-call on that proposal as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: India.

The proposal was adopted by 12 votes to 8 with 1 abstention.

43. The ninth question considered dealt with a declaration of constitutional principles designed to guarantee the rights of the people of Italian Somaliland and to establish and develop self-government in the territory.

By a vote of 14 in favour, none against, and 6 abstentions, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that a declaration of constitutional principles, guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and establishing institutions designed to ensure the inauguration development and subsequent establishment of self-government, should be annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement (Argentine and Iraqi proposals).

44. The tenth question considered concerned the proposals contained in the Annexure to the Indian draft resolution (A/C.1/SC.17/L.6).

By a vote of 13 in favour, none against, and 7 abstentions, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that in drafting the declaration referred to in paragraph 43, the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority should take into account the text proposed by the Indian delegation (Mexican and United States proposals).

45. The eleventh question examined dealt with the modalities concerning the conclusion of the Trusteeship Agreement.

(i) The representative of Guatemala submitted an oral proposal to the effect that, if it were not possible to conclude a Trusteeship Agreement during the present session of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council should be asked to draft, in consultation with Administering Authority, a draft Trusteeship Agreement for submission to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

A vote was taken by roll-call upon this proposal as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Guatemala.

Against: Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: India, Iraq.

Absent: Czechoslovakia.

The proposal was rejected by 16 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, one member being absent.

(ii) By a vote of 13 to 3 with 4 abstentions, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee adopted an Argentine proposal to the effect that the Trusteeship Council should negotiate with the Administering Authority the draft of a Trusteeship Agreement for submission to the General Assembly, if possible during the present session, and, in any case, not later than its fifth regular session.

46. The twelfth question considered concerned the delimitation of the international boundaries of Italian Somaliland, to which reference had been made in sections C, paragraphs 3 of the draft resolutions of Pakistan (A/C.1/499) and of the United States (A/C.1/497). In view of

the refusal of the representative of Ethiopia to join a commission for the delimitation of the Ethiopian-Somaliland boundaries as proposed by Pakistan and the United States, pending the satisfaction of Ethiopia's claims in Eritrea, the representatives of those two countries withdrew their proposals. The representative of Pakistan, however, stated that the matter could be raised again when the question of Eritrea had been settled.

III. ERITREA

47. Three of the draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee, namely, the draft resolutions of Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, contained specific recommendations on the disposal of Eritrea. Subsequently, nine new draft resolutions, proposals or suggestions dealing with the question, as well as three amendments, were submitted for the consideration of the Sub-Committee. They were as follows in the order in which they were presented:

- (i) Argentina: proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.15)
- (ii) Iraq: proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.16)
- (iii) India: proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.17)
- (iv) Guatemala: proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.18)
- (v) United States of America: suggestions (A/C.1/SC.17/L.19)
- (vi) Australia: proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.20)
- (vii) Brazil, India, Iraq, Liberia, United States of America: alternative joint draft resolution (A/C.1/SC.17/L.22)
- (viii) Argentina: draft resolution (A/C.1/SC.17/L.21)
- (ix) United States of America: amendments to the Guatemalan proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.23)
- (x) Chile: amendment to the United States amendments to the Guatemalan proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.24)
- (xi) Australia and Guatemala: revised joint proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.25)
- (xii) United States of America: amendment to the Australian and Guatemalan revised joint proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.26)

48. All the proposals listed in paragraph 47 were exhaustively discussed. In the course of the discussion, it appeared to several delegations that the Sub-Committee did not have sufficient information on Eritrea to enable it to recommend a concrete and final solution concerning the future of the territory and that, therefore, further consideration should be given to the matter. On the other hand, other delegations maintained that the data concerning Eritrea was sufficient to enable the Sub-Committee to recommend a definite and final solution as it had done in the cases of Libya and Italian Somaliland. Ultimately, by a vote of 15 to 3 with 3 abstentions, the Sub-Committee adopted a motion presented by the representative of Chile to deal first with the proposal of establishing a United Nations commission for further consideration of the Eritrean question.

49. By a vote of 10 to 4 with 6 abstentions, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee

adopted an amendment presented by the United States to the Australian and Guatemalan revised joint proposal to the effect that the Interim Committee of the General Assembly should consider the report and proposal, or proposals, of the United Nations commission for Eritrea and report, with conclusions, to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly (A/C.1/SC.17/L.26).

50. By a vote of 15 to 3 with 2 abstentions, one member being absent, the Sub-Committee adopted the Australian and Guatemalan revised joint proposal, as amended, and with the modifications suggested by several members of the Sub-Committee and accepted by the authors. The proposal provides for the establishment of a United Nations commission of not more than five Member States to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of the territory and to submit a report to the Secretary-General with such proposal or proposals as it might deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea.

The representative of the Union of South Africa stated that it was his understanding that the commission, in ascertaining all the relevant facts concerning Eritrea, should make a particular study of the viability of the territory. The representatives of Australia and Guatemala agreed that interpretation was correct.

51. By a vote of 12 to 1 with 8 abstentions, the Sub-Committee adopted a Danish proposal to refer to the First Committee the designation of the members of the United Nations commission for Eritrea.

52. By a vote of 13 to 1 with 7 abstentions, the Sub-Committee adopted an Egyptian proposal to the effect that the United Nations commission for Eritrea should assemble "as soon as possible," and not "as soon as possible after 1 January 1950," as contemplated in the original proposal.

53. By a vote of 12 to 2 with 7 abstentions, the Sub-Committee adopted an Iraqi proposal to the effect that the United Nations commission for Eritrea should communicate its report and proposals to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950 instead of 15 May 1950 as provided for in the original proposal.

54. With regard to the various proposals which contemplated specific and immediate solutions of the Eritrean question, the Sub-Committee proceeded to a vote on the second paragraph of the draft resolution presented by the USSR (AC.1/487):

(i) By 9 votes to 5 with 7 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected the first sentence of paragraph 2, namely that Eritrea should be granted independence after a period of five years;

(ii) By 12 votes to 3 with 6 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected the remainder of the proposal dealing with Eritrea;

(iii) By 14 votes to 4 with 3 abstentions, the Sub-Committee rejected the whole of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution presented by the Soviet Union;

(iv) Several delegations explained their vote on the ground that the Sub-Committee had already

adopted a draft resolution which, in effect, precluded any other decision on the part of the Sub-Committee.

55. In view of the adoption of the Australian-Guatemalan draft resolution, the other delegations concerned did not ask for a vote upon their proposals but reserved their right to submit them at a later stage.

IV. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED BY SUB-COMMITTEE 17

56. The Sub-Committee recommends to the First Committee the following draft resolutions:

QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

First resolution

The General Assembly,

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947, whereby the Powers concerned have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly on the disposal of the former Italian colonies and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it,

Having taken note of the report of the Four Power Commission of Investigation;

Having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinions in the territories concerned;

Having taken into consideration the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of the territories, the interests of peace and security, the views of the interested Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter,

Recommends:

A. With respect to Libya:

1. That Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, be established as a single independent and sovereign State.

2. This independence shall become effective as soon as possible and in any case not later than 1 January 1952.

3. That a constitution for Libya, including the form of the government be determined by representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, meeting and consulting together in a national assembly.

4. That for the purpose of assisting the people of Libya in the formulation of the constitution and the establishment of an independent government, there shall be a United Nations commissioner in Libya appointed by the General Assembly and a council to aid and advise him.

5. The United Nations commissioner, in consultation with the council, shall submit to the Secretary-General an annual report and such other special reports as he may consider necessary. To these reports shall be added any memorandum or document that the United Nations commissioner or a member of the council may wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations.

6. That the council shall consist of ten members, namely:

(a) One representative nominated by the Government of each of the following countries: Egypt,

France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;

(b) One representative of the people of each of the three regions of Libya and one representative of the minorities in Libya.

7. That the United Nations commissioner shall appoint the representatives mentioned in 6 (b), after consultation with the Administering Powers, the representatives of the Governments mentioned in paragraph 6 (a), leading personalities and representatives of political parties and organizations in the territories concerned.

8. That in the discharge of his functions, the United Nations commissioner shall consult and be guided by the advice of the members of his council, it being understood that he may call upon different members to advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects.

9. That the United Nations commissioner may offer suggestions to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Secretary-General as to the measures that the United Nations might adopt during the transitional period regarding the economic and social problems of Libya.

10. That the Administering Powers:

(a) Initiate immediately all necessary steps for the transfer of power to a duly constituted independent Government;

(b) Administer the territories for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and co-ordinate their activities to this end; and

(c) Make an annual report to the General Assembly on the steps taken to implement these recommendations.

11. That, upon its establishment as an independent State, Libya be admitted to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter.

B. With respect to Italian Somaliland:

1. That Italian Somaliland shall be an independent sovereign State.

2. This independence shall become effective at the end of ten years from the date of the approval of the **Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly**, unless at the end of that period the General Assembly decides otherwise.

3. During the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Italian Somaliland shall be placed under the International Trusteeship System with Italy as the Administering Authority.

4. That the Trusteeship Council negotiate with the Administering Authority the draft of a Trusteeship Agreement for submission to the General Assembly, if possible during the present session, and in any case not later than the fifth regular session.

5. That the Trusteeship Agreement shall include an annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government.

6. That in the drafting of this declaration the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority shall take into account the annexed text proposed by the Indian delegation.

C. With respect to Eritrea:

1. That a commission consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, as follows . . . be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea.

2. In carrying out its responsibilities the commission shall ascertain all the relevant facts including written or oral information from the present Administering Power, from representatives of the population of the territory, including minorities, from Governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary. In particular the commission shall take into account:

(a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, including the views of the various racial, religious and political groups of the provinces of the territory and the capacity of the people for self-government;

(b) The interests of peace and security in East Africa;

(c) The rights and claims of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economic reasons, including Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea.

3. In considering its proposals, the commission shall take into account the various suggestions for the disposal of Eritrea submitted during the fourth session of the General Assembly.

4. The commission shall assemble at the headquarters of the United Nations as soon as possible. It shall travel to Eritrea and may visit such other places, as in its judgment may be necessary in carrying out its responsibilities. The commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Its report and proposal or proposals shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950 for distribution to Member States so as to enable final consideration during the fifth regular session of the General Assembly. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly shall consider the report and proposal, or proposals, of the commission and report, with conclusions, to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

5. To invite the Secretary-General to request the necessary facilities from the competent authorities of each of the States in whose territory the commission may wish to meet or travel and to assign to the commission such staffs as may be required.

6. To authorize the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of one representative and one alternate from each Government represented on the commission on such basis and in such form as he may deem most appropriate in the circumstances.

Text proposed by the delegation of India

ANNEXURE

(See section B, paragraph 6)

The following Constitution shall be annexed to and form part of the Trusteeship Agreement for any of the former Italian colonies that may be placed under the International Trusteeship System:

1. The sovereignty of the Trust Territory shall be vested in its people and shall be exercised on their behalf by the authorities and in the manner prescribed herein.

2. The executive authority of the Trust Territory shall be exercised by an administrator appointed by the Administering Authority.

3. To assist him in the discharge of his functions the administrator shall appoint a council consisting of five representatives of the principal political parties or organizations in the Trust Territory.

4. In matters relating to defence and foreign affairs, the administrator shall be responsible to and carry out the directions of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs. In all other matters, the administrator shall consult and be guided by the advice of his council.

5. The legislative authority of the Trust Territory shall normally be exercised by the administrator with the consent of his council enlarged by such additional representatives of the people as the administrator may summon for the purpose. In exceptional circumstances the administrator may, subject to the control of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs, make and promulgate such ordinances as, in his opinion, the circumstances demand.

6. The judicial authority of the Trust Territory shall be exercised by a supreme court and courts subordinate thereto. The judges of the supreme court shall be appointed by the administrator but shall hold office during good behaviour and shall not be removable except with the consent of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs.

7. All the authorities of the Trust Territory shall, in the exercise of their respective functions, respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

8. The United Nations acting through its appropriate organs may:

(a) Make rules to supplement this Constitution;

(b) Review the administration periodically and amend this constitution so as to establish the trust territory as an independent State within a period not exceeding five years.

Second resolution

To aid the General Assembly in making the appointment of the United Nations commissioner in Libya, the First Committee recommends that a Committee composed of: the President of the General Assembly, two of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (Brazil and Pakistan), the Chairman of the First Committee, and the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee

shall nominate a candidate or, if no agreement can be reached, three candidates.

V. GENERAL RESERVATIONS

57. During the course of the discussion several delegations, and, in particular, the representatives of Egypt and France, wanted expressly to record that the votes they had cast on particular clauses of the draft resolution or on the draft resolution as a whole could not be interpreted as prejudging in any way their own position either in the First Committee or at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly.

58. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that his delegation would maintain its draft resolution on the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies (A/C.1/487).

59. The representative of Poland expressly requested it to be recorded that he was opposed to the draft resolution as a whole and reserved the position of his delegation as to its future action.

60. The representative of the Union of South Africa wished to have it recorded that, although the reservations he had made on various occasions whilst explaining his vote on certain clauses of the draft resolution has not been specifically mentioned in the report, he maintained those reservations.

61. The representative of Liberia stated that his delegation reserved the right to introduce in the First Committee a draft resolution similar to that proposed by Australia and Guatemala for a commission to be sent to Italian Somaliland to ascertain the wishes and welfare of the population.

(Signed) J. D. L. HOOD
Rapporteur of Sub-Committee 17

Document A/C.1/526/Rev.1

United Kingdom: amendments to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[5 November 1949]

Section A (with respect to Libya) :

(1) Delete paragraph 1, and insert the following:

"1. That the people of Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall become independent with a form of union and government to be decided upon by the people themselves as prescribed herein."

(2) Delete paragraph 3, and insert the following:

"3. At a suitable time before that date the representatives of the people of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan shall meet and consult together freely to decide upon the form of their future union and government, whether unitary, federal or other."

(3) In paragraph 10 (a), delete the words "a duly constituted independent Government", and insert the words "the appropriate organs of government to be constituted in accordance with this resolution."

(4) In paragraph 10 (b), delete the words "in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence," and insert the words "the people of Libya in achieving independence and the form of union and government they desire."

Document A/C.1/527

Liberia: amendments to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[5 November 1949]

Section C (with respect to Eritrea) :

1. Delete paragraph 1, and insert the following :

"1. That a commission consisting of not more than five Member States as follows . . . be established to ascertain more fully the wishes, and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, and Somaliland, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and Somaliland, and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such proposal, or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea and Somaliland."

2. Delete paragraph 2 (a), and insert the following :

"(a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea and Somaliland including the views of the various racial, religious, and political groups of the provinces of the territories, and the capacities of the people for self-government."

3. Delete paragraph 3, and insert the following :

"3. In considering its proposals, the Commission shall take into account the various suggestions for the disposal of Eritrea and Somaliland and submitted during the fourth session of the General Assembly."

4. In paragraph 4, add after the words "It shall travel to Eritrea", the additional words: "and Somaliland."

Document A/C.1/528

China: amendments to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[5 November 1949]

Section A (with respect to Libya) :

(1) In paragraph 5: between the words "in consultation with the Council" and "shall submit to the Secretary-General" insert the words: "and in co-operation with its Administering Authorities".

(2) In paragraph 10: after the words "That the Administering Powers" add the words: "in co-operation with the commissioner".

Document A/C.1/529

Poland: amendments to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English-French-Russian]
[7 November 1949]

With respect to Libya:

Section A: 1. In paragraph 2 of the recommen-

dations replace the words: "1 January 1952" by "1 January 1951".

2. In sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 6 replace "France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America" by the following: "Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Sweden".

With respect to Somaliland:

Section B: 1. Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. That its independence shall become effective at the end of three years from the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly."

2. Replace paragraph 3 by the following:

"3. That during the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Somaliland shall be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations."

3. Replace paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. That the Trusteeship Council will prepare the conditions and terms of the United Nations trusteeship over Somaliland for submission to the General Assembly, if possible during the present session and in any case not later than at the fifth regular session."

With respect to Eritrea:

Replace section C by the following:

"With respect to Eritrea:

"1. That Eritrea shall be an independent sovereign State.

"2. That this independence shall become effective at the end of three years from the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreements by the General Assembly.

"3. That during the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Eritrea shall be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

"4. That the Trusteeship Council will prepare the terms and conditions of the United Nations trusteeship over Eritrea for submission to the General Assembly if possible during the present session and in any case not later than the fifth regular session.

"5. That the Trusteeship Agreements shall include an annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of inhabitants of Eritrea, providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government.

"6. That in the drafting of this declaration, the text proposed by the Indian delegation will be taken into account.

"7. That Ethiopia shall be ceded a portion of the territory of Eritrea necessary to provide her with an outlet to the sea through the port of Assab."

Document A/C.1/530

Lebanon: amendment to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

In Section B, add a new paragraph "4" after paragraph 3, as follows, renumbering the remaining paragraphs:

"4. The Administering Authority shall be aided and advised by an advisory council composed of representatives of the following States . . . (five States). The headquarters of the advisory council shall be Mogadiscio. The precise terms of reference of the advisory council shall be determined in the Trusteeship Agreement and shall include the right of States members of the council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory."

Document A/C.1/532

Argentina: amendment to Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530) to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[9 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

In section B, add a new paragraph "4" after paragraph 3, as follows, renumbering the remaining paragraphs:

"4. The Administering Authority shall be aided and advised by an advisory council composed of representatives of *Colombia and Egypt*. The headquarters of the advisory council shall be Mogadiscio. The precise terms of reference of the advisory council shall be determined in the Trusteeship Agreement and shall include the right of States members of the *advisory* council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory."

Document A/C.1/534

Saudi Arabia: amendment to Argentine amendment (A/C.1/532) to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[10 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

In section B, after the words "of Colombia and Egypt", insert "*the Philippines*".

Document A/C.1/535

Burma: amendment to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[10 November 1949]

With respect to Eritrea:

Section C, paragraph 1 should be amended as follows:

1. That a commission consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, as follows: *Canada, Guatemala, Lebanon, Norway and the Philippines*, be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea.

Document A/C.1/536/Rev.1

Argentina-Turkey: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English and French]
[11 November 1949]

The General Assembly,

Considering Annex XI of the Treaty of Peace with Italy,

Considering in particular that paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Annex XI provides for the *final disposal of the former Italian colonies and the appropriate adjustment of their boundaries,*

Noting that two specific problems are thus entrusted to the General Assembly: first, the disposal of these colonies, and second, the appropriate adjustment of their boundaries,

Calls upon the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to study the procedure to be adopted to settle the question of the boundaries of the former Italian colonies in so far as they are not already fixed by international agreement and report with conclusions to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

Document A/C.1/537

India: amendment to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[10 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

In section B, paragraph 6, for the words "take into account" substitute "be guided by".

Document A/C.1/538

Poland: amendment to the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530) to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[10 November 1949]

After the enumeration of the States members of the council, insert the words: "and three representatives of the local population, elected by the political organizations of the territory".

Document A/C.1/540

China: amendment to Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530) to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[10 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

Delete the words in parentheses:

"4. The Administering Authority shall be aided and advised by an advisory council composed of representatives of Colombia and Egypt. The headquarters of the advisory council shall be Mogadiscio. The precise terms of reference of the advisory council shall be determined in the Trusteeship Agreement and shall include the right of [States] members of the advisory council, [if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council], to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory."

Document A/C.1/541

Argentina: amendment to first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[11 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

Add the following at the end of section B:

"7. That Italy be invited to undertake provisional administration of the territory

"(i) at a time and pursuant to arrangements for the orderly transfer of administration agreed upon between Italy and the United Kingdom, and

"(ii) on condition that it gives an undertaking to administer the territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the international trusteeship system pending approval by the General Assembly of a Trusteeship Agreement for the territory."

Document A/C.1/542

Iraq: amendment to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[11 November 1949]

With respect to Eritrea:

Section C, paragraph 1 to be amended to read as follows:

"1. That a commission consisting of representatives of *Brazil, Egypt, Denmark, Iran and Burma* be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, etc. . . ."

Document A/C.1/543

France: amendment to the revised draft resolution submitted by Argentina and Turkey (A/C.1/536/Rev.1)

[Original text: French]
[11 November 1949]

The text of the draft resolution to be amended as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the recommendation regarding the disposal of the former Italian colonies,

"Calls upon the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to study the procedure to be adopted to delimit the boundaries of the former Italian colonies, in so far as they are not already fixed by international agreement, and to report with conclusions to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly."

Document A/C.1/545

Chile: sub-amendment to the Argentine amendment (A/C.1/541) to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: Spanish]
[12 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

In section B, add the following at the end of sub-paragraph (i) after the words "United Kingdom": "after the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority have negotiated the draft Trusteeship Agreement,"

In sub-paragraph (ii) after the words "International Trusteeship System", insert the words: "and to the draft Trusteeship Agreement."

Document A/C.1/547

Poland: draft resolution

[Original text: French]
[12 November 1949]

Whereas the establishment of a provisional administration in the former Italian colony of Somaliland raises legal problems,

The First Committee

Transmits the amendment submitted by Argentina (A/C.1/541) and the other proposals connected therewith to the Sixth Committee and requests the latter to examine these texts and submit a report to the First Committee together with its proposals.

Document A/C.1/548

Mexico: amendment to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)

[Original text: English]
[12 November 1949]

With respect to Italian Somaliland:

In section B, add as paragraphs 8 and 9 the following:

"8. Pending the approval by the General Assembly of the Trusteeship Agreement between Italy and the Trusteeship Council, and pursuant to arrangements for the orderly transfer of administration to be agreed upon between Italy and the United Kingdom, Italy shall undertake provisional administration of Italian Somaliland upon reaching a trusteeship agreement with the Trusteeship Council.

"9. The advisory council shall commence the discharge of its functions when the Italian Government begins its provisional administration."

AGENDA ITEM 68¹

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and Alliance of 14 August 1945, and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations

Document A/C.1/552

Australia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, and United States of America: draft resolution concerning the promotion of the stability of international relations in the Far East

[Original text: English]
[28 November 1949]

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have expressed in the Charter of the United Nations their determination to practice tolerance and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, and to that end the Members of the United Nations have obligated themselves to carry out the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

Whereas it is a purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Whereas the organization of the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members and on respect for international agreements, and

Whereas the Charter calls upon all Members to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

The General Assembly,

Desiring to promote the stability of international relations in the Far East,

Calls upon all States:

1. To respect the political independence of China and to be guided by the principles of the United Nations in their relations with China;

2. To respect the right of the people of China now and in the future to choose freely their political institutions and to maintain a government independent of foreign control;

3. To respect existing treaties relating to China; and

4. To refrain from

(a) Seeking to acquire spheres of influence or to create foreign controlled régimes within the territory of China,

(b) Seeking to obtain special rights or privileges within the territory of China.

¹The Rapporteur's report on this item will be found in the Annex to the plenary meetings under symbol A/1215.

Document A/C.1/553

Cuba, Ecuador and Peru: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[5 December 1949]

Considering that item 68 regarding "threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 14 August 1945, and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations" is of special importance, involves the fundamental principles of the Charter and prestige of the United Nations, and requires further examination and study;

The General Assembly

Decides to refer it to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly for continuous examination and study, and to report to the next session of the General Assembly with recommendations.

Document A/C.1/554

Philippines: amendment to the draft resolution by Cuba, Ecuador and Peru (A/C.1/553)

[Original text: English]
[6 December 1949]

Considering that item 68 entitled "Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 14 August 1945, and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations" is of special importance, and involves the fundamental principles of the Charter, and

Considering further the resolution on the "promotion of the stability of international relations in the Far East" (A/C.1/552),

The General Assembly

Authorizes the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, if it decides that such action would promote the stability of international relations in the Far East, to examine any violation of the principles contained in that resolution.

Document A/C.1/556

Lebanon: amendment to the draft resolution of Cuba, Ecuador and Peru (A/C.1/553)

[Original text: French]
[6 December 1949]

1. Insert the following new paragraph between the first and second paragraphs of document A/C.1/553:

"Considering further the draft resolution on the promotion of the stability of international relations in the Far East" (A/C.1/552).

2. In the second paragraph of document A/C.1/553, insert the words "in relation to the said resolution" after the word "study".

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