

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to notify the General Assembly of this decision."

The question was accordingly removed from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

THE GREEK QUESTION: UKRAINIAN SSR COMMUNICATION DATED 24 AUGUST 1946

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By telegram dated 24 August 1946,¹⁰⁴ the Ukrainian SSR brought to the attention of the Security Council, under Article 35 (i), "as being of the nature covered by Article 34 . . . the situation in the Balkans which has resulted from the policy of the Greek Government, and which endangers the maintenance of international peace and security . . ." The principal factor "conducive to the situation in the Balkans, as created by this policy of the present Greek Government" was the "presence of British troops in Greece and the direct intervention of British military representatives in the internal affairs" of Greece. The Council was requested to adopt measures without delay "in order to eliminate this threat to peace".

After discussion at the 54th, 57th, 58th and 59th meetings, the Security Council included the question in the agenda at the 59th meeting on 3 September 1946.¹⁰⁵

The Council considered the question at the 60th to 62nd, and the 64th to 70th meetings, between 4 and 20 September 1946.

Decision of 20 September 1946 (70th meeting): Postponement of vote on draft resolution submitted by the representative of Australia

At the 67th meeting on 16 September 1946, the representative of Australia submitted a draft resolution that the Council pass to the next item on the agenda.¹⁰⁶

At the 70th meeting on 20 September, at the suggestion of the President (USSR) and with the agreement of the representative of Australia, the Security Council decided to vote on the Australian draft resolution after the other draft resolutions directly related to the question under consideration had been voted upon.¹⁰⁷

Decisions of 20 September 1946 (70th meeting): Rejection of draft resolutions submitted respectively by the representatives of the USSR, the Netherlands, the United States and Poland¹⁰⁸

(i) USSR draft resolution

At the 67th meeting on 16 September 1946, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution¹⁰⁹ to establish that "a situation envisaged by Article 34 of the Charter" had been created in Greece; to call upon the Greek Government to take certain

measures; and "to retain on the agenda of the Security Council the question of the menacing situation . . ."

At the 70th meeting on 20 September 1946, the USSR draft resolution was rejected by 2 votes in favour, 9 votes against.¹¹⁰

(ii) Netherlands draft resolution

At the 69th meeting on 18 September 1946, the representative of the Netherlands submitted a draft resolution¹¹¹ to invite the Secretary-General to notify the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia that the Council, "without pronouncing any opinion on the question of responsibility, earnestly hopes that these Governments . . . will do their utmost . . . to stop" the frontier incidents "by giving appropriate instructions to their national authorities and by making sure that these instructions are rigidly enforced".

The Netherlands draft resolution was voted upon at the 70th meeting and was rejected by 6 votes in favour, 3 against and 2 abstentions.¹¹²

(iii) United States draft resolution

At the 70th meeting on 20 September, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution¹¹³ under which the Council, acting under Article 34, would establish a commission of three individuals to investigate in the area concerned the facts relating to the incidents along the frontier between Greece on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other.

The United States draft resolution was voted upon at the same meeting and was not adopted. There were 8 votes in favour, 2 against (1 vote against being that of a permanent member) and 1 abstention.¹¹⁴

(iv) Polish draft resolution

Following the rejection of the USSR, Netherlands and United States draft resolutions at the 70th meeting, the representative of Poland submitted a draft resolution¹¹⁵ to keep the situation under observation and to retain it on the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

At the same meeting the Polish draft resolution was rejected by 2 votes in favour and 9 votes against.¹¹⁶

Following statements at the 70th meeting by the President of the Council (USSR),¹¹⁷ the Secretary-General¹¹⁸ and the representative of France,¹¹⁹ the representative of Australia withdrew his draft resolution.¹²⁰

The question was removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

¹⁰⁴ 70th meeting: pp. 407-409.

¹⁰⁵ 69th meeting: p. 390.

¹⁰⁶ 70th meeting: pp. 409-410.

¹⁰⁷ 70th meeting: p. 396. For text, see chapter X, Case 10.

¹⁰⁸ 70th meeting: p. 412.

¹⁰⁹ 70th meeting: p. 413. For text, see chapter X, Case 10.

¹¹⁰ 70th meeting: p. 417.

¹¹¹ 70th meeting: p. 420.

¹¹² 70th meeting: p. 421.

¹¹³ 70th meeting: p. 422.

¹¹⁴ 70th meeting: p. 422. For discussion preceding the withdrawal of the Australian draft resolution, see chapter II, Case 57.

¹⁰⁴ S/137, O.R., 1st year, 2nd series, Suppl. No. 5, pp. 149-151.

¹⁰⁵ For consideration of inclusion of the question in the agenda, see chapter II, Cases 17 and 28.

¹⁰⁶ 67th meeting: p. 329. For consideration of the Australian draft resolution, see chapter II, Case 57.

¹⁰⁷ 70th meeting: pp. 405-407.

¹⁰⁸ For constitutional considerations advanced in connexion with the draft resolutions, see chapter X, Case 10; in connexion with Article 2 (7), see chapter XII, Case 3.

¹⁰⁹ 67th meeting: pp. 334-335.