

VI. MISCELLANEOUS CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

CFM Files

Draft Rules of Procedure, Prepared by the Commission on Procedure

C.P. (Plen) Doc.1

[AUGUST 7, 1946.]

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

(The underlined paragraphs ¹ are additions made by the Commission on Procedure to the suggestions of the Council of Foreign Ministers) ²

I. ORGANS OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The draft Treaties prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers will be submitted to the Plenary Conference composed of all Member States represented by the Heads of their Delegations. The Conference will refer them to Commissions for study, the various sections of the Treaties being referred to the competent Commissions.

The Conference may, at the request of one or more delegations, place on its agenda any question connected with the draft peace treaties.

The Plenary Conference shall receive reports drawn up by Commissions, discuss them and adopt all recommendations it deems appropriate.

2. A General Commission, composed of one representative from each of the Member States, shall be set up to assist the Plenary Conference. It will co-ordinate the work of the various Commissions.

[3.] The following Commissions will be set up to study the various sections of the Treaties and to make recommendations to the Plenary Conference.

(a) Commissions for Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland to consider the political and territorial clauses of each Treaty.

These Commissions will in each case consist of the representatives of the Members of the Council who prepared the Draft Treaties and of the Member States at war with the enemy State in question.

(b) Two Economic Commissions: the first to consider the economic and financial clauses of the Treaty with Italy and to be composed of

¹ These paragraphs are printed in italics.

² For the text of C.F.M.(46)204(2nd Revision), July 9, 1946, the Rules of Procedure suggested by the Council of Foreign Ministers, see vol. II, p. 852. The present document was approved by the Commission on Procedure at its Twelfth Meeting, August 7; for the United States Delegation Journal account of the proceedings of that meeting, see vol. III, pp. 130-131 ff.

representatives of the States at war with Italy; the second to consider the economic and financial clauses of the Treaties with Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and to consist of representatives of the Members of the Council who prepared the Draft Treaties and of the Member States at war with any one of the enemy States in question.

(c) *The representatives of any States-Members of the Conference may be heard by any Commission, if they so notify the Chairman of the Commission concerned.*

(d) A Military Commission to consider the military, naval and air clauses of all five Treaties.

(e) A Legal and Drafting Commission.

The Military and Legal and Drafting Commissions will be composed of representatives of all the Member States. All the Commissions may set up Sub-Commissions in order to study particular questions.

II. CHAIRMEN, RAPORTEURS

The Chairmanship of the Conference will be held in the first place by the representative of the host Government and thereafter in turn by each of the Members of the Council of Foreign Ministers in the French alphabetical order, each Chairman holding office for three days.

Each Commission will elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman respectively and appoint Rapporteurs.

No member of the delegation of any state represented on the Council of Foreign Ministers shall be eligible for election to the chairmanship of any commission.

No member of the delegation of any state having one of its members elected to the chairmanship of any commission shall be eligible for election to the chairmanship of any other commission.

III. INVITATION TO OTHER STATES

The Conference will invite Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland to state their views in accordance with the conditions which will be laid down.

The Conference may invite other countries which are not members of the Conference to state their views.

The Secretariat is asked to invite the representatives of Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland to attend and submit their views at Plenary Meetings of the Conference beginning on 10th August. Commissions may arrange for representatives of ex-enemy States to be heard as and when deemed desirable.³

³ In the course of the Eighth Plenary Meeting, August 9, during which the present document was approved, it was decided to transfer the third paragraph of Section III to the Annex; it became Annex II of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference. The verbatim record of the Eighth Plenary Meeting is printed in vol. III, p. 148.

IV. OFFICIAL AND WORKING LANGUAGES

English, French and Russian will be the official and working languages of the Conference and Commissions.

V. SECRETARIAT

1. Under the direction of the Secretary General who will be appointed by the Conference at its first meeting the organisation of the Conference will include:

- an Administrative Secretariat;
- a Secretariat responsible for the work of the Conference and the Commissions;

2. The Administrative Secretariat will be exclusively French.

3. A Secretariat of eight members will be set up including a representative of each of the Members of the Council who prepared the Draft Treaties, and an equal number of Members appointed by the Conference.

The additional staff necessary for the working of the Secretariat will be provided by the French Government and the various Delegations.

VI. VOTING

(a) Plenary Conference

Decisions of the Conference on questions of procedure will be adopted by a majority vote. Decisions on all other questions will be adopted by a two-thirds majority.

Recommendations of the Plenary Conference shall be of two kinds:

(1) those adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Conference,

(2) those which obtained a majority of more than half but less than two-thirds of the members of the Conference.

Both types of recommendation shall be submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers for their consideration.

(b) Commissions

Should a two-thirds majority be obtained in any Commission, the Commission's report will be presented as a recommendation, but the minority will have the right to present its views and to ask for a decision. Should a two-thirds majority in any Commission not be obtained, the Commission will submit two or more reports to the Conference, each member retaining his full right to present his own point of view and to request that this should be the subject of a decision in the Conference.

VII. RECORDS OF THE MEETINGS

Verbatim records will be made of the meetings of the Plenary Conference.

For the Commissions a summary record of decisions will be prepared. To the record will be annexed copies of the statements which delegates have asked should be inserted in the record and proposals submitted, in the form in which they have been handed by delegations to the Secretariat.

VIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

On all questions of procedure not covered by these rules of procedure the Conference and the Commissions shall in appropriate cases be guided by the principles of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

IX. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

The Conference may decide to amend or suspend the provisions of the Rules of Procedure after their adoption.

Annex

RESOLUTION

Should a proposal made by an Allied State which borders on the State whose particular case is under discussion not be accepted either by a two-thirds or a simple majority, the Government of the said Allied State may submit such proposal direct to the Council of Foreign Ministers for its consideration.⁴

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Memoranda Submitted by the Albanian Government on the Draft Peace Treaty With Italy

C.P.(Gen)Doc.7

AUGUST 30, 1946.

MEMORANDUM No. 1⁵

Italy has always tried to make the Adriatic an Italian sea and Albania a bridgehead for her imperialist expansion in the Balkans.

The occupation of a portion of Albania by Italian troops in 1917, the Titoni-Venizelos Agreement of 1919, the decision of 9th November, 1921 by which the Ambassador Conference, under Italian diplomatic pressure acknowledged Italy's privileged position in Albania, all the agreements, arrangements, conventions and treaties

⁴ The Conference adopted two Annexes to the Rules of Procedure at the Ninth Plenary Meeting, August 9; for an account of the discussion on the Annexes at that time, see the editorial note on the Ninth Plenary Meeting, vol. III, p. 162. The present resolution became Annex I; for identification of Annex II, see footnote 3, p. 797.

⁵ Addressed to the Political and Territorial Commission for Italy.

of every type imposed by Italy on Albania between 1922 and 1939 reveal Italy's imperialistic designs on our country.

The armed aggression of 1939 was the brutal realisation of this policy. When, after the occupation, the independence of Albania was abolished, Italy employed every means to put an end to every right and freedom, even to the physical existence of our people.

All this proves that Italian policy constituted a permanent danger to the existence of the State and people of Albania.

In the face of this danger the people of Albania unreservedly and at the cost of immense sacrifices fought the Italian invader and made an important contribution to the common victory over Fascist Italy.

Having suffered so much at the hands of Italy, Albania asked the Paris Conference to see that the Peace Treaty puts an end to all Italian imperialistic designs on her in future and provides her with reliable guarantees.

The draft Peace Treaty grants Albania rights and imposes on her obligations which have an ultimate bearing on her economic and political life and her national independence.

To this end the Albanian Delegation proposes an amendment to the Peace Treaty with Italy acknowledging Albania's right to be considered, for the purposes of this Treaty, as an Associated Power.

In addition it ventures to propose a number of other amendments to various Articles of the Peace Treaty with Italy.

1. As can be seen, Article 21 of the Draft imposes on Italy an obligation to respect the sovereignty and independence of Albania but makes no mention of her territorial integrity.

In order to reinforce the guarantee which this Article provides for Albania and to avoid any misinterpretation to which the present wording might possibly give rise, the Albanian Delegation has ventured to amend it so that the guarantee will also cover the territorial integrity of the country.

2. Article 23 of the Draft deals with the renunciation of [by] Italy of all property, rights, interests and advantages acquired by Italy in Albania, but it does not refer, as it should, either to Italian concessions wrested from time to time from Albania or to Italian parastatal institutions and enterprises in that country.

Yet it is well known that these concessions were obtained in circumstances favouring the Italian State and under conditions unfavourable to Albania and that they were exploited not for the benefit of the country's economy but for military purposes and in order to facilitate the economic absorption of Albania and, therefore, Italy's political grip on the country.

These are the reasons why we propose the amended draft of Article 23 herewith.

It should also be emphasised that, in order to make the meaning of the last sentence of the same Article more specific and clear, it has been felt necessary to complete it by a reference to the legal instruments on which the special interests of Italy in Albania were based.

3. The Albanian Delegation notices that in the Section of the Draft Peace Treaty with Italy dealing with Albania, there is no reference to debts owing to Italy or her nationals by Albania or her nationals.

Now one feature of Italy's imperialistic policy in Albania was the imposition on Albania, by continuous pressure, of Italian financial aid for purely military purposes and with a view to the economic and political endowment of the country. For this reason the Albanian Delegation deems it necessary to suggest the insertion, in Section V of the Draft, of a new article to be numbered 23*a*.

4. In order to fill a gap in Section V of the Treaty concerning Albania, the Delegation proposes to insert in Article 25 a new paragraph, so as to extend the application of this Article of the Draft to treaties, agreements, conventions and arrangements concluded between Italy and Albania before 7th April, 1939.

5. Lastly, since a large number of Italian, German and other war criminals responsible for crimes committed in Albania and Albanian war criminals who collaborated with them, are now in Italy, a new paragraph 4 should be added at the end of Article 38 enabling Albania to benefit by the provisions of this Article.

6. Further, in view of the damage suffered by the small Albanian Navy as a result of Fascist oppression, the need for Albania to own a few units for the protection of her long coastline and the policing of her territorial waters, the Albanian Delegation would ask for a reasonable quota of Italian naval vessels, proportionate to her needs, to be allotted to Albania.

In this connection it should be emphasised that Albania has already sent a note to this effect to the Council of Foreign Ministers in May 1946.

7. Since the armed forces left to Italy under the Peace Treaty could constitute a menace to the security and independence of Albania and of the other Balkan countries, the Albanian Delegation ventures to propose two amendments suggesting a further reduction of the strength of Italy's armed forces.

The Albanian Delegation feels sure that these amendments, prompted as they are by the wish to establish an enduring peace and maintain collective security, will be considered and adopted as reasonable.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY

Article 21

This Article should read as follows:

"Italy recognises and undertakes to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the State of Albania."

Article 23

This Article should read as follows:

"Italy formally renounces in favour of Albania all property, (apart from normal diplomatic and consular premises), rights, concessions, interests and advantages of all kinds acquired before or after 1939, by the Italian State or its parastatal institutions in Albania, or belonging to them. Italy also renounces all claims to special interests or special influence in Albania, which she acquired as the result of the aggression of 7th April, 1939, or which may have been granted to her under earlier bilateral or international instruments.

Other Italian property and other economic relations between Albania and Italy will come under the economic clauses of this Treaty applicable to all the Allied or Associated Powers."

Article 24a

After Article 24 add a new Article 24a, worded as follows:

"Neither Albania nor Albanian nationals shall repay to Italy or Italian nationals any debt incurred before or after 7th April, 1939."

Article 24b

Add a new Article 24b, worded as follows:

"The Italian Government undertakes to restore to the Albanian Government any gold reserves of the former National Bank of Albania located in Italy.

The Italian Government recognises that this obligation is not affected by any transfers or withdrawals of gold which may have been made from Italian territory for the benefit of other Axis Powers or of a neutral country."

Article 25

Add a paragraph 2 reading as follows:

"Article 37 of the present Treaty will apply to all treaties, agreements, conventions and arrangements made between Italy and Albania before April 7th, 1939."

Article 26a

After Article 26, add a new Article 26a reading:

"For the purposes of this Treaty, Albania shall be considered as an Associated Power."

or else amend the first paragraph of Article 77, to read as follows:

"Any member of the United Nations Organization not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Italy, and also Albania, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession will be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purpose of the Treaty."

Article 38

At the end add the following paragraph :

"The provisions of this Article shall also apply to Albania."

Article 47

In paragraph 1, sub-paragraph "a",
for "Two Battleships" read "One Battleship",
for "Four Cruisers" read "Three Cruisers",
for "Sixteen Torpedo Boats" read "Twelve Torpedo Boats",
for "Twenty Corvettes" read "Fourteen Corvettes".

Article 52

In paragraph 1, for "65,000 Carabinieri" read "30,000 Carabinieri", and for "250,000 men" read "215,000 men."

Article 65

Add a final paragraph reading :

"The benefits of these provisions will apply to Albania as to all the United Nations concerned."

Article 66

After "the 1st September, 1939" add "and after April 7, 1939, in the case of Albania."

Article 68

After "June 10, 1940" add "and on April 7, 1939, in the case of Albania and Albanian nationals."

Article 69

The first paragraph should read as follows :

"Each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to seize, retain or liquidate all property, rights and interests within its territory, which on the day of Italy's entry into war, and until the coming into force of the present Treaty, belonged to Italy or to Italian nationals or had been acquired by Italy or Italian nationals."

Paragraph 5, sub-paragraph b, should read as follows :

"Property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used for religious or charitable purposes, unless such institutions were engaged in political activities on behalf of the enemy on occupied territory."

Article 73

At the end add: "and also to Albania".

MEMORANDUM No. 2⁶

Italy has always coveted Albania particularly since the last world war.

On the strength of the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors dated November 9, 1921 which unfairly granted Italy a privileged position in respect of Albania, Italy imposed on the latter, from 1922 to 1939, a whole series of conventions, agreements and treaties such as the Postal Agreement of 1922, the S.V.E.A. Agreement of 1925, the Agreements concerning concessions for minerals and the Treaties of Tirana of 1926 and 1927 guaranteeing Italy virtual domination over Albania. Italy granted Albania loans for the maintenance of the Albanian Army and for construction works, mainly of a military character such as certain roads and fortifications for imperialistic purposes, like the Fort of Durazzo, which largely exceeded the requirements of the country. These constructions were executed in the main by Italian State and parastatal enterprises, which acted as powerful agencies for Fascism in Albania.

By the armed aggression of April 7, 1939, Fascist Italy attempted to satisfy by force her longstanding greed for Albanian territory for 4½ years from April 7, 1939 to September 9, 1943, Albania was occupied by Italy and subject to the systematic destruction and spoliation. Italy exploited all the resources of the country and, in order to frustrate the Albanian Liberation Movement it devastated the country by fire, pillage and massacre; the Italian Army, the Black Shirts, the Carabinieri, the Italian administrative and political organisations, the Italian economic and financial corporations and enterprises did their worst to ruin completely our economic system, to decimate our population and to make our country a battle-field for an Italian imperialistic war.

The losses and damage caused by Fascist Italy during the occupation of Albania have seriously affected every aspect of the country's life.

Agriculture, Livestock, Forests

Albania is an essentially agricultural country. The Italian invaders requisitioned our corn to feed their troops; during their reprisals against the fighting population they set fire to our cornfields and large quantities of wheat in the villages, devastated the forests, the vine-

⁶ Addressed to the Economic Commission for Italy.

yards, in particular in the Korça, Leskovik and Pogradec regions, killed and looted the cattle and took away livestock.

The various measures adopted by the Fascists: price policy, taxes, looting, destruction or requisition of beasts of burden, displacement of the population, reduced Albanian agricultural livestock and foodstuff production by 50%.

The fisheries became a monopoly of the Italian *Pescalba* concern and were exploited quite irrationally.

Industry and Trade

Our small industry has suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Italians; installations have been destroyed or damaged, machinery and equipment removed, raw materials and other products requisitioned in almost all cities and in all industrial regions.

The country's industry has also suffered losses owing to the competition of the Italian finished article, competition which has systematically hampered and paralysed our industry, and trade and caused them considerable loss and damage.

Large stocks of goods have been looted, requisitioned or burnt, particularly in the towns of Bilishti, Permeti, Leskovik and Berat.

The most of our salt-works have been ruined and large areas of land expropriated.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones and Transport

The Albanian telegraphic network was partly destroyed during the war between Italy and Greece; another part was transferred by Fascist Italy to Greece and Yugoslavia after the occupation of those countries by the Axis Powers. The postal services were ruined or devastated in various localities as a result of the war.

No postal or telegraphic dues were ever paid for by the enemy.

Almost all transport facilities were removed, destroyed or requisitioned by the enemy. An important Italian parastatal enterprise, the S.A.T.A., was granted a monopoly of passenger transport which succeeded in paralysing the small Albanian enterprises.

Roads and Bridges—Port Installations

Our road system suffered great damage owing to the continual movement of enemy troops, bombing, and attacks by partisans. Bridges of all sizes were blown up.

Our harbours, especially the port of Durazzo, suffered almost irreparable damage, and 114 sailing ships with auxiliary engines were destroyed or removed. Some of these are still in Italian ports.

Government and Private Buildings

The Italian invaders destroyed or systematically set fire to our towns and villages, schools, sanctuaries, and houses, in order to ter-

rorize the inhabitants and prevent them from fighting a war of liberation. Entire districts, such as Piza, Mallakastra, Skrapari, Kurveleshi, were razed to the ground; churches of inestimable historical and artistic value, such as those of Voskopoja, Vithkup, Berat were looted and set on fire.

The museum of Vlora, the archeological institutes of Buthrotum and Pojani were despoiled of their ancient works of art by the Italian Fascists.

Finances, Customs, Pensions

The Italians never paid any port, quarantine, or landing dues. The cost of their army of occupation was a heavy burden for Albania and after the capitulation of Italy, more than 70.000 Italian soldiers found refuge and aid there through the generosity of our people who kept them for two years.

The abolition of the Albanian Customs (Legislative Decree of April 20, 1939), inflicted great loss on Albania.

Italy, an aggressor nation, must compensate the Albanians for the expenses incurred on behalf of the Army of National Liberation, and for military aid to the Allies.

The families of thousands of victims of the Italians, and those wounded in the war against Italy have a right to pensions. Compensation should be paid to the thousands of Albanians deported or employed on forced labour during the occupation.

In the course of their punitive expeditions, Italian soldiers looted a great quantity of valuable objects from the civilian population, and from sanctuaries.

Pecuniary Losses

Italy controlled the former National Bank of Albania. She collected all the Albania gold, about 300.000 gold francs, and transferred it to Italy. After the occupation, the Italians caused serious inflation of the Albanian currency which cost the Albanian people 150.128.826 gold francs. The gold reserves, constituting a cover of 8.062.827 gold francs for the Albanian paper currency in 1939, were transferred by the Banca d'Italia to the Reichsbank in Berlin.

This is a brief summary of the losses inflicted on Albania by Fascist Italy; they attain the figure of 3.544.232.626 gold francs, a figure far below the real losses of the country.

These losses and damages have gravely imperilled the Albanian economic structure which cannot recover without adequate compensation by Italy which was responsible. By reason of her contribution to the common victory, Albania demands as a right that Italy should be compelled to make reparation to the greatest possible extent, and to restore the objects which were removed.

The Albanian Delegation to the Paris Conference, therefore proposes the two following amendments:

AMENDMENT TO THE DRAFT PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY

Article 25a

After Article 25, add a new Article 25a, reading as follows:

"Italy shall restore to Albania, without delay, all works of art, or of historical, archeological or religious importance belonging to Albania which were removed to Italy after April 7, 1939. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania will submit a list of objects to be restored.

"Italy shall restore to Albania all official archives and documents belonging to Albania, and all surveys, and plans of works already executed, or to be executed in Albania."

Article 64

Under heading B, "Reparation for other Powers", insert the following:

"(1) Italy shall pay, over a period of seven years, commencing from the entry into force of the present Treaty, reparation to France to the value of U.S.A. dollars, to the Yugoslav Federative People's Republic, to the value of U.S.A. dollars, to Greece to the value of to Albania to the value of 1.106.655.468 U.S.A. dollars 1938, and to Ethiopia to the value of

(2) Deliveries in respect of reparation shall come from the following sources:

(a) Part of Italian industrial plant and machinery intended for the production of war material, which are neither necessary for the military forces authorised, nor immediately adaptable to civilian use, and which are taken from Italy in pursuance of Article 58 of the present Treaty.

(b) The installations of the Bari refineries specially built for refining Albanian oil.

(c) The Italian mercantile marine, the aggregate registered tonnage of which is, an estimated figure based on the average tonnage of Italian ships.

(d) Current Italian industrial output, to be delivered in seven equal yearly instalments;

(e) Any surplus of the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy, after the settlement of the liabilities under Article 65 of the present Treaty;

(f) Work carried out by Italy in countries which have a right to Italian reparations.

(3) The total quantities, and categories of goods to be delivered by Italy, as well as the works to be carried out shall form the subject of an agreement between the Italian Government and the governments which have a right to Italian reparations. Italy undertakes to conclude these agreements within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty. Such agreements shall be concluded on the basis

of the plans to be submitted, in agreement with the Italian Reparation Commission, by the governments owing right to such reparation. Until these agreements come into force, Italy shall effect, on the same conditions as for reparation and by way of reparation, deliveries from her industrial output up to the amount of dollars to France, of dollars to the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, of dollars to Greece, of 1.106.655.468 dollars to Albania, and of dollars to Ethiopia.

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Note by the Secretariat

C.P.(Sec) N.S. 119

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1946.]

Covering letters addressed to the Secretary-General by the Austrian and Italian Delegations, dated 6th September, 1946, and accompanying the text of an Austro-Italian Agreement of 5th September, 1946, concerning the rights of the German-speaking population of the South Tyrol [are herewith circulated,] together with the text of the Agreement (transmitted in English by the Austrian Delegation and in the three official languages by the Italian Delegation).

Annex I

The Austrian Delegation to the Secretary General of the Paris Peace Conference

6 SEPTEMBER, 1946.

SIR: I have the honour to inform you that the Austrian and Italian Delegations recently discussed a number of questions concerning the German-speaking population of the South Tyrol. I am pleased to be able to state to-day that our two governments have reached agreement on this matter. The text of this agreement, signed on 5th September, 1946, by Signor de Gasperi and by myself is attached herewith. As you will see, this agreement guarantees the German-speaking inhabitants of the province of Bolzano and the neighbouring bilingual towns of the province of Trentino complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking population. Moreover, the populations of these regions will enjoy legislative and executive autonomy; the Hitler-Mussolini Agreement of 1939 will be revised; special arrangements will be made for the mutual recognition of the validity of certain university degrees and diplomas; an agreement will be concluded to facilitate the transport of passengers and goods by rail and by road between the North and South Tyrol; and agreements will be made to facilitate frontier traffic and commerce between Austria and Italy.

Although this agreement mainly concerns Austria and Italy, it seems to us that it is of great interest and considerable importance for

the United Nations as a whole and more especially for those governments which at the present time are negotiating the peace treaty with Italy. A certain number of countries have shown interest in the problem of the South Tyrol and its German-speaking population and we feel convinced that all the United Nations will learn with satisfaction that Austria and Italy have been able to reach agreement on this matter. We hope that the conclusion of this agreement will eliminate one of the many difficulties which have arisen during the negotiations connected with the Peace Treaty with Italy.

For this reason and because we believe that it would be a great advantage if those nations which in various ways have shown their interest in the future of the South Tyrol gave their formal sanction and approval to the terms of the said agreement, the Austrian Government sincerely hopes that it will be possible to embody the text of the agreement in the Peace Treaty with Italy. Such an arrangement would confer on this agreement the seal of approval of the other nations concerned and would considerably enhance its power and authority. Moreover, this would materially contribute to the alleviation of the difficulties which up to the present have unfortunately arisen between the two governments in connection with problems concerning the future of the South Tyrol.

I have therefore the honour to request that the text of the Austro-Italian Agreement enclosed herewith and that of the present letter should be circulated to the members of the Conference. If it were possible, the text of the agreement could replace or complete the present Article 10 of the Draft Treaty with Italy, the substance of which—I take the opportunity of pointing out—is embodied in Article 3,c) of the present Agreement.

I have [etc.]

DR. GRUBER

Annex II

The Italian Delegation to the Secretary General of the Paris Peace Conference

PARIS, 6 September, 1946.

SIR: Faithful to the ideals which inspired the new Italian democracy in its treatment of ethnic minorities and in particular of the problem of the Upper Adige, the Italian Delegation has in the course of conversations held in the last few days with the Austrian representatives renewed in more precise form the assurances (already given to the Deputy Ministers on the 30th May) guaranteeing within the framework of regional autonomy, the ethnic characteristics as well as the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking minority of Upper Adige.

The attached document, signed by Dr. Gruber and by myself on the 5th inst., lists in paragraph 1 (sub-paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*) and in paragraph 2 the legislative and administrative measures for this purpose already adopted or under consideration by the Italian Government.

Further, with a view to establishing cordial and good-neighbourly relations between their countries, Austria and Italy have agreed to hold joint consultations on a number of measures listed in paragraph 3 (sub-paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*) of the same document and relating to matters of mutual interest arising from the past or designed to ensure better co-operation in the future.

In making this communication, the Italian Government is persuaded that it is not only contributing decisively to the solution of the problem of the Upper Adige which was referred to the Peace Conference but is also proclaiming before the United Nations its faith in the supreme value of international co-operation.

I have [etc.]

DE GASPERI

Annex III

*Austro-Italian Agreement**

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1946.]

1.—German-speaking inhabitants of the Bolzano Province and of the neighbouring bilingual townships of the Trento Province will be assured complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking inhabitants, within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element.

In accordance with legislation already enacted or awaiting enactment the said German-speaking citizens will be granted in particular:

- (a) elementary and secondary teaching in the mother-tongue;
- (b) participation of the German and Italian languages in public offices and official documents, as well as in bilingual topographic naming;
- (c) the right to re-establish German family names which were Italianized in recent years;
- (d) equality of rights as regards the entering upon public offices, with a view to reaching a more appropriate proportion of employment between the two ethnical groups.

2.—The populations of the above-mentioned zones will be granted the exercise of autonomous legislative and executive regional power.

*English text as communicated by the Delegations. [Footnote in the source text.]

The frame within which the said provisions of autonomy will apply, will be drafted in consultation also with local representative German-speaking elements.

3.—The Italian Government, with the aim of establishing good neighbourhood relations between Austria and Italy, pledges itself, in consultation with the Austrian Government and within one year from the signing of the present Treaty:

(a) to revise in a spirit of equity and broadmindedness the question of the options for citizenship resulting from the 1939 Hitler-Mussolini agreements;

(b) to find an agreement for the mutual recognition of the validity of certain degrees and University diplomas;

(c) to draw up a convention for the free passengers and goods transit between Northern and Eastern Tyrol both by rail and, to the greatest possible extent, by road;

(d) to reach special agreements aimed at facilitating enlarged frontier traffic and local exchanges of certain quantities of characteristic products and goods between Austria and Italy.

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Rules of Procedure for the Closing Meetings of the Plenary Conference

C.P.(Plen)Doc. 25

OCTOBER 7, 1946.

1. The Plenary Conference will consider the drafts of the Peace Treaties in the order decided by the Berlin Conference: Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland.

2. The reports of the Commissions on each draft Treaty will be distributed in the three languages, in principle at least 24 hours before the meeting at which they will be discussed.

3. Consideration of each of the draft Peace Treaties will commence with a general discussion. Delegations wishing to speak will inform the Secretary General before the opening of the discussion.

No Delegation may be allowed more than 30 minutes on the same draft Peace Treaty.

4. Delegations are earnestly requested to supply an advance copy of their statement to the Secretariat, whenever this can be done, in order to ensure translation in the speediest and best conditions.

5. After the closure of the general discussion, the Conference will proceed to vote on the articles of the draft Treaties and on the amendments and proposals submitted by the Commissions for consideration by the Plenary Conference as presented in the Commissions' Reports, in accordance with paragraph VI of Rules on Organization and Procedure of the Conference.

In cases where unanimity is not secured voting shall be by roll call.

6. The reports of Commissions in respect of each Treaty shall be submitted in the following order: Political and Territorial Commission, Military Commission, Economic Commission.

Presidents and Rapporteurs of the Commissions concerned will be available to assist the President of the Conference.

7. No explanation of the reasons for casting a vote will be permitted and no new amendment may be proposed. Delegations however will be free to ask for the insertion in the minutes of the meeting, of the observations explaining their attitude or the reasons of their vote concerning any matter examined by the Conference.

8. The time allotted to the consideration of each draft Treaty shall be:

—three days for the draft Peace Treaty with Italy;

—one day for each of the drafts of the Treaties with the Balkan States and Finland.

In the light of this timetable the Conference will decide how many sessions it need hold in the course of each day.

9. In respect of any questions which have not been dealt with in present Rules of Procedure, the President shall apply the Rules of Procedure of the Conference and those of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

10. A record of the recommendations adopted by the Plenary Conference will be drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI(a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference.

11. The record of recommendations and the minutes of the plenary sessions will be presented to the Council of Foreign Ministers.