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Argentina

Anexo 7
Anexo 50

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

GUERRA
EUROPEA

Expediente 634 Año 1945

FOLLETOS EDITADOS EN LONDRES, TITULADOS:

"CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH ROUMANIA"
"CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH FINLAND"
"CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH BULGARIA"
"DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE SITUACION IN GRECE"

GUERRA EUROPEA 634/1945

FORM. 64

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INDICE

FORM. 149

FOLIO	FECHA	Nº	PROCEDENCIA	OBJETO

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Argentina

Guerra 634

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA
EN LONDRES

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
30 ABR 1945
MINISTERIO de RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO

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ANEXADO

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La Embajada de la República en Gran Bretaña envía al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto los siguientes folletos titulados: "Conditions of an Armistice with Roumania", Cmd.6585; "Conditions of an Armistice with Finland", Cmd.6586; "Conditions of an Armistice with Bulgaria",Cmd. 6587"; y "Documents regarding the Situation in Greece", Cmd.6592.

Londres, Febrero 23 de 1945.

Buenos Aires, marzo 2 de 1945

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Al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
BUENOS AIRES.

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EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

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Argentina

Miscellaneous No. 1 (1945)

CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH ROUMANIA

SIGNED AT MOSCOW, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1944

[WITH ANNEX AND PROTOCOL]

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH ROUMANIA, SIGNED AT MOSCOW, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

THE Government and High Command of Roumania, recognising the fact of the defeat of Roumania in the war against the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the other United Nations, accept the armistice terms presented by the Governments of the above-mentioned three Allied Powers, acting in the interests of all the United Nations.

On the basis of the foregoing the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Y. Malinovski, duly authorised thereto by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and of the Soviet Union, acting in the interests of all the United Nations, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Government and High Command of Roumania, Minister of State and Minister of Justice L. Patrascanu, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Adjutant of His Majesty the King of Roumania, General D. Damanceanu, Prince Stirbey, and Mr. G. Popp, on the other hand, holding proper full powers, have signed the following conditions:—

1. As from the 24th August, 1944, at 4 a.m., Roumania has entirely discontinued military operations against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on all theatres of war, has withdrawn from the war against the United Nations, has broken off relations with Germany and her satellites, has entered the war and will wage war on the side of the Allied Powers against Germany and Hungary for the purpose of restoring Roumanian independence and sovereignty, for which purpose she provides not less than 12 infantry divisions with Corps Troops.

Military operations on the part of Roumanian armed forces, including naval and air forces, against Germany and Hungary will be conducted under the general leadership of the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

2. The Government and High Command of Roumania undertake to take steps for the disarming and interning of the armed forces of Germany and Hungary on Roumanian territory and also for the interning of the citizens of both States mentioned who reside there. (See Annex to Article 2.)

3. The Government and High Command of Roumania will ensure to the Soviet and other Allied forces facilities for free movement on Roumanian territory in any direction if required by the military situation, the Roumanian Government and High Command of Roumania giving such movement every possible assistance with their own means of communications and at their own expense on land, on water and in the air. (See Annex to Article 3.)

4. The State frontier between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Roumania, established by the Soviet-Roumanian Agreement of the 28th June, 1940, is restored.

5. The Government and High Command of Roumania will immediately hand over all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war in their hands, as well as interned citizens and citizens forcibly removed to Roumania, to the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the return of these persons to their own country.

From the moment of the signing of the present terms and until repatriation the Roumanian Government and High Command undertake to provide at their own expense all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war, as well as forcibly removed and interned citizens, and displaced persons and refugees, with adequate food, clothing and medical service, in accordance with hygienic requirements, as well as with means of transport for the return of all these persons to their own country.

6. The Roumanian Government will immediately set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favour of the United Nations or because of their sympathies with the cause of the United Nations, or because of their racial origin, and will repeal all discriminatory legislation and restrictions imposed thereunder.

7. The Roumanian Government and High Command undertake to hand over as trophies into the hands of the Allied (Soviet) High Command all war material of Germany and her satellites located on Roumanian territory, including vessels of the fleet of Germany and her satellites located in Roumanian waters.

8. The Roumanian Government and High Command undertake not to permit the export or expropriation of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany and Hungary or to their nationals or to persons resident in their territories or in the territories occupied by them without the permission of the Allied (Soviet) High Command. They will keep this property in such manner as may be prescribed by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

9. The Roumanian Government and High Command undertake to hand over to the Allied (Soviet) High Command all vessels belonging or having belonged to the United Nations which are located in Roumanian ports, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for the use of the Allied (Soviet) High Command during the period of the war against Germany and Hungary in the general interests of the Allies, these vessels subsequently to be returned to their owners.

The Roumanian Government bear the full material responsibility for any damage or destruction of the aforementioned property until the moment of the transfer of this property to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

10. The Roumanian Government must make regular payments in Roumanian currency required by the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the fulfilment of its functions and will in case of need ensure the use on Roumanian territory of industrial and transportation enterprises, means of communication, power stations, enterprises and installations of public utility, stores of fuel, fuel oil, food and other materials, services in accordance with instructions issued by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

Roumanian merchant vessels, whether in Roumanian or foreign waters, shall be subject to the operational control of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for use in the general interest of the Allies. (See Annex to Article 10.)

11. Losses caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation by Roumania of Soviet territory will be made good by Roumania to the Soviet Union, but, taking into consideration that Roumania has not only withdrawn from the war, but has declared war and in fact is waging war against Germany and Hungary, the Parties agree that compensation for the indicated losses will be made by Roumania not in full but only in part, namely to the amount of 300 million United States dollars payable over six years in commodities (oil-products, grain, timber, products, seagoing and river craft, sundry machinery, &c.).

Compensation will be paid by Roumania for losses caused to the property of other Allied States and their nationals in Roumania during the war, the amount of compensation to be fixed at a later date. (See Annex to Article 11.)

12. The Roumanian Government undertakes within the periods indicated by the Allied (Soviet) High Command to return to the Soviet Union in complete good order all valuables and materials removed from its territory

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Argentina

during the war, belonging to State, public and co-operative organisations, enterprises, institutions or individual citizens, such as: factory and works equipment, locomotives, railway trucks, tractors, motor vehicles, historic monuments, museum valuables and any other property.

13. The Roumanian Government undertakes to restore all legal rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals on Roumanian territory as they existed before the war and to return their property in complete good order.

14. The Roumanian Government and High Command undertake to collaborate with the Allied (Soviet) High Command in the apprehension and trial of persons accused of war crimes.

15. The Roumanian Government undertakes immediately to dissolve all pro-Hitler organisations (of a Fascist type) situated on Roumanian territory, whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organisations conducting propaganda hostile to the United Nations, in particular to the Soviet Union, and will not in future permit the existence of organisations of that nature.

16. The printing, importation and distribution in Roumania of periodical and non-periodical literature, the presentation of theatrical performances and films, the work of wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone shall be carried out in agreement with the Allied (Soviet) High Command. (See Annex to Article 16.)

17. Roumanian civil administration is restored in the whole area of Roumania separated by not less than 50–100 kilometres (depending upon conditions of terrain) from the front line, Roumanian administrative bodies undertaking to carry out, in the interests of the re-establishment of peace and security, instructions and orders of the Allied (Soviet) High Command issued by them for the purpose of securing the execution of these armistice terms.

18. An Allied Control Commission will be established which will undertake until the conclusion of peace the regulation of and control over the execution of the present terms under the general direction and orders of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, acting on behalf of the Allied Powers. (See Annex to Article 18.)

19. The Allied Governments regard the decision of the Vienna Award regarding Transylvania as null and void and are agreed that Transylvania (or the greater part thereof) should be returned to Roumania, subject to confirmation at the peace settlement, and the Soviet Government agrees that Soviet forces shall take part for this purpose in joint military operations with Roumania against Germany and Hungary.

20. The present terms come into force at the moment of their signing.

Done in Moscow, in four copies, each in the English, Russian and Roumanian languages, the English and Russian texts being authentic.

By authority of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

(Signed) MALINOVSKI.

By authority of the Government and High Command of Roumania:

(Signed) L. PATRASCANU.
D. DAMANCEANU.
B. STIRBEY.
G. POPP.

12th September, 1944.

ANNEXES TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ROUMANIA, ON THE OTHER HAND.

A.—*Annex to Article* 2.

THE measures provided for in Article 2 of the Agreement regarding the internment of citizens of Germany and Hungary now in Roumanian territory do not extend to citizens of those countries of Jewish origin.

B.—*Annex to Article* 3.

Under co-operation of the Roumanian Government and High Command of Roumania, mentioned in Article 3 of the Agreement, is understood the placing at the disposal of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for use at its discretion during the Armistice all Roumanian military, air and naval constructions and installations, ports, harbours, barracks, warehouses, airfields, means of communication, meteorological stations which might be required for military needs in complete good order and with the personnel required for their maintenance.

C.—*Annex to Article* 10.

The Roumanian Government will withdraw and redeem within such time limits and on such terms as the Allied (Soviet) High Command may specify, all holdings in Roumanian territory of currencies issued by the Allied (Soviet) High Command, and will hand over currency so withdrawn free of cost to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

D.—*Annex to Article* 11.

The basis for settlements of payment of compensation provided for in Article 11 of the present Agreement will be the American dollar at its gold parity on the day of signing of the Agreement, *i.e.*, 35 dollars for 1 ounce of gold.

E.—*Annex to Article* 16.

The Roumanian Government undertakes that wireless communication, telegraphic and postal correspondence, correspondence in cypher and courier correspondence, as well as telephonic communication with foreign countries of Embassies, Legations and Consulates situated in Roumania, will be conducted in the manner laid down by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

F.—*Annex to Article* 18.

Control over the exact execution of the Armistice terms is entrusted to the Allied Control Commission to be established in conformity with Article 18 of the Armistice Agreement.

The Roumanian Government and their organs shall fulfil all instructions of the Allied Control Commission arising out of the Armistice Agreement.

The Allied Control Commission will set up special organs or sections entrusting them respectively with the execution of various functions. In addition, the Allied Control Commission may have its officers in various parts of Roumania.

The Allied Control Commission will have its seat in the city of Bucharest.

Moscow, 12*th September*, 1944.

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PROTOCOL TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ROUMANIA, ON THE OTHER HAND.

ON the occasion of the signing of an armistice with the Government of Roumania, the Allied Governments signatory thereto are agreed:

1. Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Armistice Agreement defines the obligations undertaken by the Roumanian Government in regard to the surrender to the Allied authorities of Allied prisoners of war and Allied citizens interned in or forcibly removed to Roumania. Each Allied Government shall decide which of its nationals shall or shall not be repatriated.

2. That the term " war material " used in Article 7 shall be deemed to include all material or equipment belonging to, used by, or intended for use by, enemy military or para-military formations or members thereof.

3. That the use by the Allied (Soviet) High Command of Allied vessels handed back by the Government of Roumania in accordance with Article 9 of the armistice and the date of their return to their owners will be matters for discussion and settlement between the Allied Governments concerned and the Government of the Soviet Union.

Done in Moscow in three copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both English and Russian texts being authentic.

By authority of the Government of the United Kingdom:	By authority of the Government of the United States of America:	By authority of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
(Signed)	(Signed)	(Signed)
ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR.	W. A. HARRIMAN.	A. Y. VYSHINSKI

12*th September*, 1944.

Wt. — 1/45 F.O.P. 28891 Gp. 340

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina



Miscellaneous No. 2 (1945)

CONDITIONS OF AN

ARMISTICE WITH FINLAND

SIGNED AT MOSCOW, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1944

[WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOLS]

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH FINLAND, SIGNED AT MOSCOW, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

WHEREAS the Finnish Government has accepted the preliminary condition of the Soviet Government regarding a break with Germany and the removal of German troops from Finland, and whereas the conclusion of a future treaty of peace will be facilitated by the inclusion in an Armistice Agreement of certain conditions of this peace treaty, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, acting on behalf of all the United Nations at war with Finland, on the one hand, and the Government of Finland, on the other hand, have decided to conclude the present agreement for an armistice, the execution of which will be controlled by the Soviet High Command similarly acting on behalf of the United Nations at war with Finland, hereinafter named the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

On the basis of the foregoing the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, Colonel-General A. A. Zhdanov, and the representatives of the Government of Finland, Mr. Carl Enckell, Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Rudolf Walden, Minister of Defence, General Erik Heinrichs, Chief of General Staff, and Lieutenant-General Oscar Enckell, duly authorised thereto, have signed the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

In connexion with the cessation of military activities on the part of Finland on the 4th September, 1944, and on the part of the Soviet Union on the 5th September, 1944, Finland undertakes to withdraw her troops behind the line of the Soviet-Finnish frontier of 1940 in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Annex attached to the present Agreement (See Annex to Article 1.)

ARTICLE 2.

Finland undertakes to disarm the German land, naval and air armed forces which have remained in Finland since the 15th September, 1944, and to hand over their personnel to the Allied (Soviet) High Command as prisoners of war, in which task the Soviet Government will assist the Finnish army.

The Finnish Government also accepts the obligation to intern German and Hungarian nationals in Finnish territory. (See Annex to Article 2.)

ARTICLE 3.

Finland undertakes to make available at the request of the Allied (Soviet) High Command the aerodromes on the southern and south-western coast of Finland with all equipment to serve as bases for Soviet aircraft during the period necessary for air operations against German forces in Estonia and against the German navy in the northern part of the Baltic Sea. (See Annex to Article 3.)

ARTICLE 4.

Finland undertakes to place her army on a peace footing within two and a half months from the day of signing of the present Agreement. (See Annex to Article 4.)

ARTICLE 5.

Finland, having broken off all relations with Germany, also undertakes to break off all relations with Germany's satellite States. (See Annex to Article 5.)

ARTICLE 6.

The effect of the Peace Treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland, concluded in Moscow on the 12th March, 1940, is restored subject to the changes which follow from the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 7.

Finland returns to the Soviet Union the *oblast* of Petsamo (Pechenga), voluntarily ceded to Finland by the Soviet State in accordance with the Peace Treaties of the 14th October, 1920, and the 12th March, 1940, within the boundary indicated in the Annex and on the map(1) attached to the present Agreement. (See Annex to Article 7 and map to scale 1:500,000.)

ARTICLE 8.

The Soviet Union renounces its rights to the lease of the Peninsula of Hangö, accorded to it by the Soviet-Finnish Peace Treaty of the 12th March, 1940, and Finland for her part undertakes to make available to the Soviet Union on lease territory and waters for the establishment of a Soviet naval base in the area of Porkkala–Udd.

The boundaries of the land and water area of the base at Porkkala–Udd are defined in the Annex to the present article and indicated on the map.(1) (See Annex to Article 8 and map to scale 1:100,000.)

ARTICLE 9.

The effect of the Agreement concerning the Aaland Islands, concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland on the 11th October, 1940, is completely restored.

ARTICLE 10.

Finland undertakes immediately to transfer to the Allied (Soviet) High Command to be returned to their homeland all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war now in her power and also Soviet and Allied nationals who have been interned in or deported by force to Finland.

From the moment of the signing of the present Agreement and up to the time of repatriation Finland undertakes to provide at her cost for all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war and also nationals who have been deported by force or interned adequate food, clothing and medical service in accordance with hygienic requirements, and also with means of transport for their return to their homeland.

At the same time Finnish prisoners of war and interned persons now located on the territory of Allied States will be transferred to Finland.

ARTICLE 11.

Losses caused by Finland to the Soviet Union by military operations and the occupation of Soviet territory will be indemnified by Finland to the Soviet Union to the amount of three hundred million dollars payable over six years in commodities (timber products, paper, cellulose, seagoing and river craft, sundry machinery).

(1) Not reproduced.

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Provision will also be made for the indemnification in the future by Finland of the losses caused during the war to the property of the other Allied States and their nationals in Finland, the amount of the compensation to be fixed separately. (See Annex to Article 11.)

ARTICLE 12.

Finland undertakes to restore all legal rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals located on Finnish territory as they existed before the war and to return their property in complete good order.

ARTICLE 13.

Finland undertakes to collaborate with the Allied Powers in the apprehension of persons accused of war crimes and in their trial.

ARTICLE 14.

Finland undertakes within the periods fixed by the Allied (Soviet) High Command to return to the Soviet Union in complete good order all valuables and materials removed from Soviet territory to Finland during the war belonging to State, public and co-operative organisations, factories, institutions or individual citizens, such as: equipment for factories and works, locomotives, railway carriages, ships, tractors, motor vehicles, historical monuments, valuables from museums and all other property.

ARTICLE 15.

Finland undertakes to transfer as booty to the disposition of the Allied (Soviet) High Command all war material of Germany and her satellites located on Finnish territory, including naval and other ships belonging to these countries in Finnish waters.

ARTICLE 16.

Finland undertakes not to permit the export or expropriation of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany or Hungary or to their nationals or to persons resident in their territories or in the territories occupied by them without the permission of the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

ARTICLE 17.

Finnish merchant ships other than those already under Allied control shall be placed under the control of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for their use in the general interests of the Allies.

ARTICLE 18.

Finland undertakes to transfer to the Allied (Soviet) High Command all ships in Finnish ports belonging to the United Nations, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for the use of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the duration of the war against Germany in the general interests of the Allies, these vessels subsequently to be returned to their owners.

ARTICLE 19.

Finland will make available such materials and products as may be required by the United Nations for purposes connected with the war.

ARTICLE 20.

Finland undertakes immediately to release all persons, irrespective of citizenship or nationality, held in prison on account of their activities in favour of the United Nations or because of their sympathies with the cause of the United Nations, or in view of their racial origin, and will also remove all discriminatory legislation and disabilities arising therefrom.

ARTICLE 21.

Finland undertakes immediately to dissolve all pro-Hitler organisations (of a Fascist type) situated on Finnish territory, whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organisations conducting propaganda hostile to the United Nations, in particular to the Soviet Union, and will not in future permit the existence of organisations of that nature.

ARTICLE 22.

An Allied Control Commission will be established which until the conclusion of peace with Finland will undertake the regulation and control of the execution of the present Agreement under the general direction and instructions of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, acting on behalf of the Allied Powers. (See Annex to Article 22.)

ARTICLE 23.

The present Agreement comes into force as from the moment of signature.

Done in Moscow the nineteenth day of September, 1944, in one copy which will be entrusted to the safe-keeping of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the Russian, English and Finnish languages, the Russian and English texts being authentic.

Certified copies of the present Agreement, with Annexes and maps, will be transmitted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to each of the other Governments on whose behalf the present Agreement is being signed.

For the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom:

A. ZHDANOV.

For the Government of Finland:

C. ENCKELL.

R. WALDEN.

E. HEINRICHS.

O. ENCKELL.

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Argentina

ANNEXES TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE ONE HAND AND FINLAND, ON THE OTHER, SIGNED IN MOSCOW ON THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

A.—*Annex to Article* 1.

THE procedure for the withdrawal of Finnish troops behind the line of the State frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Finland laid down in the Peace Treaty of the 12th March, 1940, subject to the modifications arising from the Armistice Agreement signed on the 19th September, 1944, on all sectors occupied by Finnish troops, shall be as follows:—

1. In the course of the first day as from the moment of signing of the Armistice Agreement Finnish troops shall be withdrawn to such a distance that there shall be a gap of not less than one kilometre between the forward units of the Red Army and the Finnish troops.

2. Within forty-eight hours (two days), counted as from the same moment, the Finnish troops shall make passages through their mines, barbed wire, and other defences to a width of not less than thirty metres in order thereby to make possible the free movement of battalion columns with their transport, and shall also enclose the remaining mine-fields within clearly visible marks.

The above-mentioned passages in the defences and the enclosure of mine-fields shall be made throughout the whole territory from which Finnish troops are withdrawn.

The clearance of passages by Finnish troops shall be made on all roads or paths which may serve for movement both in the neutral belt of one kilometre and also throughout the whole depth of the defences.

Towards the end of the second day the Command of the Finnish troops shall hand over to the appropriate Red Army Command exact plans of all types of defences with an indication on these plans of the passages made and to be made by the Finnish troops and also of the enclosures of all mine-fields.

3. The Finnish Command shall hand over within a period of five days to the Command of the Red Army and Navy the charts, forms and descriptive maps at its disposal with legends for all mine-fields and other defences on land, in rivers, and lakes and in the Baltic and Barents Seas together with data about the courses and channels to be recommended and the rules for navigation along them.

4. The complete removal of mines, barbed wire and other defences throughout the territory from the line occupied by the advanced Finnish units to the line of the State frontier, and also the sweeping and removal of all defences from the channels on the approaches to Soviet territories, shall be made by the Finnish land and naval forces in the shortest possible time and in not more than forty days from the moment of the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

5. The withdrawal of Finnish troops behind the State frontier and the advance of the troops of the Red Army up to it shall begin as from 9.0 a.m. on the 21st September, 1944, simultaneously along the whole length of the front.

The withdrawal of Finnish troops shall be carried out in daily marches of not less than 15 kilometres a day and the advance of the troops of the Red Army shall take place in such a manner that there shall be a distance of

15 kilometres between the rear units of the Finnish troops and the advanced units of the Red Army.

6. In accordance with paragraph 5 the following limits are set for the withdrawal of Finnish troops on individual sectors behind the line of the State frontier:—

On the sector Vuokinsalmi, Riahimjaki, the 1st October.
On the sector Riahimjaki, River Koita-Joki, the 3rd October.
On the sector River Koita-Joki, Korpiselka, the 24th September.
On the sector Korpiselka, Lake Puha-Jarvi, the 28th September.
On the sector Puha-Jarvi, Koitsanlahti, the 26th September.
On the sector Koitsanlahti, Station Enso, the 28th September.
On the sector Station Enso, Virolahti, the 24th September.

The retreating Finnish troops shall take with them only such reserves of munitions, food, fodder and fuel and lubricants as they can carry and transport with them. All other stores shall be left on the spot and shall be handed over to the Command of the Red Army.

7. The Finnish Military Command shall hand over on the territories which are being returned or ceded to the Soviet Union in complete good order and repair all inhabited points, means of communication, defence and economic structures including: bridges, dams, aerodromes, barracks, warehouses, railway junctions, station buildings, industrial enterprises, hydro-technical buildings, ports and wharves, telegraph offices, telephone exchanges, electric power stations, lines of communication and electric power lines.

The Finnish Military Command shall give instructions for the timely de-mining of all the installations enumerated above which are to be handed over.

8. When the Finnish troops are being withdrawn behind the line of the State frontier the Government of Finland shall guarantee the personal inviolability and the preservation of the dwelling places of the population of the territory to be abandoned by the Finnish troops together with the preservation of all the property belonging to this population and of the property of public, co-operative, cultural-social services and other organisations.

9. All questions which may arise in connexion with the transfer by the Finnish authorities of the installations enumerated in paragraph 7 of this Annex shall be settled on the spot by representatives of both sides, for which purpose special representatives for the period of the withdrawal of the troops shall be appointed by the Command to each basic route for the movements of the troops of both armies.

10. The advance of Soviet troops to the line of the State frontier on the sectors occupied by German troops shall be made in accordance with the instructions of the Command of the Soviet forces.

B.—*Annex to Article* 2.

1. The Finnish Military Command shall hand over to the Allied (Soviet) High Command within a period fixed by the latter all the information at its disposal regarding the German armed forces and the plans of the German Military Command for the development of military operations against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other United Nations and also the charts and maps and all operational documents relating to the military operations of the German armed forces.

2. The Finnish Government shall instruct its appropriate authorities regularly to supply the Allied (Soviet) High Command with meteorological information.

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Argentina

C.—*Annex to Article* 3.

1. In accordance with Article 3 of the Agreement the Allied (Soviet) High Command will indicate to the Finnish Military Command which aerodromes must be placed at the disposal of the Allied (Soviet) High Command and what equipment must remain on the aerodromes and equally will lay down the manner in which these aerodromes are to be used.

The Finnish Government shall enable the Soviet Union to make use of the railways, waterways, roads and air routes necessary for the transport of personnel and freight despatched from the Soviet Union to the areas where the above-mentioned aerodromes are situated.

2. Henceforth until the end of the war against Germany Allied naval vessels and merchant ships shall have the right to make use of the territorial waters, ports, wharves, and anchorages of Finland. The Finnish Government shall afford the necessary collaboration as regards material and technical services.

D.—*Annex to Article* 4.

1. In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement the Finnish Military Command shall immediately make available to the Allied (Soviet) High Command full information regarding the composition, armament and location of all the land, sea and air forces of Finland and shall come to an agreement with the Allied (Soviet) High Command regarding the manner of placing the Finnish army on a peace footing within the period fixed by the Agreement.

2. All Finnish naval vessels, merchant ships and aircraft for the period of the war against Germany must be returned to their bases, ports and aerodromes and must not leave them without obtaining the requisite permission to do so from the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

E.—*Annex to Article* 5.

1. By the rupture, referred to in Article 5 of the Agreement, by Finland of all relations with Germany and her satellites is meant the rupture of all diplomatic, consular and other relations and also of postal, telegraphic and telephone communications between Finland and Germany and Hungary.

2. The Finnish Government undertakes in future until such time as the withdrawal of German troops from Finland is completed to discontinue postal diplomatic communications and also any radio-telegraphic or telegraphic cypher correspondence and telephone communications with foreign countries by diplomatic missions and consulates located in Finland.

F.—*Annex to Article* 7.

The line of the State frontier between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland, in connexion with the return by Finland to the Soviet Union of the *Oblast* of Petsamo (Pechenga), shall proceed as follows:—

From the boundary post No. 859/90 (Korvatunturi), near the Lake Yauri-Yarvi, the line of the State frontier shall be fixed in a North-westerly direction along the former Russian-Finnish boundary by boundary posts Nos. 91, 92 and 93 to the boundary post No. 94, where formerly the frontiers of Russia, Norway and Finland met.

Thence the line of the frontier shall run in a general North-easterly direction along the former Russian-Norwegian State frontier to Varanger-Fjord (see the attached Russian map,(2) scale 1:500,000).

The line of the frontier, fixed from the boundary post No. 859/90 (Korvatunturi) to the boundary post No. 94, will be demarcated on the spot by a Soviet-Finnish Mixed Commission.

(2) Not reproduced

The Commission will establish boundary signs, will make a detailed description of this line and will enter it on a map of the scale of 1:25,000.

The Commission will begin its work on a date to be specified by the Soviet Military Command.

The description of the boundary line and the map of this line made by the above-mentioned Commission shall be confirmed by both Governments.

G.—*Annex to Article* 8.

1. The boundary line of the area of Porkkala-Udd leased by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Finland shall begin at a point of which the map references are: latitude 59° 50′ North; longitude 24° 07′ East. Thence the boundary line shall proceed North along the meridian 24° 07′ to a point of which the map references are: latitude 60° 06′ 12″ North; longitude 24° 07′ East. Thence the boundary line shall proceed along the line indicated in the map in a Northerly direction to a point of which the map references are: latitude 60° 08′ 6″ North; longitude 24° 07′ 36″ East.

Thence the boundary line shall proceed along the line indicated on the map in a general North-Easterly by Easterly direction to a point of which the map references are: latitude 60° 10′ 24″ North; longitude 24° 34′ 6″ East. Thence along the line indicated on the map along the bay of Espon-Lahti, and further East of the islands of Smuholmarne, Björken, Medvaste, Heg-holm and Stur-Hamn-holm to a point of which the map references are: latitude 60° 02′ 54″ North; longitude 24° 37′ 42″ East, and thence the boundary line shall proceed South along the meridian 24° 37′ 42″ to the outer boundaries of Finnish territorial waters. (See the map, scale 1:100,000, attached to the present Agreement.)

The boundary line of the leased area of Porkkala-Udd will be demarcated on the spot by a Soviet-Finnish Mixed Commission. The Commission shall establish boundary marks and shall draw up a detailed description of this line and shall enter it upon a topographical map, scale 1:20,000, and a naval map, scale 1:50,000.

The Commission shall begin its work on a date to be specified by the Soviet Naval Command.

The description of the boundary line of the leased area and the map of that line prepared by the above-mentioned commission shall be confirmed by both Governments.

2. In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement the territory and waters in the area of Porkkala-Udd shall be transferred by Finland to the Soviet Union within ten days from the moment of signature of the Armistice Agreement for the organisation of a Soviet naval base on lease, to be used and controlled for a period of fifty years, the Soviet Union making an annual payment of five million Finnish marks.

3. The Finnish Government undertakes to enable the Soviet Union to make use of the railways, waterways, roads and air routes necessary for the transport of personnel and freight despatched from the Soviet Union to the naval base at Porkkala-Udd.

The Finnish Government shall grant to the Soviet Union the right of unimpeded use of all forms of communication between the U.S.S.R. and the territory leased in the area of Porkkala-Udd.

H.—*Annex to Article* 11.

1. The precise nomenclature and varieties of commodities to be delivered by Finland to the Soviet Union in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement and also the more precise periods for making these deliveries

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each year shall be defined in a special agreement between the two Governments.

As the basis for accounts regarding the payment of the indemnity foreseen in Article 11 of the Agreement the American dollar is to be used at its gold parity on the day of signature of the Agreement, *i.e.*, thirty-five dollars to one ounce of gold.

I.—*Annex to Article* 22.

1. The Allied Control Commission is an organ of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, to which it is directly subordinated. The Control Commission will be the liaison link between the Allied (Soviet) High Command and the Finnish Government, through which Government the Commission will carry on all its relations with the Finnish authorities.

2. The chief task of the Control Commission is to see to the punctual and accurate fulfilment by the Finnish Government of Articles 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 of the Armistice Agreement.

3. The Control Commission shall have the right to receive from the Finnish authorities all the information which it requires for the fulfilment of the above-mentioned task.

4. In the event of the discovery of any violation of the above-mentioned Articles of the Armistice Agreement the Control Commission shall make appropriate representations to the Finnish authorities in order that proper steps may be taken.

5. The Control Commission may establish special organs or sections, entrusting them respectively with the execution of various tasks.

Moreover, the Control Commission may through its officers make the necessary investigations and the collection of the information which it requires.

6. The Control Commission shall be established in Helsingfors.

7. The members of the Control Commission and equally its officers shall have the right to visit without let or hindrance any institution, enterprise or port and to receive there all the information necessary for their functions.

8. The Control Commission shall enjoy all diplomatic privileges, including inviolability of person, property and archives, and it shall have the right of communication by means of cypher and diplomatic courier.

9. The Control Commission shall have at its disposal a number of aircraft for the use of which the Finnish authorities shall grant all the necessary facilities.

PROTOCOL TO ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON THE ONE HAND AND FINLAND ON THE OTHER.

ON the occasion of the signing of the Armistice Agreement with the Government of Finland, the Allied Governments signatory thereto are agreed that—

1. Paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Armistice Agreement defines the obligations undertaken by the Finnish Government in regard to surrender to the Allied authorities of Allied prisoners of war and Allied nationals interned in or forcibly removed to Finland. Each Allied Government shall decide which of its nationals shall or shall not be repatriated.

2. The term "war material" used in Article 15 shall be deemed to include all material or equipment belonging to, used by or intended for use by, enemy military or para-military formations or members thereof.

3. The use by Allied (Soviet) High Command of Allied vessels handed back by the Government of Finland in accordance with Article 18 of the Armistice Agreement, and date of their return to their owners will be matter for discussion and settlement between the Government of the Soviet Union and Allied Governments concerned.

Done in Moscow on the 19th September in two copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both English and Russian texts being authentic.

For Government of United Kingdom:

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR.

For Government of the Soviet Union:

(Signed) DEKANOZOV.

PROTOCOL TO ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON THE ONE HAND AND FINLAND ON THE OTHER, DATED 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

ON the occasion of the signing of the Armistice Agreement with the Government of Finland, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are agreed that—

In connexion with the return by Finland to the Soviet Union of the former Soviet territory of the *Oblast* of Petsamo (Pechenga) and the consequent transfer to ownership of the Soviet Union of nickel mines (including all property and installations appertaining thereto) operated in the said territory for the benefit of the Mond Nickel Company and the International Nickel Company of Canada, the Soviet Government will pay to the Government of Canada during the course of six years from the date of the signing of the present Protocol, in equal instalments, the sum of 20 million United States dollars as full and final compensation of the above-mentioned companies. For the purpose of this payment United States dollars will be reckoned at the value of 35 dollars to one ounce of gold.

Done in Moscow on the 8th October, 1944, in three copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both the English and Russian texts being authentic.

For the Government of the United Kingdom:	For the Government of Canada:	For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
(Signed)	(Signed)	(Signed)
ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR.	L. D. WILGRESS.	V. G. DEKANOZOV.

WT. —— 1/45 F.O.P. 28892 Gp. 340

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Miscellaneous No. 3 (1945)

CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH BULGARIA

SIGNED AT MOSCOW, 28TH OCTOBER, 1944

[WITH PROTOCOL]

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE WITH BULGARIA, SIGNED AT MOSCOW, 28TH OCTOBER, 1944.

THE Government of Bulgaria accepts the armistice terms presented by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, acting on behalf of all the United Nations at war with Bulgaria.

Accordingly, the representative of the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, Lieutenant-General Sir James Gammell, and the representative of the Soviet High Command, Marshal of the Soviet Union F. I. Tolbukhin, duly authorised thereto by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, acting on behalf of all the United Nations at war with Bulgaria, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Government of Bulgaria, Mr. P. Stainov, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. D. Terpeshev, Minister without Portfolio, Mr. N. Petkov, Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. P. Stoyanov, Minister of Finance, furnished with due powers on the other hand, have signed the following terms:—

1.—(*a*) Bulgaria, having ceased hostilities with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the 9th September, 1944, and severed relations with Germany on the 6th September, 1944, and with Hungary on the 25th September, 1944, has ceased hostilities against all the other United Nations.

(*b*) The Government of Bulgaria undertakes to disarm the German armed forces in Bulgaria and hand them over as prisoners of war.

The Government of Bulgaria also undertakes to intern nationals of Germany and her satellites.

(*c*) The Government of Bulgaria undertakes to maintain and make available such land, sea and air forces as may be specified for service under the general direction of the Allied (Soviet) High Command. Such forces must not be used on Allied territory except with the prior consent of the Allied Government concerned.

(*d*) On the conclusion of hostilities against Germany the Bulgarian armed forces must be demobilised and put on a peace footing under the supervision of the Allied Control Commission.

2. Bulgarian armed forces and officials must be withdrawn within the specified time-limit from the territory of Greece and Yugoslavia in accordance with the pre-condition accepted by the Government of Bulgaria on the 11th October, 1944; the Bulgarian authorities must immediately take steps to withdraw from Greek and Yugoslav territory Bulgarians who were citizens of Bulgaria on the 1st January, 1941, and to repeal all legislative and administrative provisions relating to the annexation or incorporation in Bulgaria of Greek or Yugoslav territory.

3. The Government of Bulgaria will afford to Soviet and other Allied forces freedom of movement over Bulgarian territory in any direction, if in the opinion of the Allied (Soviet) High Command the military situation so requires, the Government of Bulgaria giving to such movements every assistance with its own means of communication, and at its own expense, by land, water and in the air.

4. The Government of Bulgaria will immediately release all Allied prisoners of war and internees. Pending further instructions, the Government of Bulgaria will at its own expense provide all Allied prisoners of war and internees, displaced persons and refugees, including nationals of Greece

and Yugoslavia, with adequate food, clothing, medical services, sanitary and hygienic requirements, and also with means of transportation for the return of any such persons to their own country.

5. The Government of Bulgaria will immediately release, regardless of citizenship or nationality, all persons held in detention in Bulgaria in connexion with their activities in favour of the United Nations, or because of their sympathies with the United Nations' cause, or for racial or religious reasons, and will repeal all discriminatory legislation and disabilities arising therefrom.

6. The Government of Bulgaria will co-operate in the apprehension and trial of persons accused of war crimes.

7. The Government of Bulgaria undertakes to dissolve immediately all pro-Hitler or other Fascist political, military, para-military and other organisations on Bulgarian territory conducting propaganda hostile to the United Nations, and not to tolerate the existence of such organisations in future.

8. The publication, introduction and distribution in Bulgaria of periodical or non-periodical literature, the presentation of theatrical performances or films, the operation of wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone services will take place in agreement with the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

9. The Government of Bulgaria will restore all property of the United Nations and their nationals, including Greek and Yugoslav property, and will make such reparation for loss and damage caused by the war to the United Nations, including Greece and Yugoslavia, as may be determined later.

10. The Government of Bulgaria will restore all rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals in Bulgaria.

11. The Government of Bulgaria undertakes to return to the Soviet Union, to Greece and Yugoslavia and to other United Nations, by the dates specified by the Allied Control Commission and in a good state of preservation, all valuables and materials removed during the war by Germany or Bulgaria from United Nations' territory and belonging to State, public or co-operative organisations, enterprises, institutions or individual citizens, such as factory and works equipment, locomotives, rolling-stock, tractors, motor vehicles, historic monuments, museum treasures and any other property.

12. The Government of Bulgaria undertakes to hand over as booty to the Allied (Soviet) High Command all war material of Germany and her satellites located on Bulgarian territory, including vessels in the fleets of Germany and her satellites located in Bulgarian waters.

13. The Government of Bulgaria undertakes not to permit the removal or expropriation of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany or Hungary or to their nationals or to persons resident in their territories or in territories occupied by them, without the permission of the Allied Control Commission. The Government of Bulgaria will safeguard such property in the manner specified by the Allied Control Commission.

14. The Government of Bulgaria undertakes to hand over to the Allied (Soviet) High Command all vessels belonging to the United Nations which are in Bulgarian waters, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for the use of the Allied (Soviet) High Command during the war against

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Germany or Hungary in the common interest of the Allies, the vessels to be returned subsequently to their owners.

The Government of Bulgaria will bear full material responsibility for any damage to or destruction of the aforesaid property up to the moment of its transfer to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

15. The Government of Bulgaria must make regular payments in Bulgarian currency and must supply goods (fuel, food-stuffs, &c.), facilities and services as may be required by the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the discharge of its functions.

16. Bulgarian merchant vessels, whether in Bulgarian or foreign waters, shall be subject to the operational control of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for use in the general interests of the Allies.

17. The Government of Bulgaria will arrange, in case of need, for the utilisation in Bulgarian territory of industrial and transport enterprises, means of communication, power stations, public utility enterprises and facilities, stocks of fuel and other materials in accordance with instructions issued during the Armistice by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

18. For the whole period of the Armistice there will be established in Bulgaria an Allied Control Commission which will regulate and supervise the execution of the armistice terms under the chairmanship of the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command and with the participation of representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

During the period between the coming into force of the Armistice and the conclusion of hostilities against Germany, the Allied Control Commission will be under the general direction of the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

19. The present terms will come into force on their signing.

Done at Moscow in quadruplicate, in the English, Russian and Bulgarian languages, the Russian and English texts being authentic.

For the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

F. I. TOLBUKHIN,
Representative of the Soviet High Command.

JAMES GAMMELL,
Representative of the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

By authority of the Government of Bulgaria:

P. STAINOV.
D. TERPESHEV.
N. PETKOV.
P. STOYANOV.

28*th October*, 1944.

PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING AN ARMISTICE WITH BULGARIA.

AT the time of signing the armistice agreement with the Government of Bulgaria, the Allied Governments signatory thereto have agreed to the following:—

1. In connexion with Article 9 it is understood that the Government of Bulgaria will immediately make available certain foodstuffs for the relief of the population of Greek and Yugoslav territories which have suffered as a result of Bulgarian aggression. The quantity of each product to be delivered will be determined by agreement between the three Governments, and will be considered as part of the reparation by Bulgaria for the loss and damage sustained by Greece and Yugoslavia.

2. The term "war material" used in Article 12 shall be deemed to include all material or equipment belonging to, used by, or intended for use by enemy military or para-military formations or members thereof.

3. The use by the Allied (Soviet) High Command of Allied vessels handed over by the Government of Bulgaria in accordance with Article 14 of the Armistice and the date of their return to their owners will be the subject of discussion and settlement between the Allied Governments concerned and the Government of the Soviet Union.

4. It is understood that in the application of Article 15 the Allied (Soviet) High Command will also arrange for the provision of Bulgarian currency, supplies, services, &c., to meet the needs of the representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States in Bulgaria.

Done at Moscow in triplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both Russian and English texts being authentic.

Wt. —— 1/45 F.O.P. 28893 Gp. 340

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Greece No. 1 (1945)

DOCUMENTS

REGARDING THE

SITUATION IN GREECE

JANUARY, 1945

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE SITUATION IN GREECE, JANUARY 1945.

Part I.—Treatment of Hostages by E.L.A.S.

No. 1.

Mr. Leeper (His Majesty's Ambassador at Athens) to Mr. Eden (His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs).

(Telegraphic.) *15th January*, 1945.

At the risk of being wearisome I must point out once again that British Press still treat what has happened in Greece as though it were a dispute between the Right and the Left in which the Left evoked a general strike which unfortunately led to disorders. Hence the remedy they suggest of a round table conference, a fair deal for all and taming of that immoderate man General Plastiras.

It is my task as you know to keep the Greek Government on the lines which reasonable people in England will think reasonable, but the kind of comments mentioned above are so utterly unreal that I find it difficult to talk to the Greeks about British public opinion, if this is what is meant.

Comment on the Greek situation requires the following background. Ever since the Germans left (to say nothing of what happened before) the small but well-armed Communist party has been practising a reign of terror all over the country. Nobody can estimate the number of people killed or arrested before the revolt in Athens actually began, but when the truth can be known there will be terrible stories to tell. When the fighting began in Athens the brutalities increased rapidly. Men, women and children were murdered here in large numbers and thousands of hostages were taken, dragged along the roads and many left to die. Reports from Salonica show that much the same thing was happening there.

In Athens certainly this has left a deep mark on the population. Now that they are free to speak they speak very freely. The idea of meeting Communist leaders at a conference is most repugnant even to men as broadminded as the Regent. Being above party politics does not for him mean being above right and wrong.

I would make the following comments on the meaning of our attitude to the Greek Government. Red terror easily leads to a white terror. We can rely upon the Regent and General Plastiras to stop this, but we must use all our influence too in this direction. I believe we can succeed. There will, however, be acts of harshness and probably cases of injustice towards the other side. Human nature here, which is southern and excitable, will exact some revenge for what it has suffered. It must not be judged too harshly by British standards applied to our own conditions so very different from these.

No. 2.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) *15th January*, 1945.

Text of statement issued by General Scobie on 15th January:—

General Scobie has been in consultation with the Greek Government regarding the disposal of prisoners according to the terms of the truce. He proposes that the British authorities shall select the required number

of personnel from the E.L.A.S. fighting formations for exchange on a one for one basis with service personnel in all the forces under his command. Furthermore, he proposes that the required number of armed civilian personnel captured by E.L.A.S., if any, should be exchanged on a similar basis with armed civilian personnel now in our hands as soon as E.L.A.S. have made known the number of such personnel held by them. In addition, the British authorities will take immediate steps to inform all E.L.A.S. prisoners not belonging to regular E.L.A.S. formations of the terms of the truce, and will ask each individually whether he wishes to be handed over to E.L.A.S. or to be set at liberty in that area which during the period of the truce will be under the control of British and Greek Government forces. When these prisoners have made known their choice in writing, General Scobie will arrange for their release as soon as possible. It must however, be realised that, owing to the fact that it was found necessary to remove some prisoners from the scene of the disturbances, some time must elapse before this plan can be fully carried out. General Scobie has noted that the Greek Government have declared that no penalties will be enforced against any individual involved in recent hostilities save those proved guilty of offences contrary to the rules of war or the ordinary criminal code. General Scobie has had confirmation that the Greek Government are ready to accept the foregoing. The necessary action will be initiated immediately the truce comes into force on 15th January.

No. 3.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) *15th January*, 1945.

Following is first-hand information collected by a British officer (Colonel H. G. Morrow, K.R.R.C.):—

On Christmas day a column of hostages composed of men and women dragged from their homes by the insurgents with no other justification than the purpose of exploiting them as an illicit bargaining factor, moved northwards from Athens. They were collected in one suburb, and after most had been relieved of their foot-wear and many of their overcoats, they were driven in dead of winter along the mountain roads covered with snow. This forced march set by E.L.A.S. guards was 9 hours' marching followed by 4 hours' rest. Every day some died of exhaustion and others were executed.

For food these miserable bare-footed hostages were left entirely to their own resources. The inhabitants in villages, from whom they begged it during halts, were mostly too terrorised to do more than look on in impotent sympathy. When their starvation became acute E.L.A.S. proposed to buy them food if they supplied the money. The equivalent of about £100 was raised, but all they received in return was one half-loaf of bread each. A favourite trick of E.L.A.S. guard was to assemble these bewildered people and inform them that after so many hours' march they would find a billet, a hot meal and a bed. After several days of this they fully realised that they would be lucky if they found room on the floor of a stable with no promise of food of any description.

Two characteristic details. A woman discovered to have money on her was deprived of it and shot; when other hostages protested, the guards justified themselves by asserting that she had been working for the British. One man managed to extract a gold tooth from his mouth and barter it for a little food.

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A few fortunate stragglers from this column were picked up in the last stages of exhaustion, their bare feet in ribbons. Hitherto those no longer able to walk had been executed; but their guards were in a hurry, having received warning that British armed patrols were on their tail.

This is the story of one column of 800 hostages of whom about 200 were dead within ten days. The total number seized runs into thousands and includes many reputable men and women well known to the Greek public. A good many survivors have by now returned to Athens to tell a similar tale.

Greek Communists have not only imitated the Germans in taking hostages. They have, and still are, treating them with the ruthless brutality of the Gestapo.

No. 4.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) *15th January*, 1945.

Mrs. Reginald Henderson, aged about 57, wife of old-established and much respected British resident of Athens, returned to her house at Kephissia last night after about 30 days' captivity as hostage with E.L.A.S. troops. Her husband, Reginald Henderson, 69, who was abducted with her about 10th December, died at Atalante about 1st January as result of privation and exposure. Mrs. Leeper, who visited Mrs. Henderson this afternoon, found her in very exhausted and feverish condition, consequently unable to provide very coherent narrative but following are the main points. Hendersons were awakened at 11.30 p.m. by E.L.A.S. troops and forced to accompany them to unknown destination, allowed to take one quilt and minimum of clothing, were forced to march to Boyati, some 10 miles north of Kephissia. Remained there for few days, receiving minimum of food and sleeping on ground. Thereafter were moved on to Thebes partly on foot, partly in conveyance. Whilst at Thebes food consisted of small portion of bread and black olives and hostages remained totally foodless for two days. Hendersons' party as far as known included no other British subjects but some 35 outstanding Greek hostages and about 100 peasantry. From Thebes party was obliged to march to Atalante (Lokris) by E.L.A.S. when pressed by British troops and where Reginald Henderson died. Thereafter Mrs. Henderson was picked up by ambulance sent to collect British wounded and brought back to Athens. Treatment accorded hostages during captivity was barbarous. Mrs. Henderson had her handbag searched and rings valued about 100 pounds and one gold pound forcibly removed. Henderson's scarf was forcibly removed despite his critical condition and when he demurred received a severe blow on the head. His wraps which he was using as a pillow likewise forcibly removed. Mrs. Henderson also reports Stefanou, aged and wealthy American Greek tobacco merchant, despite weak condition was force marched until collapsed and died on roadside and herself saw several hostages who were unable to keep up on roadside.

No. 5.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) *17th January*, 1945.

The following statement may serve to corroborate and reinforce previous declarations on the treatment of hostages: statement made by No. 7016182 Sapper Bates, A. E., and No. 1912254 Sapper Sheriff, H., at 97 General Hospital:—

At 6 p.m. on 14th January, 1945, these two sappers were members of a detachment of 11 men in charge of a lance corporal of the Royal Engineers, who had been entrusted, since the British landing in October, with the task of maintaining in action a pumping station forming an integral part of the machinery for supplying drinking water to Athens and Piræus, and which, after hostilities began, was well behind E.L.A.S. lines. Sapper Sheriff had been the person employed by the detachment for negotiations with the local E.L.A.S. commander and had been allowed several times to visit General Scobie's headquarters in connexion with the various negotiations which the latter was endeavouring to initiate in order to protect the detachment against capture by the E.L.A.S. (see footnote).

2. Sapper Sheriff returned from the headquarters to his station on the 30th December and himself made verbally to E.L.A.S. the first of the offers referred to in footnote. He was told that this could not be accepted. The detachment continued to work the plant until 11 a.m. on the 31st when they were interrupted by the approach of an E.L.A.S. captain with 20 armed men. Having disarmed the detachment (whose arms were as noted below stored apart) by a ruse, the captain informed the detachment that they were being taken prisoner for their own safety as otherwise in the event of an E.L.A.S. withdrawal their lives would be in danger from the civil population who would "attempt to lynch" them. The detachment packed their kit but were not permitted to remove it. Sapper Bates attempted to distribute among the party the 9 days' rations held in reserve but was ordered not to do so.

3. The whole detachment was then removed by lorry to an E.L.A.S. headquarters about 2 kilometres distant where they remained without food until 5 p.m. when their great coats were forcibly removed from them. They were then marched a short distance to house in the hills lying behind the headquarters and despite protests were obliged to spend the night on a stone floor without any covering. The detachment up till the time when the above two soldiers escaped from E.L.A.S detention had received no blankets or other covering of any kind. In the house in which they spent the night there were also 35 civilian prisoners from the same area who were being fed by their own relatives. The accommodation was quite inadequate for such a number.

4. At 11 a.m. on the following day (1st January, 1945) the men, together with five other British military prisoners who had been brought in during the night were taken into an adjacent room and forcibly deprived

Footnote.—These negotiations were as follows: The headquarters on 25th December, 1944, addressed to the E.L.A.S. Central Committee a memorandum offering to assume full responsibility for the operation of the plant, including supply of all the material necessary to operate it, if the E.L.A.S. would safeguard the return of the detachment. The detachment, in order to avoid any risk of provocation, was simultaneously ordered to store its arms and not carry them while engaged in their duties in E.L.A.S. territory. On 4th January, 1945, no reply having been received from E.L.A.S., the headquarters appealed to the Red Cross, asking for a guarantee from E.L.A.S. that the detachment would not be molested. No reply has been received.

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of various articles of their clothing. Sapper Bates lost his battle dress and boots and received a worn-out Italian tunic and dungaree trousers in exchange together with a pair of dilapidated civilian boots with one sole missing. Sapper Sheriff lost his battle dress tunic and boots and received a worn-out civilian jacket, trousers and shoes. The party remained overnight in the same house, they were given water but were not fed during this period.

5. At 2 p.m. on the 2nd January after several more soldiers had been similarly deprived of their clothing an issue of about 1 lb. of black bread was made to each of the military prisoners. At 4 p.m. about 1 lb. of boiled cabbage was issued to the whole party (sufficient to provide about one spoonful per head). At the same time on the next day (3rd January) a further 1 lb. of black bread was issued followed by half a bucketful of pease soup for the whole military party.

6. At about 5 p.m. on this day fighting was heard to approach the area in which this prison was situated and at 8 p.m. guard was brought in which removed both military and civilian prisoners some distance over mountain paths to a village deeper in the hills. Here they were accommodated in a dilapidated and insanitary barn in which there were wounded. This place was reached at about midnight.

7. The issue of food referred to at the end of paragraph 5 above was the last made to the military prisoners up till the time when the above two soldiers escaped, and the last food which they personally received, with the exception of the negligible quantity referred to in paragraph 8, until reaching the British lines on 12th January. These soldiers have subsisted in the interim on grease, roots and berries.

8. At 9.30 p.m. on the 4th January the whole prisoner party was marched off under guard, being forcibly obliged to carry all the personal belongings of the males of the village, who were also members of E.L.A.S. and were being withdrawn. The average weight per man was 50 lbs. At 5.30 p.m., the party reached a village at which they were accommodated in the church; they received a half slice of bread each from the civil population, but they comment that this was in general too terrified of E.L.A.S. to dare to give anything to the prisoners, with whom it appeared to commiserate greatly.

9. At 11.30 a.m. on the 5th January the whole party was again marched off under guard and walked continuously until 7.30 p.m. They were accommodated in a large building with other civilians, the number being thus increased to 130 all told.

10. At 9 a.m. the following morning the march was continued. Sapper Bates' boots had by now fallen to pieces, he obtained some sacking which he wrapped around his feet. The ground being mountainous and snow-covered, he suffered greatly. At 6.30 p.m. a halt was called for two hours; the march was resumed at 8.30 p.m., over a high mountain pass buried under six inches of snow, and continued without a break until 7.30 in the evening of the following day, 7th January, 1945. Protests at this rate of marching were met by a statement that it was in view of the rapidity of the British advance. By this time all members of the original Royal Engineer party had been deprived of every item of their original uniform clothing. At 9.30 p.m. on the same evening the march was resumed and continued without a break until 4.30 on the afternoon of the 8th January. Appeals for food from the British prisoners were met by taunts and jeers from the guard, who were changed at each halt.

11. The civilians were by now in poor shape. Stragglers were shot where they fell and a threat that he would be shot was offered to a British military prisoner who left the column to fulfil a natural need.

12. At 7 p.m. on 9th January the column reached place which they were able to identify as Lamia (152 miles from Athens by road). Sapper Sheriff demanded to see an officer of E.L.A.S. in order to protest against the inhuman treatment which the prisoners were receiving. He was told that nothing could be done. He then hit on the notion of pretending to faint, a feat, he added, which required little dissimulation, in the hope of moving the pity of the guards. He was immediately covered with a sub-machine gun and forced to his feet.

13. At 8 p.m. the same evening the march was resumed. After a march of about 8 miles at a high altitude the column halted for water near an E.L.A.S. outpost. While the civilians were drinking Sapper Bates and Sheriff, who were unable to continue further and feared that if they straggled they would be shot, decided to attempt escape. Sapper Bates stole a blanket from one of the civilians, and the two walked away about 25 yards under cover of the darkness and hid under a bush near the road. They remained in this hiding place until 4 a.m. on 11th January, then they moved carefully away and encountered a column south of Lamia on the following day. They were immediately brought to Athens, where they were admitted to hospital.

14. Both the soldiers commented that the attitude of the E.L.A.S. guards to both military and civil prisoners was throughout severe and brutal in the extreme.

No. 6.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) 17*th January*, 1945.

FOLLOWING is eye-witness report by a British officer (Capt. R. F. G. Blackner, R.A.):—

Whilst at Peristeri (an Athens suburb) interrogating E.L.A.S. prisoners I was informed by civilians and National Guard that a great many hostages had been executed by E.L.A.S. and buried in ditches on the outskirts.

I proceeded to place where exhumation of bodies had begun and interrogated cemetery guardian. According to his statement batches of 15 to 20 hostages were brought to the north-east corner of the cemetery every day by E.L.A.S. and murdered; their bodies were then buried in some disused trenches. This system of trenches which covers some 200 yards is now filled with earth but trial diggings have uncovered bodies along most of its length. Further to the north and north-west are more trenches and pits which according to guardian also contain bodies of hostages who were executed there. He estimates that in all 1,200 to 1,500 people were executed, mostly with knives or axes. Latter testimony was borne out by partially exhumed bodies which I saw, which had deep wounds in back of head or neck, probably inflicted by a heavy knife.

Apparently they were hostages taken in Athens during early days of the fighting and who were systematically exterminated up till E.L.A.S. withdrawal from Athens.

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No. 7.

Mr. Rapp (His Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica) to Mr. Leeper.

(Telegraphic.) *17th January*, 1945.

BETWEEN 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. yesterday, 16th January, 31 sick civilians, of whom 17 to 20 were in dying condition, were removed by E.L.A.S. from Municipal Hospital at Salonica, loaded on to bullock carts in pyjamas (some had pyjama trousers only) and taken off to Verroia. Facts are verified by Mme. Riadis and M. Zannas of Greek Red Cross, who followed the convoy in car a few hours later and distributed blankets. It is probable that several have already died from exposure. British military authorities are taking all possible steps to secure their immediate return.

No. 8.

Mr. Rapp to Mr. Leeper.

(Telegraphic.) *27th January*, 1945.

VENERABLE Bishop of Cassandra, who has occupied the See for 37 years, informs me that since E.L.A.S. regiment withdrew from Salonica to Poligoros he has been subject to Communist threats as centre of reaction and has had to leave Diocese.

2. Bishop said that E.L.A.S. are committing many murders of leading inhabitants in Khalkidiki, corpses without heads being a common sight. People are now 95 per cent. against E.L.A.S. and would exterminate them if they only had arms.

3. Communists, according to the Bishop, are talking of the possibility of further withdrawal and boasting that they have enough gold on which to live abroad. He thinks that they have stripped Mount Athos of its treasures. Many non-extremists are said to be deserting from E.L.A.S. and desirous of enlisting in National Forces.

No. 9.

Mr. Rapp to Mr. Leeper.

(Telegraphic.) *27th January*, 1945.

BISHOP of Xanthi, who until 10 days ago was officiating in Kozani in place of its absentee Bishop, has painted a grim picture of E.L.A.S. conduct in the latter district, including Kastoria Siatista and Grevena. Persons suspected of nourishing anti-E.L.A.S. feelings are still being arrested daily in large numbers, stripped of shoes and most of their clothing and marched almost nude to Monastery at Zavorda, where they are dying of cold and hunger.

The Bishop also said that 500 of the 800 prisoners of Michalagha band who surrendered to E.L.A.S. have already been murdered, the murders being carried out by E.L.A.S. regiment from Kastoria which is chiefly recruited from Bulgarians settled in that district. He told how six of these Bulgarians had openly boasted of killing 145 prisoners between them.

The Bishop added that the sentiments of the ordinary people are now almost unanimous against E.L.A.S.

Part II.—Statements by Greek Political Parties.

(Translation.) No. 1.

Political Charter of Ethnikos Dimokratikos Ellinikos Syndesmos (E.D.E.S.).

1.

E.D.E.S. has the following aims:—

(1) To fight with all its forces and by every manner and means both inside and outside of Greece to reinforce the Allied struggle which is in progress, and to contribute as much as possible to the creation of a National Revolutionary Army for the purpose of achieving Allied victory as quickly as possible.

(2) To work for and achieve the setting up in Greece—after the war and the victory of our Allied united alignment—of a democratic constitution, of a popular character and socialist in form, after a free plebiscite.

(3) To demand from our country's Allies, Russia, America and England, that the Greek people be left free after the war to choose their own constitution, and that the forcible imposition by foreign forces of a monarchical régime be avoided. The two opposed political groups must accept the decision of the Greek people, whatever it may be, as final and bringing to an end the political opposition and conflict.

(4) To resist with all its energy and prevent the forcible return of the King, if he wishes to attempt to return before the free expression of the will of the Greek people has been pronounced. The unfalsified expression of the popular will is to be guaranteed by the presence of representatives of the three Powers fighting against the oppressors and by representatives of the King.

(5) Greece must be represented at the Peace Conference by Greeks to be chosen from our fighting nation both from inside and outside Greece.

(6) After the setting up of a Socialist Popular Democracy by the free will of the people, the machinery of the Government must be fundamentally revised, so that the three Services, the Gendarmerie and the City Police, the Legislature, the Administrative and Financial Departments of every sort, Education, the Church, banking concerns, the various machinery of criminal and civil law, must be removed from the hands of anyone who has not a demonstrably clean record and a sound democratic socialistic mentality, attested by past actions of such a character that he inspires full and certain confidence. This purge must be carried as far as the circumstances require. In the case of the Gendarmerie and the Police Corps, which have been completely diverted from their proper functions, and to a great extent also in the Legislature and the Armed Forces it must go to the extent of entirely liquidating them and proceeding to set them up all over again. It must dismiss with ignominy all those who, under the impulse of petty interest, have either worked for the dictatorship of the 4th August, which strangled the liberties of the Greek people, or collaborated with the occupying Power to the detriment of the nation's honour and of the life of the people.

(7) This Popular Socialist Democratic Greece must pass the necessary laws and take the necessary measures to give social justice to the Greek people, and to eradicate altogether that black injustice and criminal inequality which, under the tyranny of the dictatorship, were the scourge of every Greek, and brutally exploited their labour for the benefit of an infinitesimal minority, and universally and in every way corrupted those

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political elements of leadership in the country, so that they sat heavily on the backs of the Greek people. Hunger must not and will not exist in the Democratic Socialist Greece of the future.

(8) After we have thrown off this heavy yoke and obtained our freedom, E.D.E.S. will employ all its energies towards the fulfilment of these ends, in collaboration with any other organisation which has the same aims.

II.

To achieve the aims of E.D.E.S. and accomplish its task, E.D.E.S. is organised as follows:—

(1) The leader is, and will remain until our ends are accomplished, General Nikolaos Plastiras.

(2) A committee of three, to be called the Central Governing Committee (K.D.E.), will run E.D.E.S. in the name of General Plastiras, so long as he remains in exile outside the country. One member of this Committee will be called the Deputy Leader of E.D.E.S.

(3) This Committee of three has the right to initiate and make into members any one whom they consider to have the requisite intellectual, spiritual and moral gifts, and further Sub-Committees of three will be formed from those so initiated, who will be suitably endowed with authority by the K.D.E. and have the right to proceed to further initiations.

(4) Members of E.D.E.S. must be chosen with the greatest caution and after assiduous investigation, and they must be distinguished both for the sobriety of their words and actions and for their unshakable faith in Popular Socialist Democracy.

(5) Initiation takes place in the presence of the three members of the K.D.E., or of one of the authorised sub-committees of three. If all three cannot be present, it can be done with the presence of two only, and, in a case of the utmost necessity, of one only. After the ceremony a record of the swearing in must be signed both by the initiating committee and by the initiate. After that the initiate is informed of the secret signs by which members recognise one another. The records of oath taking are to be handed to the Central Governing Committee and, in particular, to the Deputy Leader, who is responsible for their safe keeping.

(6) Members receive a number and are to be known by that number only. The use of their real names is strictly forbidden unless special circumstances involving the more effective prosecution of the aims of E.D.E.S. should combine to require it.

(7) The form of oath for initiates is as follows:—

"I swear in the name of God and on my honour and conscience that I will work with all my might and in every manner and means for the achievement of the aims of E.D.E.S.; that I will execute without questioning all orders of the Central Governing Committee; and that I will sacredly preserve the secrecy of the organisation until our aims are fully achieved."

(8) After the swearing in there is an embrace and from that moment the initiation into brotherhood is complete and the new member is responsible for every deviation from the aims to which he has sworn: and he is liable to sanctions, the degree of which is to be settled by a unanimous decision of the Central Governing Committee, in the event of intentional or unintentional betrayal.

(9) Any addition, subtraction or alteration of any provision in this Constitutional Charter can be made after a decision of a majority of four-fifths

of the members of the organisation—with the exception that the question of the personality of the Leader of the Organisation must not be subject to discussion. He is and will remain, until the complete fulfilment of our aims, General Nikolaos Plastiras.

Written in Athens, 9th September, 1941.

CENTRAL GOVERNING COMMITTEE

Countersigned: N. ZERVAS (1942).

No. 2.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) 10*th January*, 1945.

TEXT of declaration by the Socialist E.L.D., dated 7th January, and published in Greek press of 10th January:—

The Central Committee of E.L.D. have only to-day succeeded in meeting with a regular quorum and, after examining the present situation, declare that—

(1) The armed breach occurred without the knowledge, approval or consent of E.L.D. or any of its representatives and therefore the party bears no responsibility for the action or its consequences. Takes forcible seizure of power within the organisation of E.A.M. at the expense of E.L.D. and other co-operating parties, automatically severs every connecting link with E.A.M.

(2) The civil war and its continuance are opposed to the principles and policy of E.L.D. All the excesses and destruction are unanimously condemned.

(3) The armed breach with our great Allies, and especially with the British troops who found themselves temporarily in our country, with the mandate of the three Allies, is a tragic event, and, contrary to the foreign policy of the Party, to our national rights and to the interests of the common Allied struggle against Fascism. The need for the Democratic evolution of our political life and for the safe-guarding of popular liberties requires a full and sincere reconciliation in accordance with the feelings of the people and with democratic principles. The interests of the Popular Movement demand the close collaboration and union of all the Socialist forces, parties, groups and individuals for the purpose of guiding the whole Movement on correct Socialist and Democratic lines and of protecting popular liberties from the menace of the reaction, which is watching the whole process and preparing an attack on the peoples especially to-day, in the chaos of the civil war, which it encouraged in order to further its own unjust interests, at the expense of the people who, by their struggles, have called forth the admiration of the whole world. In our country's great misfortune and the critical moment through which the Popular Movement is passing, the thoughts of all fighters turn to our great Allies, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, to whom we look for the ending of bloodshed in our country and the securing of the rights of the working people, political freedom and democratic institutions.

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No. 3.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) 10*th January*, 1945.

TEXT of resolution of Central Committee of S.K.E. (Socialist party of Greece), which is being given to foreign correspondents to-day:—

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Greece, after succeeding in the restoring its organisation which it had not succeeded in doing owing to the recent tragic events, assembled with almost a full meeting and, with the co-operation of representatives of the party organisation in Macedonia and Thrace, examined the situation as transformed by the rupture of the Government of national unity and, after detailed discussion by the members of all the burning political questions of the day, resolved as follows:—

(1) It utterly condemns the civil war and hostilities between Greek and Allies. These unhappy events took place in our country contrary to the desires of the S.K.E., which did all that it could to prevent them.

(2) It considers that the civil war was organised solely by deadly enemies of our country and is contrary to our national claims and the interests of the Greek working people and to the common anti-Fascist goal of the United Nations. The party adopts and approves the resolution of the regional party organisation of Macedonia and Thrace which had the courage to take the initiative in disapproving the civil war immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in view of the fact that the central leadership of the party was unable to meet.

(3) It declares that it refused all responsibility for and withdrew itself from the E.A.M. *bloc* as soon as it was informed of the armed breach which took place without consultation of the S.K.E.

(4) It appeals to all kindred parties and organisations in the manual and clerical working class to contribute to the cessations of the civil war with a view to the return of political peace in the country.

(5) More especially it addresses itself to the armed followers of E.A.M. officers and men of E.L.A.S. and calls upon them to lay down their arms. The declarations of British civil and military official personages constitute a guarantee for the security of the popular liberties in Greece, given as they are in the name of the three Allied Powers.

(6) The party declares that the S.K.E. will continue its honourable struggle for the integrity of the country, the completion of the unity of the nation and the strategic security of our northern frontiers, for the satisfaction of the needs of the working people for an undivided Greece and for the maintenance of genuine popular democratic institutions which are indispensable for the political and a moral and economic restoration of the country for social regeneration and for the realisation of socialism.

(7) It empowers a committee of three to present the present resolution to the British Ambassador Mr. Leeper and to the diplomatic representatives of our Allies America and Russia and to take steps for its publication in the press.

No. 4.

Mr. Leeper to Mr. Eden.

(Telegraphic.) 15*th January*, 1945.

TEXT of resolution of the mass meeting held on Constitution Square, Athens, on 14th January, 1945:—

The people of Athens, the Piræus and the surrounding country is now breathing in the air of liberty after four years of slavery under three barbarous invaders and after the recent unjustifiable revolution which has thrown the country into chaos, anarchy, destruction and slaughter. Coming together in a mass meeting, called on the initiative of the working classes of the country, with the collaboration both of its professional societies and of its intellectual foundations, the people of Greece declare:—

(1) Their eternal gratitude to Great Britain, the friend and defender of Greece throughout two centuries, for the unstinting and noble assistance given by her to our country, for the restoration of her liberties, which were torn to shreds by the recent anti-national revolt.

(2) They pay homage to the heroic British Army, whose precious sons have sacrificed themselves in this sacred struggle for our liberties

(3) They declare their sincere feelings of admiration and eternal gratitude towards His Excellency the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill, for his great labours and noble efforts to stand by the sorely-tried Greek people in this critical moment of our history.

(4) They proclaim the steadfast adherence and devotion of the Greek people to the great allied power of Great Britain, the United States and the U.S.S.R., and their firm resolve to continue at their side the struggle for liberty until the common enemy is completely crushed.

(5) They denounce the criminals of this revolutionary movement to the public opinion of the whole world for the unprecedented and hair-raising crimes, the looting and the destruction, which they have wrought at the expense of the unarmed population of town and country and which they stigmatise as entirely foreign to the noble soul and gentle customs of Greece; and they entirely endorse the measures taken by our Allies to put down the revolt.

(6) They demand that strictest sanctions should be imposed on every citizen who has committed crimes against common law, such as murder, looting and the like, or who has violated the elementary international laws of warfare and humanitarian principles.

(7) They demand that the State services and organisations of public utility should be purged of every individual guilty of such acts.

(8) They declare that they take their stand by the side of the Government headed by the renowned General Plastiras and believe this Government will ensure the liberties of the individual and free domocratic institutions, will see to it that every citizen is guaranteed freedom to think and feel as he pleases within the framework of the constitution and the laws of the country, will consolidate public security, and will also take measures for a rapid improvement of the workers' conditions of life and for the raising of their moral level.

(9) They demand that every means be used to secure the immediate release of the thousands of hostages who have been inhumanly arrested and are still suffering torments. They resolve to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in memory of the British and Greek heroes who have laid down their lives for the liberties of the Greek people and

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the resurrection of our nation. (Signed) For the General Confederation of Workers of Greece.

1. Simos Hajidimitriou, General Secretary.

2. D. Balanos, Vice-Rector of the University.

3. For the Athens Federation of Professional Men and Industrial Craftsmen, I. Bernitsas, President.

No. 5.

Declaration by the Socialist Party, the E.L.D., and the Agrarian Party of Macedonia and Thrace area:—

1. Since the first day of the civil war caused by the irreconcilable policy of the Greek Communist party, our parties opposed it with all their forces; they were convinced that such a war would bring our people to economic and moral collapse and entail very grave danger to the nation and more particularly to Macedonia and Thrace; furthermore it might provoke international complications.

2. Our parties welcome with genuine pleasure the British troops whose presence in our country constituted the best guarantee for the security of our country's northern frontiers from possible dangers in the shape of autonomist tendencies, &c.

3. Our parties express their confidence in the Allied declarations according to which they will not, under any condition, allow the establishment of any kind of dictatorship in our country; on the contrary they will secure the free expression of popular feelings.

4. In order to secure and safeguard free democratic institutions and the political and social reconstruction of our country, aims which are fundamentally socialistic, the parties will continue their struggle.

5. The parties consider that an important step towards the transition of our country to normal political life and towards the solution of the important problems which lie before our nation, would be the formation of a Government of national unity, with the participation of all the political parties.

Athens, 13th January, 1945.

For the Socialist Party: D. Mylonas.
For E.L.D.: A. Haritantis.
For the Agrarian Party of Greece: Aristotelis Hadjiasteriou, N. Zervos.

Wt. —— 1/45 F.O.P. 29106 Gp. 340

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D. A. P.

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El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto tiene el agrado de dirigirse a la Embajada de la República en Gran Bretaña para acusar recibo de su nota verbal nº 17, de fecha 23 de febrero ppdo., con la que tiene a bien remitir a esta Cancillería los siguientes folletos titulados: "Conditions of an Armistice with Roumania", Cmd.6585; "Conditions of an Armistice with Finland", Cmd. 6586; "Conditions of an Armistice with Bulgaria", Cmd.6587; y "Documents regarding the Situation in Greece", Cmd. 6592.

Buenos Aires, mayo 11 de 1945.

CARLOS ALBERTO PARDO
SUBSECRETARIO INTERINO
DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

MINISTERIO
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
11 MAY 1945
DIA...
Oficial...

A LA EMBAJADA DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA EN GRAN BRETAÑA.