

United Nations

United Nations

UNRESTRICTED

**SECURITY
COUNCIL**

**CONSEIL
DE SECURITE**

S/153/Add.1
27 August 1946

ENGLISH-FRENCH

ADDENDUM TO ANNEX 7 OF DOCUMENT S/133

ROYAL DECREE NO. 194 OF 9 JUNE 1940
RULES TO BE APPLIED IN THE EVENT OF WAR

WE

VICTOR EMMANUEL III

By the Grace of God and the will of the people

KING OF ITALY AND ALBANIA

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

In view of the imperative and urgent necessity of promulgating the rules to be applied in Our Kingdom of Albania in the event of war;

Having heard the Council of Ministers;

On the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers;

We have decreed and decree:

Article I

The Kingdom of Albania shall be considered to be in a state of war with any State with which Italy is at war.

Article 2

The Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armed forces shall have authority over all the forces of the Army that may operate in Albania on land and sea and in the air.

The Albanian Fascist Militia, the Albanian Forestry Militia, the Police Army Corps and any other armed formation that may be created in Albania, shall in the event of war come under the orders of the above-mentioned Supreme Command.

Article 3

On land and sea and in the air of Albania the provisions of the Italian law regarding war adopted by Royal Decree No. 1415 of 8 July 1938 annexed hereto shall apply.

The rules that may be deemed necessary for the application of this law shall be promulgated by Decree of Our Lieutenant General.

Article 4

Measures of a general character to be applied in Albania and for which a Royal Decree or a Decree of the Duce is required under the law regarding war, shall be promulgated after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Measures that exclusively concern the Kingdom of Albania and those for which a Ministerial Decree is required under the law regarding war, shall be promulgated by Decree of the Lieutenant General on the proposal of the Ministers concerned.

Request regarding measures to be taken may be addressed direct to the Lieutenant General by the Supreme Command and by the Commanders of the armed forces operating in Albania.

Article 5

In zones declared to be in a state of war, the civil authority, including that concerned with public order and security, shall continue to be exercised by Our Lieutenant General, to whom specific measures may be submitted in case of necessity by the Military Commands.

Article 6

The zones of the Kingdom of Albania which are to be considered as being in a state of war will be determined by Decree of the Lieutenant General.

This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its publications and shall be submitted by the President of the Council of Ministers to the Supreme Fascist Corporative Council for its conversion into law.

We ordain the publication of this Decree in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom, giving authority to whomsoever is entitled to enforce it or to cause it to be enforced.

Rome, 9.VI.1940

Victor Emmanuel III
manu propria

Sh. Verlaci m.p.

Law of 4.VII.1940. No. 319
(Conversion into law of the Royal Decree No. 194 (1940))

WE

VICTOR EMMANUEL III

By the Grace of God and the will of the people

KING OF ITALY AND ALBANIA

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

The Supreme Fascist Corporative Council having approved;

We have sanctioned and promulgated the following:

The Royal Decree No. 194 of 9 June 1940, on "the rules to be applied in the event of war", shall be converted into law.

We ordain the publication of this law in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom, giving authority to whomsoever is entitled to enforce it and to cause it to be enforced.

Operation Zone, 4 July 1940.

Victor Emmanuel III m.p.

Sh. Verlaci m.p.

CORDELL HULL'S STATEMENT

Already in 1942 the heroic struggle of the Albanian guerrilla fighters attracted the attention of the Big Three. On December 10, 1942, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the following statement:

"The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the continued resistance of the Albanian people to the Italian forces of occupation. The effort of the various guerrilla bands operating against the common enemy in Albania is admired and appreciated. The Government and the people of the United States look forward to the day when effective military assistance can be given these brave men to drive the invader from their homes. Consistent with its well-established policy not to recognize territorial conquest by force, the Government of the United States has never recognized the annexation of Albania by the Italian crown. The joint declarations of the President and the British Prime Minister, made on August 14, 1941, known as the 'Atlantic Charter' provides as follows: 'Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.' The restoration of a free Albania is inherent in that statement of principles."

TEXT OF DRAFT OF THE ITALIAN TREATY

(NEW YORK TIMES, JULY 27, 1946)

SECTION V. ALBANIA

ARTICLE XXI. Italy recognizes and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of the state of Albania.

ARTICLE XXII. Italy recognizes that the island of Sasseno is part of the territory of Albania and renounces all claims thereto.

ARTICLE XXIII. Italy formally renounces in favour of Albania all property (apart from normal diplomatic and consular premises), rights, interests, and advantages of all kinds in Albania acquired by the Italian State, whether before or after 1939, Italy also renounces all claims to special interests or influence in Albania.

ARTICLE XXIV. Italian nationals in Albania will enjoy the same juridical status as other foreign nationals, but Italy recognizes the legality of all Albanian measures annulling or modifying concessions or special rights granted to Italian nationals, provided that such measures are taken within a year from the coming into force of this treaty.

ARTICLE XXV. Italy recognizes that all agreements and arrangements made between Italy and the authorities in Albania installed by Italy from April, 1939, to September, 1943, are null and void.

ARTICLE XXVI. Italy recognizes the legality of any measures which Albania may consider it necessary to take to confirm or give effect to the preceding provisions.

CORDELL HULL'S STATEMENT

Already in 1942 the heroic struggle of the Albanian guerrilla fighters attracted the attention of the Big Three. On December 10, 1942, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the following statement:

"The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the continued resistance of the Albanian people to the Italian forces of occupation. The effort of the various guerrilla bands operating against the common enemy in Albania is admired and appreciated. The Government and the people of the United States look forward to the day when effective military assistance can be given these brave men to drive the invader from their homes. Consistent with its well-established policy not to recognize territorial conquest by force, the Government of the United States has never recognized the annexation of Albania by the Italian crown. The joint declarations of the President and the British Prime Minister, made on August 14, 1941, known as the 'Atlantic Charter' provides as follows: 'Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.' The restoration of a free Albania is inherent in that statement of principles."

STATEMENTS BY MOLOTOV

On December 22, 1942, the Soviet Union Foreign Commissar made a formal statement on lines similar to that of Mr. Cordell Hull. He said that "the Soviet Government is convinced that the struggle of the Albanian people will merge with the common struggle for the liberation of the rest of the Balkan countries and that they will succeed in driving the Italian invader from their

STATEMENTS BY EDEN

On December 17, 1942, in answer to a question, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons: "His Majesty's Government sympathizes with the fate of the Albanians, a people among the earliest victims of fascist aggression. They wish to see Albania free from the Italian yoke and restored to her independence."

ENGLISH TRIBUTE

The Allied Commander in the Middle East, Sir Maitland Wilson, on 12 November 1944, sent the Commander-in-Chief of the Albanian army, Colonel Enver Hoxha, the following message: "With admiration I have followed the successes which, by its own efforts, your National Liberation Army has achieved in the struggle against the common enemy and for our common aims."

GERMAN AND ITALIAN WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED OR DESTROYED:

airplanes	5
tanks	26
half-tracks	56
guns	137
motor vehicles	1,934
mortars	1,162
machine-guns	2,855
anti-aircraft guns	35

This is in addition to large quantities of munitions and light arms, telephone lines, depots of various military supplies, quarters and establishments of the two occupation enemies.

Italians and Germans:

killed)	
wounded)	53,639 troops
captured)	

In this struggle for national liberation, the Albanian people reached the highest possible limits of supreme sacrifice and heroism. Our people contributed to the cause of their national liberation, a common cause of all of the people of the great antifascist coalition, the following tangible proofs of supreme sacrifice and heroism:

28,800 Albanians killed;

12,600 wounded;

10,000 jailed or sent to concentration
camps as political prisoners;

47,700 homes (city and country homes) burned;

3,833,330,099 gold francs in wealth was either looted
or destroyed by the two fascist aggressor
enemies.

***LETTER FROM MUSSOLINI TO HITLER ***

22 November 1940

Fuhrer,

I regret my letter of 19 October did not arrive in time to enable you to give me your opinion on the proposed expedition against Greece, an opinion with which I would have closely complied as on other occasions.

The advance of the Italian armies in Greece, which at the outset was swift and encouraging, has been halted, and the Greek forces have been able to take the initiative. This state of affairs is due fundamentally to three reasons:

1. The bad weather: heavy rains held up the advance of the motorized columns. An armoured division was literally buried in mud.
2. The attitude of Bulgaria, who has permitted the Greeks to withdraw eight divisions from Thrace in order to bring them up as reinforcements against us.
3. The almost complete defection of the Albanian forces who mutinied against our units. In one of our divisions alone, 8000 Albanians had to be disarmed and sent to the rear.

* PARIS-PRESSE (14 November 1943): HITLER MUSSOLINI CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANIANS AID GREEK WAR

Italy suffered a severe blow at the hands of the oppressed Albanian people during the Itali-Greek conflict. Our people sabotaged most effectively from beginning to the end the Italian war of aggression against their Greek neighbors, and it is a known fact that Italy attributes her disaster in her war against Greece to the sabotage the Albanian people put into effect against the Italian forces. Not even one of the six Albanian battalions which the enemy had conscripted fought. The "Tomori" battalion under the command of Major Spiro Moisiu (who is today Chief of Staff in Albania) fought against the Italians. The other battalions followed "Tomori's" example or withdrew to the mountains. A large number of the "Dajti" battalion crossed to the Greek lines and were first interned in Athens then in Crete. The negligible numbers of the remaining soldiers from the six battalions were disarmed by order of the Italian High Command in Albania and were interned at Shiak. In the Gore-Opari region alone the invader was forced to send four battalions to catch these youths who had been called to arms but of whom only ten per cent had put in an appearance. The families of those who refused to report were sent to concentration camps. Noteworthy is the protest of seven hundred Albanian teachers in August, 1940, who expressed their indignation which was later shared by all professors, teachers and students of Albania. A large number of workers was arrested and brought before a military court. Such was also the fate of Albanian pupils who tore to shreds propaganda bulletins posted by the invader.

In lowland of Korcha a small company of Albanian patriots attacked a withdrawing Italian army inflicting a large number in killed. In many Greek-occupied villages of Kurvoleshi sprang up formations of Albanian companies. The people voluntarily offered shelter to Greek soldiers, showed them the best possible points from which to attack the enemy and aided them in locating enemy positions.

Just at this time one of the first guerrilla units, that of Myslim Peza,

to which had flocked many of the Albanian soldiers who had caused the defections in the rear of the enemy forces, began its first action against an enemy motor column along the Tirana-Elbasan road.

An atmosphere of fear and insecurity was thus created among occupation forces. Whole regions of the population were forcibly displaced by the enemy in Southern and Central Albania. Wholesale arrests took place, highway and depot garrisons were strengthened, and fortifications were erected in post-blocks.

During the year 1940-1941, Albanians who were incarcerated in jails and interned in concentration camps in Albania and Italy reached about 6,500 persons.

On 17 May 1941, an attempt was made to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel III while visiting Tirana. During Spring munitions depots along the Valona-Tepelene road were blown up.

Extracted from: "The Fight of the Albanian People for
Liberation," pages 4, 5, 6 and 7.

From "The New York Times," Saturday, 27 July, 1946, Volume XCV No. 32,326

TEXT OF DRAFT OF THE ITALIAN TREATY TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

"Part III, WAR CRIMINALS

Article XXXVIII

1. Italy shall take the necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

(a) Persons accused of having committed, ordered, or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity;

(b) Nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy, during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations Government concerned, Italy will likewise make available as witnesses persons within its jurisdiction, whose evidence is required for the trial of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Any disagreement concerning the application of the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Article shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the Ambassadors in Rome of the U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A. and France, who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty."

TREATY OF LONDON 26 APRIL 1915

Article 1. A military convention shall be immediately concluded between the General Staffs of France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia. This convention shall settle the minimum number of military forces to be employed by Russia against Austria-Hungary in order to prevent that Power from concentrating all its strength against Italy, in the event of Russia deciding to direct her principal effort against Germany.

This military convention shall settle question of armistices, which necessarily comes within the scope of the Commanders-in-chief of the Armies.

Article 2. On her part, Italy undertakes to use her entire resources for the purpose of waging war jointly with France, Great Britain and Russia against all their enemies.

Article 3. The French and British fleets shall render active and permanent assistance to Italy until such time as the Austro-Hungarian fleet shall have been destroyed or until peace shall have been concluded.

A naval convention shall be immediately concluded to this effect between France, Great Britain and Italy.

Article 4. Under the Treaty of Peace, Italy shall obtain the Trentino, Cisalpine Tyrol with its geographical and natural frontier (the Brenner frontier), as well as Trieste, the counties of Gorizia and Gradisca, all Istria as far as the Quarnero and including Bolosca and the Istrian islands of Cherso and Lussin, as well as the small islands of Plavnik, Unie, Candole, Paluzzuili, San Pietro di Nembi, Asinello, Gruca, and the neighbouring islets.

Note. The frontier required to ensure execution of Article 4 hereof shall be traced as follows:-

From the Piz Umbrail as far as north of the Stelvio, it shall follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, then following the Reschen and Brenner mountains and the Oetz and Ziller heights. The frontier shall then bend towards the south, cross Mt. Toblach and join the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It shall follow this frontier line as far as Mt. Tarvis and from Mt. Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Predil Pass, Mt. Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglu) and the watersheds of the Podberdo, Podlaniscam and Idria passes. From this point the frontier shall follow a south-easterly direction towards the Schneeberg, leaving the

entire basin of the Save and its tributaries outside Italian territory. From the Schneeberg the frontier shall come down to the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca within Italian territory.

Article 5. Italy shall also be given the province of Dalmatia within its present administrative boundaries, including to the north Lisarica and Tribania; to the south as far as a line starting from Cape Planka on the coast and following eastwards the crests of the heights forming the watershed, in such a way as to leave within Italian territory all the valleys and streams flowing towards Sevenico - such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries. She shall also obtain all the islands situated to the north and west of Dalmatia, from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Patadura to the north, up to Meleda to the south including Sant'Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighbouring rocks and islets and Pelagosa, with the exception of Greater and Lesser Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza.

To be neutralized:-

(1) The entire coast from Cape Planka on the north to the southern base of the peninsula of Sabbioncello in the south, so as to include the whole of that peninsula; (2) the portion of the coast which begins in the north at a point situated 10 kilometres south of the headland of Ragusa Vecchia extending southward as far as the River Boiusa. in such a way as to include the gulf and ports of Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigno, St. Jean de Medua and Durazzo, without prejudice to the rights of Montenegro consequent on the declarations exchanged between the Powers in April and May 1909. As these rights only apply to the present Montenegrin territory, they cannot be extended to any territory or ports which may be assigned to Montenegro. Consequently neutralization shall not apply to any part of the coast now belonging to Montenegro. There shall be maintained all restrictions concerning the port of Antivari which were accepted by Montenegro in 1909; (3) finally, all the islands not given to Italy.

Note. The following Adriatic territory shall be assigned by the four Allied Powers to Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro:-

In the Upper Adriatic, the whole coast from the bay of Volosca on the borders of Istria as far as the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the coast which is at present Hungarian and all the coast of Croatia, with the port of Fiume and the small ports of Novi and Carlopago, as well as the islands of Veglia, Pervichio, Gregorio, Goli and Arbe. And, in the Lower Adriatic (in the region interesting Serbia and Montenegro) the whole coast from Cape Planka as far as the River Drin, with the important harbours of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigno and St. Jean de Medua and the islands of Greater and Lesser Zirona, Bua, Solta, Brazza, Jaclian and Calamotta. The port of Durazzo to be assigned to the independent Moslem State of Albania.

Article 6. Italy shall receive full sovereignty over Valona, the island of Saseno and surrounding territory of sufficient extent to assure defence of these points (from the Volussa to the north and east, approximately to the northern boundary of the district of Chimara on the south).

Article 7. Should Italy obtain the Trentino and Istria in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, together with Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands within the limits specified in Article 5, and the Bay of Valona (Article 6), and if the central portion of Albania is reserved for the establishment of a small autonomous neutralized State, Italy shall not oppose the division of Northern and Southern Albania between Montenegro, Serbia and Greece, should France, Great Britain and Russia so desire. The coast from the southern boundary of the Italian territory of Valona (see Article 6) up to Cape Stylos shall be neutralized.

Italy shall be charged with the representation of the State of Albania in its relations with foreign Powers.

Italy agrees, moreover, to leave sufficient territory in any event to the east of Albania to ensure the existence of a frontier line between Greece and Serbia to the west of Lake Ochrida.

Article 8. Italy shall receive entire sovereignty over the Dodecanese Islands which she is at present occupying.

Article 9. Generally speaking, France, Great Britain and Russia recognize that Italy is interested in the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean and that, in the event of the total or partial partition of Turkey in Asia, she ought to obtain a just share of the Mediterranean region adjacent to the province of Adalia, where Italy has already acquired rights and interests which formed the subject of an Italo-British convention. The zone which shall eventually be allotted to Italy shall be delimited, at the proper time, due account being taken of the existing interests of France and Great Britain.

The interests of Italy shall also be taken into consideration in the event of the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire being maintained and of alterations being made in the zones of interest of the Powers.

If France, Great Britain and Russia occupy any territories in Turkey in Asia during the course of the war, the Mediterranean region bordering on the Province of Adalia within the limits indicated above shall be reserved to Italy, who shall be entitled to occupy it.

Article 10. All rights and privileges in Libya at present belonging to the Sultan by virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne are transferred to Italy.

Article 11. Italy shall receive a share of any eventual war indemnity corresponding to her efforts and her sacrifices.

Article 12. Italy declares that she associates herself in the declaration made by France, Great Britain and Russia to the effect that Arabia and the Moslem Holy Places in Arabia shall be left under the authority of an independent Moslem Power.

Article 13. In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree in principle that Italy may claim some equitable compensation, particularly as regards the settlement in her favour of the questions relative to the frontiers of the Italian colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya and the neighbouring colonies belonging to France and Great Britain.

Article 14. Great Britain undertakes to facilitate the immediate conclusion, under equitable conditions, of a loan of at least 50,000,000 l. to be issued on the London market.

Article 15. France, Great Britain and Russia shall support such opposition as Italy may make to any proposal in the direction of introducing a representative of the Holy See in any peace negotiations or negotiations for the settlement of questions raised by the present war.

Article 16. The present arrangement shall be held secret. The adherence of Italy to the Declaration of the 5th September, 1914, shall alone be made public, immediately upon declaration of war by or against Italy.

After having taken act of the foregoing memorandum, the representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, duly authorized to that effect, have concluded the following agreement with the representative of Italy, also duly authorized by his Government:-

France, Great Britain and Russia give their full assent to the memorandum presented by the Italian Government.

With reference to Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the memorandum, which provide for military and naval co-operation between the four Powers, Italy declares that she will take the field at the earliest possible date and within a period not exceeding one month from the signature of these presents.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in quadruplicate, the 26th day of April, 1915.

(L.S.) E. GREY

(L.S.) INTERRALI

(L.S.) BENCKENDORFF

(L.S.) PAUL CAMBON

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY DATED 29 JULY 1919

The Governments of Greece and Italy, represented respectively by the heads of their delegations to the Peace Conference, to wit, His Excellency M. Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Greece, and His Excellency M. Tommaso Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, have agreed on the following points:

With a view to facilitating a settlement concerning the basin of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula, the undersigned will collaborate jointly in order to support before the Peace Conference the following points of view:

1. Italy undertakes to give her full support at the Conference to the claims submitted by Greece regarding Western and Eastern Thrace, as stated in M. Venizelos' memorandum of 30 December 1918,
2. Italy undertakes similarly to lend her support at the Peace Conference to Greece's request regarding the annexation of Southern Albania (Northern Epirus) within the limits demarcated by a line which will be approximately as follows: (Italian map 1.200.000). Starting from a point on the hill between the Aspri Ruga and Paljasca torrents, this line ascends the spur of Mount Cika until it reaches hill 2025. Thence it follows the Malji-Cika crest (Krava 1669 Bogunica 1350-Kalarat 1263-Barsi 1422) until it reaches the Papazi crest (1575), Skivovih (1859) whence, passing to the south of Golemi, it reaches Suhagora (188-1750) and thence follows the crest of Liuzati spur and goes on to the confluence of the Zrinos and the Vojussa; it then follows the southern bank of the Vojussa upstream to beyond its confluence with the Lomnica, then ascends the spur south of that river and reaches hill 1475 on the Malji Kodoika. From this point, it proceeds to Cafa Skembat and hill 1450, leaving Frasherit to

Albania, descends the Ogoreka spur, crosses the Osum river and reaches hill 1400 near Kjutesa, passing between Kaltani and Cesaveka. From this point, it follows the crest to the east of Salonica Pisos and by way of hill 1550 (Bunar) Gafa Eiusates reaches Malji Ukid (1800). From this point, it continues eastward to Korora (1650) and further east to hill 1650, from which point it descends to the confluence of the Moscopoli and Kilizoni rivers after passing through Pascia Tepa (1585) and Peltek (1270). It follows this river up to the Mali bridge and then runs up as far as Lake Malik, crosses the lake and reaches hill 837; thereafter, by way of hill 1865 it reaches the old frontier on the Malji Sat.

In the event of Greece obtaining possession of these territories of Southern Albania (Northern Epirus), the Greek Government undertakes to reimburse the Italian Government the expenses incurred by the latter in respect of works of a permanent nature (roads, ports, public buildings, schools, etc.) not exclusively intended for military purposes and the value thereof shall in case of disagreement, be assessed by an umpire.

The Greek Government undertakes to lease to Italy for a period of fifty years part of the port of Santi Quaranta which shall form a free zone.

If the Greek Government does not itself build railway lines linking the port of Santi Quaranta with the interior, it undertakes to give preference, ceteris paribus, to Italian companies tendering for the contract. The same shall apply to the operation of the said lines.

Public works contracts in course of execution not exclusively related to the war effort which have been concluded between the Italian military or naval administration and contractors or suppliers on territories which will become Greek territory shall be liquidated on an equitable basis by a Commission on which Italy and Greece shall be equally

represented, an umpire to be appointed in the event of disagreement.

3. Greece undertakes to support an Italian mandate over the Albanian State at the Peace Conference.

Greece will support the recognition of Italian sovereignty over Valona and such hinterland as Italy may deem necessary for the defence of that region.

Greece confirms the neutralization of the Corfu canal, as laid down by the London Conference of 1913-1914.

Moreover, the two Governments have reached agreement on the following points:

No dike or any other type of permanent defence shall be built along the entire seaboard between Cape Stylos and Aspri Ruga on the one hand, and the islands facing it on the other hand, which might impede or reduce the passage between these islands and the coast, or facilitate the establishment of a naval base.

Similarly, no fortification works shall be undertaken on the coast from Cape Stylos to the Aspri Ruga to a depth of 25 kilometres (as far as the Sines and Zeria Valley and the Chamanda Massif) or in that part of the islands facing the coast.

No military aerodrome shall be built in the neutralized region, nor any submarine defences, whether permanent or movable, and the construction or the maintenance of arsenals or military supply depots for land, sea or air forces of any sort shall not be allowed.

Special guarantees ensuring freedom of education, freedom of worship, the family law of the Moslems, their Brazil-Emirie regime, the Vakoufs, shall be afforded by the Greek Government to the non-Greek population of Southern Albania (Northern Epirus) coming under Greek rule.

The Italian Government shall afford similar guarantees to the Greek

community coming under its administration in the territory of Vlorë and the rest of Albania as regards the free maintenance of their scholastic, charitable and benevolent institutions and of their churches and religious establishments under the authority of the Oecumenical Patriarchate.

Full amnesty for political offences and misdemeanours shall be granted both by Italy and by Greece in the territories under their respective administration in Albania and Northern Epirus (Southern Albania).

4. The Greek Government undertakes, in the event of its claims in Thrace and Northern Epirus (Southern Albania) being finally satisfied, to renounce in favour of the Italian Government those claims to territories in Asia Minor situated to the south of a line which starts from the mouth of the river near the Otousbir-Kaya headland (marked on the British ordnance map 1:250,000 of 1915), goes east and then south passing to the west of Chimara K, thence via the Gumush Dagh crest continues towards Balachik station on the Aidin-Smyrna railway and thereafter follows the boundaries between the Sanjaks of Smyrna and Saroukhan on the one hand, and Aidin and Denizli on the other hand. The Greek Government would consider the condition for such renunciation to be fulfilled even if, in the event or as a result of opposition on the part of the United States and in spite of the Italian Government's support for Greece, Koritza should not become part of Greek territory.

Apart from this renunciation the Greek Government stands by the claims set forth in the memorandum submitted by Mr. Venizelos to the Peace Conference regarding Asia Minor on 30 December 1915, and the Italian Government undertakes to give them its full support. Greece, for her part undertakes to give her full support to the Italian Government's claims in

Asia Minor.

Since Italy does not intend the port of Scalanova to compete with Smyrna when the former is linked to the Smyrna-Aidin Railway, but wishes on the contrary to leave Smyrna in the position of main port serving the Vilayet of Aidin, Greece undertakes to grant Italy a 50-year lease of a sector of the port of Smyrna which shall be a free zone, and to conclude an agreement in respect of trade in transit between this port and the territory granted to Italy, as well as an agreement regarding the regime of the railways.

5. Italy shall cede to Greece the sovereignty of the islands at present occupied by her in the Aegean.

The Island of Rhodes shall remain under the sovereignty of Italy which, within two months following the conference's decision regarding the Aegean Islands occupied by Italy, shall guarantee to the Greek community the freedom of their scholastic, charitable and benevolent institutions as well as of the religious establishments under the authority of the Oecumenical Patriarchate.

Greece undertakes to reimburse to Italy all expenditure incurred in respect of works of a permanent nature, not exclusively intended for military purposes in the islands ceded to Greece (roads, public buildings, harbour works, schools).

The Greek Government undertakes to use its good offices with the Oecumenical Patriarchate to ensure that, in the event of the Metropolitan See of Rhodes falling vacant, the next incumbent be a prelate who shall be persona grata to the Italian Government.

6. Italy undertakes to respect the religious liberty of those Greeks coming under her administration in Asia Minor and their submission to the Oecumenical Patriarchate, and to ensure the free administration of the G

schools, whether private or under the authority of orthodox communities.

Greece undertakes to give exactly the same guarantees to Italians coming under her administration in Asia Minor.

7. In the event of Italy not obtaining satisfaction of her aspirations in Asia Minor, she shall resume full freedom of action concerning all the points of the present agreement.

In the event of Greece not obtaining satisfaction of her claims set forth in paragraph 4, she shall resume full freedom of action concerning all the points of the present agreement.

8. Since the execution of this agreement does not depend on the High Contracting Parties, and since this agreement only lays down a line of common action to be followed at the Conference, it must always remain secret, as it is not a true treaty, which in accordance with accepted principles should be public.

The only statement which the two Ministers are at liberty to make is that they have decided to consider in a spirit of conciliation the various questions affecting their two countries at the Conference.

The clauses of the present agreement which are not embodied in the Peace Treaties shall form the subject of a special convention.

Done in duplicate at PARIS on 29 July 1919.

Signed: E. VENIZELOS

TOM. TITTONI

GREEK PROVOCATIONS

1. On 20 January 1945. -- Greek soldiers with several officers fired many times against the Village of Mardhanje.
2. 29 March 1945. -- Greek soldiers fired at our patrol at the Perati Bridge.
3. 1 April 1945. -- At 9 o'clock in the morning, Greek forces spread in battle formation from the village of Dermadhe and firing with machine guns advanced to the frontier. In the evening, six Greek soldiers penetrated 300 meters inside our frontier while discharging their firearms.
4. 15 April 1945. -- At 16 o'clock, two armed Greeks drew close to Perati and fired three times at our squad commandant. No damage reported.
5. 22 April 1945. -- Many shots were heard inside our border near Kakavia.
6. 15 April 1945. -- At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, four persons dressed in uniforms of the Italian army fired at our patrol in Perati from the Banja place. Our forces did not return the fire.
7. 26 April 1945. -- Twelve Greek soldiers entered our border and fired inside our border on the side of Njanjari.
8. 29 April 1945. -- Several Greeks clashed at night with our patrol with which they exchanged shots.
9. 29 April 1945. -- Five Greek soldiers tried to cross our border but clashed with our patrol, fired at our patrol and then fled.
10. 1 May 1945. -- A patrol of the Twentieth Brigade saw two Greeks inside the border, told them to stop, but after they resisted our patrol fired at them.
11. 9 May 1945. -- A Greek who had come on a mission was captured inside our border.
12. 26 May 1945. -- At 15 o'clock, three Greeks shot at a shepherd and at a partisan inside our border.
13. 30 May 1945. -- A squadron of five Greeks entered our border on the Konispoli side at the Village of Mursi. Our patrol forced them to go away, leaving behind a horse and goat.

14. Night of 30-31 May 1945. -- At 12 o'clock, several Greeks had entered four kilometers inside the frontier to the Platonis of Selo and shot at several partisans who were going from Kakavia to Liango. The Greeks cut off our telephone lines.
15. 5 June 1945. -- Six hundred meters inside our border, our patrol clashed with a Greek patrol in the Smineci sector of Konispoli. The Greeks threw four bombs and fired many shots. Our patrol did not return the fire.
16. 10 June 1945. -- A Greek squadron which had brought along a civilian also, coming from Kosturi, entered inside our border and fired at our guards. Our forces did not return the fire.
17. 11 June 1945. -- At 18 o'clock, a Greek squadron fired 18 times at our partisans at the village of Varve of Konispoli. No victims.
18. 12 June 1945. -- A Greek patrol assaulted our barracks at the village of Perdhikali of Balvina. Our forces were on the alert and thus no accident occurred.
19. 17 June 1945. -- A Greek patrol, having come in the vicinity of Bilishti, stole a horse and a cow of Banush Osmani of the village of Poncare.
20. 25 June 1945. -- At 20:30 o'clock, a Greek ship entered the Albanian waters near the village of Eksamila on the Qefallo cape, between Saranda and Lukova, and put under its control an Albanian fishing boat.
21. 6 July 1945. -- At 21 o'clock, two Greek ships entered our waters in the direction of Cape Qefallo near Saranda. They signalled with lights, fired with machine guns against our seacoast and fired two gun shells in the air. Near Eksamilos, the Greek ships took a boat of Khemal Sadik and Hysen Idrizi of Konispol, whom they took to Corfu.
22. 9 July 1945. -- At 22 o'clock, a number of armed Greeks crossed our border in the direction of Perdhikali on the side of Konispol, firing at our frontier patrol. Our patrol did not return the fire.
23. 12 July 1945. -- Greek soldiers of the frontier, placed two stone landmarks inside our border. Our patrol, by order of the Command, took them back where they had been at first.

24. 13 July 1945. -- Twenty Greek soldiers again placed the stone landmarks inside our border. Our guards called to them to avoid such an action, but the Greek forces took positions and opened fire. The Greeks left as soon as our border patrol received aid.
25. At the end of August, 1945. -- Greek border soldiers seized inside their border two women from Dhuvajeni and from Torikati who had gone over to sell merchandise, and closeted them in a hut and there raped them.
26. 2 September 1945. -- At 18 o'clock, a Greek tanker approached our seacoast near Eksamilo, Saranda, and fired with machine guns. At 18:30 o'clock, a Greek ship, having sailed from Corfu, put under control our waters in Saranda. Our batteries did not go into action.
27. 5 September 1945. -- Two American newspaper men, the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. S. Chakalis, and the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Mr. Leigh White, accompanied by three Albanian newspaper men, happened to be at the Greco-Albanian border, 500 meters from the patrol post of Kakavia. At 12 o'clock noon, they saw a Greek soldier who was threatening with his rifle an Albanian woman inside the Albanian border. Farther up, seven more Greeks were intimidating the woman in Greek while she was screaming. They took her with them to their patrol post inside their border. Mr. Chakalis, who knew Greek, went over to them and asked them as to why they took over to their side by the use of force, that woman who lived in the Albanian village, Ajinikolla. They answered that Ajinikolla belonged to Greece and they wanted to obtain certain information from her.
28. 14 September 1945. -- At 22 o'clock, a Greek squadron fired with an automatic firearm more than three times against the Albanian village of Koshovica.
29. 15 September 1945. -- At 13 o'clock, three Greek soldiers fired eight times at our patrol at the place of Kamara.
30. 15 September 1945. -- Several Greek patrol soldiers accompanied by certain civilians entered the Albanian border and destroyed a small barrack near Sopik.

31. 18 September 1945. -- A group of Greek soldiers entered inside the Albanian border at Mount Sopiku and fired with mortars and heavy machine guns.
32. 19 September 1945. -- A Greek squadron fired at our patrol at Perdhikal of Konispoli, entered the village and forcibly took with them the families of Vangjel Daci and Mici Drazhita.
33. 21 September 1945. -- The Greek soldiers fired at our border with heavy mortars on the side of Konispoli.
34. 22 September 1945. -- Three armed Greeks, together with a guide, entered the village of Zhepa of Permeti and there looted a home of 500 napoleons.
35. 24 September 1945. -- A Greek soldier fired at our guards at the border near Pogeni.
36. 10 October 1945. -- Seven Greek gendarmes led by a sergeant crossed the Albanian border at Mount Kakrikambi, threatened the shepherds and took half of the flock. On this same day, a Greek patrol forcibly took a pair of oxen belonging to Ali Mankulasi on the side of Korcha, between the village of Pancora and Verdova.
37. 10 October 1945. -- Two Greek boats coming from Corfu drew close to our shores, 30 meters, at Shankoll of Konispol, threw a quantity of explosives and went away. Our forces did not fire at them.
38. 11 October 1945. -- At 12 o'clock noon, two squads of Greek gendarmes surrounded the village of Ajonikolla of Dropulli and fired at the homes. The villagers resisted until they received aid from the command post of Kakavia.
39. 11 October 1945. -- At 13 o'clock, a squad of Greek gendarmes crossed the Albanian border at Qef' Likojanit. The Greeks kidnapped the peasant Ferhat Hysen of Varvasi and took two horses and a mule.
40. 27 October 1945. -- In the morning, Greek soldiers at Kakavia fired more than ten times by machine gun at our guards there. Our forces did not respond.
41. 27 October 1945. -- Greek soldiers entered 200 meters inside our border in an attempt to capture Vasil Kaleri of Sopik, Livohova.
42. 31 October 1945. -- Greek soldiers crossed the Albanian border near Kakavia in an attempt to capture two Albanian soldiers. Shots were exchanged.

43. 7 November 1945. -- At the Likojani Pass, Konispoli, a Greek gendarme patrol entered 200 meters inside our border in an attempt to capture the shepherd Hajro Kore, who fired at them.

44. 7 November 1945. -- Two Greek soldiers seized the cattle of Vasil Jorgaqi of Sopiku, inside the Albanian border and near the village of Sopik, in Libohova. When our patrol arrived at the scene of the seizure, the Greek soldiers fired at them from across the border.

45. 19 November 1945. -- Inside the Albanian frontier, in the approaches of Konispol, a group of Greek soldiers shot at Vlach Banjali, who was wounded and later died of the wounds.

46. 8 December 1945. -- Several Greek soldiers entered the Albanian border to a depth of one kilometer on the side of Kushovica and there forcibly took several sheep of the shepherd.

GREEK PROVOCATIONS, 1946

1. 3 February 1946. - Greek soldiers have provoked our patrol at the Fanjare plains.
2. 13 February 1946. - Greek soldiers again resorted to provocations near Konispoli.
3. 1 March 1946. - Greek soldiers abducted and tortured Kalliope Ziko near the village of Opsatle of Perati. They stabbed her several times. She is the mother of the Albanian patriot Thanas Ziko and was actively engaged in the anti-fascist movement as a member of the Albanian Democratic Front. The Greek soldiers sought information from her about the number of soldiers in Ghinokastira (Argyrocastro), in Libchova and Pogoni, about places where there were war materials and about the number of forces of the Albanian Army. As they left the scene of their abduction, the Greek soldiers fired three times at our command post at Voshtina.
4. 15 March 1946. - Other Greek provocations at the Qafa e Botes in Konispol. The following day, again they resorted to provocations.
5. 16 March 1946. - Greek forces again provoked at the village of Lefteri, Leskoviku.
6. 4 March 1946. - Again the Greek forces made other provocations at the village of Koshovica.
7. 17 March 1946. - Greek provocations repeated at Koshovica of Dropulli. Once more that day, they resorted to other provocations.
8. 24 April 1946. - Greek soldiers attacked at the Qafa Kozha (Kozha Pass).
9. 27 June 1946. - Greek forces made provocations in the Berica section.
10. 4 July 1946. - Greek soldiers provoked at the Bossanik district, of Kakavia.
11. 5 July 1946. - Greek soldiers made an attack at Radeo.
12. 12 July 1946. - Greek soldiers fired at the border stone landmarks Nos. 43 and 44.
13. 12 July 1946. - Greek forces assaulted the border stone landmark No. 79 at Stilla, Konispol.

14. 16 July 1946. - Greek troops made provocations in the Tersenik area.
15. 17 July 1946. - Greek soldiers provoke our patrol at the borderline.
16. 20 July 1946. - Greek forces make an assault at Tersenik.
17. 25 July 1946. - Greek soldiers again made another attack on the border stone landmarks Nos. 43 and 46.
18. 27 July 1946. - Greek forces again made another attack against the border stone landmarks Nos. 43 and 44.
19. 1 August 1946. - Greek border troops resorted to another provocation at Mount Klishas, Libohova.
20. 2 August 1946. - Greek soldiers made an assault at the village of Vidohova, Korcha.
21. 3 August 1946. - Other Greek soldiers made provocations at the village of Bozhigrad of Korcha.
22. 4 August 1946. - Greek frontier troops resort to more provocations at the village of Poncare, Korchar.
23. 4 August 1946. - Greek soldiers again resort to provocations at the border of Bilisht.
24. 5 August 1946. - Greeks made a provocative attack in the Vidohova area, Korcha.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Article 35

In the People's Republic of Albania national minorities enjoy all the rights enjoyed by other citizens as well as freedom to use their own language and to develop their own culture.

GREEK MASSACRES

A Turkish correspondent, Mrs. Behixhe Byrjen, has written in an article in the newspaper "Tan" about the visit she paid to Filat and Chameria accompanied by two American newspapermen. "Here we realized", writes the correspondent, "that Greek reports about Albanian bands which allegedly raided Greek territories or massacred the population and burned the villages are all Greek fabrications. As a matter of fact, we found out that these massacres are perpetrated by the Greeks themselves. In Filat, I and the American correspondents saw two Albanian women and three men manacled with a great number of cattle. We understood that they were looted in the Albanian territory with the manacled men but we could not approach them and ask them because we were prevented by brutal Greek authorities.

"As far as Greek claims on Southern Albania are concerned", writes Behixhe Byrjen, "they had the same claims in 1914. The truth is that the majority of the population in this region is Albanian and the Greek minority lives in friendly relations with the Albanians."

Ankara 24 Tetor 1945

Hazard Weekly, 21 February 1945, page 1324

Mr. Hutchinson, Manchester, Rusholme: (debate on relations with Soviet Russia) ".... I have recently been to the Balkans. I have travelled by jeep through Serbia, Macedonia and Albania. I travelled without Government escort. I was most impressed by the tremendous enthusiasm of all the people of Yugoslavia and Albania to build up for the first time in their history a real and full democracy, based on the social and economic interests of the common man. The opposition seemed to rely on the forlorn hope of Allied military intervention to establish them in power again. In Albania I had the opportunity of talking with many of the refugees from the Greek Province of Chamuris. There are 25,000 Albanian refugees who have been driven out of their native villages in Chamuris by Greek terrorist bands led by General Fervas. They are living in the most acute misery in ditches, tents, old houses on the roads. The Albanian Government cannot do very much for them, being short itself. Most of these refugees have stories to tell of massacres in their villages by E.D.E.S. troops, of babies being tossed on bayonets and other appalling atrocities almost incredible today. I ask my honorable friend (Eden) who has a special responsibility in Greece, to make representations to the Greek Government to instigate a proper inquiry into these atrocities. If the inquiry justifies what I have said, then I would ask for the appointment of an international commission to resettle these refugees in their native villages, with full guarantees of security and support....."

