

people of their democratic rights." The representatives of Poland and Ukraine proposed that a similar clause should be included in the treaty with Italy, the home of Fascism; Fascism, they maintained, was already reviving in Italy, and the Government needed help in stamping it out.

The United States and the United Kingdom delegations argued that Italy had already adopted laws for stamping out Fascism and there was therefore no need to include such an article, which in any case was so vague that it amounted to no more than "telling Italy to be good and not to be naughty."

In the Commission the proposal was rejected by 8 votes for to 9 against, with 3 abstentions. The New Zealand and Indian delegates voted in favour; the delegates of France, Greece, and the Union of South Africa abstained. It was again rejected in the Plenary Conference.

CLAUSES RELATING TO CHINA

Articles 18, 19, and 20 provide for the renunciation by Italy of territorial and other special rights in China. These were accepted unanimously.

ALBANIA

Articles 21 to 26 of the treaty reconstituted the State of Albania, which had been absorbed by Italy. Articles 23, 24, 25, and 26 were adopted unanimously without qualification. To the other articles, controversial amendments were proposed.

Article 21 read: "Italy recognizes and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of the State of Albania." Yugoslavia, at Albania's request, proposed that Italy should also be bound to recognize the "territorial integrity" of Albania. The Commission accepted the amended article by 11 votes for (including New Zealand) and 1 vote against (Greece). Eight delegations, however, abstained (U.S.A., United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., France, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, and Canada). Most of these delegations abstained because they considered that to bind Italy to recognize the "territorial integrity" of Albania might be to imply the rejection of Greece's claim to Northern Epirus. At the time of the vote in the Commission the New Zealand representative considered that such an implication was not valid and that Albania, who had suffered from Italian aggression, should be guaranteed against its repetition. Greece, however, maintained that her claim might never even be considered if the Yugoslav amendment were incorporated in the peace treaty, and, in view of the doubts thus raised and in accordance with our policy of giving whatever support we could to Greece, the New Zealand delegate in the Plenary Session voted against it. Another delegation did the same, with the result that the phrase "territorial integrity" was rejected by 13 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.