

quished enemies, that a disinterested party might well accept as a rough guide in forming judgments on these matters the principle of supporting the lowest claim which had a reasonable chance of receiving general support.

No formal resolutions for determining the volume of Italian reparation liabilities were submitted until the final meeting of the Economic Commission for Italy. The figures then presented independently by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the French delegations did not diverge widely, but the U.S.S.R. strongly supported Yugoslav claims which the other Great Powers felt went far beyond anything of which the Italian economy would be capable. The United Kingdom proposed \$100 million for Yugoslavia, the same amount for Greece, and \$25 million for Ethiopia. The United States at first proposed a smaller sum, \$80 million, for Yugoslavia, but later voted both for the United Kingdom resolution, which would have fixed the total amount of reparations due from Italy to countries other than the U.S.S.R. at \$225 million, and for the allocation of equal amounts to Yugoslavia and Greece.

France proposed the allocation of \$5 million to Albania. The vote on this proposition was a tie, 10 for and 10 against, New Zealand voting against. The Plenary Session registered a similar result on a United Kingdom resolution to allot no reparations to Albania. An Australian proposal to increase the Ethiopian allocation to \$35 million also produced a tie in the Economic Commission, but was rejected by 12 to 7 in the Plenary Session, New Zealand again voting against. The U.S.S.R. proposed \$400 million for Yugoslavia, the Yugoslavs claiming that this was the lowest figure they could possibly accept. This was rejected by 12 to 8 in the Commission, and 12 to 7 in the Plenary Session. The U.S.S.R. also proposed that, in any event, Yugoslavia should get twice as much as Greece, but the alternative United Kingdom proposal for equal shares was adopted by 15 votes to 1 in the Commission, and by 14 to 2 in the Plenary Session, New Zealand voting with the majority on each of these four occasions.

The Commission did not discuss the Roumanian reparation liability for \$300 million, but the United States, which had reserved the right to reopen the question of Hungary's liabilities, proposed to reduce by one-third the figure of \$300 million which appeared in the draft treaty. The United States argued that the deterioration of the Hungarian economy made it impossible to carry out in full the reparation provisions of the Armistice Agreement. Against this, the Czechs, on the one hand, argued that the Hungarians were ruining themselves deliberately in order to arouse the sympathy of the Western world, while the U.S.S.R., on the other, maintained that the Hungarian economy was recovering rapidly, and that the dilatoriness of the United States authorities in restoring Hungarian property which had been removed by the Germans and was now in the American Zone of Germany was a much more serious