MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

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New Delhi Novembre 16, 1956

Eccellenza,

La ringrazio per la Sua lettera del 2 novembre 1956 che ho ricevuto solo qualche giorno fa.

Sono spiacente di non aver potuto rispondere prima a causa del mio pesante lavoro.

Ella mi ha ricordato nella Sua lettera la conversazione che ha avuto luogo fra noi al momento della Sua visita a New Delhi.Ciò che io penso e lo dissi in quell'occasione è che se un Paese aderisce ai Cinque Principi della Conferenza di Bandung, dovrebbe essere un po' più difficile per esso provocare una loro violazione.Non posso evidentemente garantire ciò che ciascun Paese potrà fare nel futuro.Lo scopo più importante di questi Cinque Principf era di creare una atmosfera che favorisse la pace e il non intervento nel mondo, cercando di influenzare fortemente l'opinione pubblica in tal senso.

Abbiamo potuto constatare recentemente,con grande rammarico e sorpresa,come atti di aggressione siano stati compiuti da diverse Potenze.

Siamo stati particolarmente sensibili agli avvenimenti di Ungheria ed al riguardo io ho comunicato le nostre vedute al Governo sovietico.

Ho parlato a questo proposito innanzi alla Conferenza dell'UNESCO. Una messa a punto congiunta è stata anche resa pubblica dai Primi Ministri di Indonesia,Birmania,Ceylon ed India. Oggi io farò una dichiarazione in tal senso al Parlamento.

S.E.Gaetano MARTINO
MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI
R O M A

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Le unisco copia del mio discorso alla Conferenza dell'UNESCO, della messa a punto congiunta dei quattro primi Ministri e del mio discorso di oggi; questi documenti potranno interessarLa. Essi Le daranno una idea dei nostri sentimenti e della nostra politica nei confronti dei recenti deplorevoli avvenimenti di Egitto e di Ungheria.

Con l'assicurazione della mia più alta considerazione.

F.to Jawaharlal Nehru

No. 2653-PMH/56

New Delhi,
November 16, 1956.

Excellency,

I thank you for your letter of the 2nd November 1956 which reached me some days ago. I regret that I could not reply to it earlier because of heavy work.

You have referred in your letter to the conversation that took place between us when you visited New Delhi. What I think I said on that occasion was that if a country adhered to the Five Principles of the Bandung Conference, it would be a little more difficult for it to commit a breach of them. I could not obviously guarantee what any country might do in the future. The whole purpose of those Five Principles was to create a certain atmosphere for peace and non-interference in the world and to create public opinion strongly in their favour. We have seen only recently, much to our regret and surprise, acts of aggression by several powers.

We have been much concerned at the happenings in Hungary and I have communicated our views to the Soviet Government.

A few days ago I spoke on this subject before the UNESCO Conference. A joint statement was also issued by the four Prime Ministers of Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and India two days ago. Today I made a statement in our Parliament. I am enclosing copies of my address at the UNESCO Conference, the joint statement of the four Prime Ministers and my statement today, as these might interest you. They will give you an idea of our own feelings and policy in regard to the recent deplorable occurrences in Egypt and Hungary.

With assurances of highest consideration, I am, Excellency

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru

His Excellency
Signor Gaetano Martino,
Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Rome.

ADDRESS TO THE UNESCO CONFERENCE BY
PRIME MINISTER ON NOVEMBER 5, 1956.

I am here to add on behalf of our Government and our people to the many welcomes you have already received. It has been stated that the meeting of this General Conference of the UNESCO in Delhi has a certain special significance. It is a tribute, if I may say so, to the importance that is now attached by this great Organisation to the countries of Asia.

But there is yet another significance to this Conference which was not realised when this date and venue were chosen. We meet at a moment when we can hear again the dread tramp of armed men and the thunder of the bombs hurled from the skies to destroy men and cities. Because of this, there is perhaps a measure of unreality about your discussing the various items in your agenda which have nothing to do with this deep crisis of the moment. But these very developments force reality upon us and mould our thinking.

Soon after the last great war ended, and as a result of the war and the hunger for peace of the peoples of the world, the United Nations Organisation came into being. The General Assembly of the United Nations came to represent the mind of the world community and its desire for peace. If the General Assembly mainly faced the political problems of the world, its specialised agencies were charged with work of equal, if not greater importance, in the economic, educational, scientific and cultural spheres. Man does not live by politics alone, nor indeed wholly by economics. And so, the UNESCO Organisation came to represent something that was vital to

human .....

human
/ existence and progress. Even as the United Nations General Assembly represented the political will of the world community, the UNESCO tried to represent the finer and the deeper sides of human life and indeed might be said to represent the conscience of the world community.

I should like to remind you of the Preamble to the Constitution of this great Organisation. This embodies a declaration on behalf of the Governments of the States and their peoples and lays down:-

" That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

" That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

" That the great and terrible war which is now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

" That the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constituted a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

"That a peace ....

Prime Minister's Address to UNESCO (Contd.)

"That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of Governments would not be a peace which would secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind."

Here is laid down in clear ~~x~~ and noble language the basic approach of this organisation and the way it was to travel if it was torealise its objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind.

VIOLENCE AND HATRED

The UNESCO has considerable achievements to its credit during its ten years of existence, and yet, after those ten years, what do we find? Violence and hatred still dominate the world. The doctrine of inequality of men and races is preached and practised; the democratic principles of dignity, equality and mutual respect are denied or ignored; some countries dominate over others and hold their people in subjuction, denying them freedom and the right to grow, and armed might is used to suppress the freedom of countries. The UNESCO does not concern itself with political questions and it would not be right for us to raise them in this gathering. But the UNESCO is intimately concerned with the dignity of man and the vital importance of freedom.

We see today in Egypt as well as in Hungary both human dignity and freedom outraged and the force of modern arms used to suppress peoples and to gain political objectives.
Old colonial methods, which we had thought,

...in our ignorance,

in our ignorance, belonged to a more unenlightened age, are revived and practised. In other parts of the world also, movements for freedom are crushed by superior might.

It is true that the atomic and hydrogen bombs have not thus far been used. But who can confidntly say that they will not be used? The Preamble of the UNLSCO Constitution says, as I have quoted, that wars begin in the minds of men. We have been living through a period of "cold war" which has now broken out into open and violent warfare. If we have closed the minds of men with thoughts of cold war, can we be surprised at its inevitable result?

WORLD OF UNREALITY

You will forgive me if I speak with some feeling. I would be untrue to myself or to this distinguished gathering if I did not refer to something which has moved us deeply and which must be in the minds of all of us here. We use brave phrases to impress ourselves and others. But our actions belie those noble sentiments. And so we live in a world of unreality where profession has little to do with practice. When x that practice imperils the entire future of the world, then it is time that we come back to reality in our thinking and in our action. At present, it would appear that great countries think that the only reality is force and violence, and that fine phrases are merely the apparatus of diplomacy. This is a matter which concerns all of us, in whichever quarter of the world we may live in. But, in a sense, it concerns us in Asia and Africa more perhaps than in other countries, for some of our countries have recently emerged into freedom and independence, and we cherish them with all our strength and passion. We are devoting ourselves to

....serve our people

serve our people and to better their lives and make them grow in freedom and progress. We have bitter memories of the past when we were prevented from so growing, and we can never permit a return to that past age. And yet, we find an attempt made to reverse the current of history and of human development. We find that all our efforts at progress might well be set at naught by the ambitions and conflicts of other peoples. Are we not to feel deeply when our life's work is imperilled and our hopes and dreams shattered?

Many of the countries in Asia laid down a set of five principles which we call "Panchsheel", for the governance of international relations and for peaceful co-existence of nations, without interference with each other, so that each nation and people might grow according to their own genius and in cooperation with others. These five principles are in full conformity with the noble ideals of the UNESCO Constitution. We see now that those five principles are also mere words without meaning to some countries who claim the right of deciding problems by superior might.

I have called this great assembly the conscience of the world community. The problems we have to face, many and complicated as they are, will never be solved except on the basis of good morals and conscience. It is for this reason that I beg of you, distinguished delegates from the nations of the world, to pay heed to this collapse of conscience and good morals that we see around us, for unless we do so, all our fine

ideals and the .....

Prime Minister's Speech (Contd)

ideals and the good work you have done will be shattered into nothingness.

May I venture to point out to you also that a world organisation like this cannot be properly constituted or function adequately if a section of the world remains unrepresented here. I hope that three countries which have recently attained their independence, the Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco, will find a place soon in this organisation to share the burdens and responsibilities of its labours. But, I would especially refer to the People's Government of China and the six hundred million people who live in that great country which have so far not been represented here.

The countries of Europe and America are fortunate in some ways for they have attained a measure of well being. We in Asia and Africa still lack the primary necessities of life. To obtain these becomes, therefore, our first task. And we cannot do so with war and violence. I earnestly trust that the meeting of this Organisation in this ancient city of Delhi, will turn your minds more to the needs of these underdeveloped countries of the world, which hunger for bread and education and health, but which above all, cherish freedom and will not part with it at any price.

Our country of India is a large one and our population is considerable, but we have no desire to interfere with any other country. We have no hatreds and we have been nurtured, under the inspiring guidance of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi, in the way of peace. We want to be friends with all the world. We know our own failings and seek to overcome them, so that we might be of service to our own people and to the world.

I have.....

I have spoken to you out of my heart, but I have done so with all humility, for I know that we have men and women of wisdom and long experience here, and it is not for me to tell you what you should do and what you should not do. But, since it is one of the objectives of the UNESCO Organisation to have a free exchange of ideas in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, I have ventured to place before you some of the thoughts I have in mind.

I welcome you, distinguished delegates, again, and I earnestly trust that your labours will take you and the world some way towards the realisation of the ideals which you have enshrined in your Constitution.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST BEFORE THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER 15,1956.

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTERS OF BURMA, CEYLON, INDONESIA & INDIA.

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Upon the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Indonesia, a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Colombo countries was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th November, 1956. The meeting took place in Delhi at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India and was attended by the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India. The Prime Minister of Pakistan was unable to participate owing to other preoccupations.

2. This meeting of the Prime Ministers was convened more especially to consider the grave situation that had arisen on account of the Israeli attack on Egypt and the military operations by the United Kingdom and France against Egypt. The Prime Ministers considered also the situation that had arisen in Hungary and the grave developments in the international situation which threatened the peace of the world. Each of them individually had already given expression to his concern at these developments and had expressed his strong disapproval and distress at the aggression of and intervention by great powers against weaker countries. This was a violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and also a direct contravention of the spirit and letter of the declaration of the Bandung Conference and the principles laid down therein.

3. The Prime Ministers note with satisfaction the impressive expression of world opinion, both within and outside the United Nations, against the aggression on Egypt. They welcome the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on the 2nd November 1956 and reaffirmed and reinforced by its resolutions of the 4th and the

7th November ...

7th November 1956, directing the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the forces of Israel, United Kingdom and France from the territory of Egypt. They note also with satisfaction that these resolutions have largely resulted in a cease-fire in the area of hostilities, and in assurances being given on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and Israel, that their armed forces will be withdrawn from Egypt.

4. The Prime Ministers, however, view with regret that these armed forces have not yet been withdrawn and that various conditions have been laid down by the Governments of the aggressor countries which, according to them, should be fulfilled prior to withdrawal. The Prime Ministers strongly disapprove of any such conditions being laid down and consider such reservations as contrary to the directions of the United Nations General Assembly. They are of opinion that the resolutions of the General Assembly should be implemented in their entirety forthwith, and all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Egyptian territory.

5. The Prime Ministers welcome the creation of an international United Nations force. This force should be a temporary one and its functions should be strictly confined to the directions laid down in the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Any delay in the implementation of this resolution and in the withdrawal of foreign forces will lead to further complications and an aggravation of the present serious situation. There can be no approach to normality and no consideration of any other problems so long as foreign forces have not been completely withdrawn from the territory of Egypt.

6. The Prime Ministers have watched with deep distress the tragic events in Hungary. The large scale violence used on all

sides ...

sides has resulted in the killing of thousands of people, and has brought misery and destruction to that country. They regret that the Soviet forces which had been withdrawn, in accordance with the policy laid down in the statement issued by the Government of the USSR on the 30th October, were re-introduced into Budapest a few days later. The Prime Ministers consider it the inalienable right of every country to shape for itself its own destiny, free from all external pressures. They are of opinion that the Soviet forces should be withdrawn from Hungary speedily and that the Hungarian people should be left free to decide their own future and the form of Government they will have, without external intervention from any quarter.

7. The Prime Ministers have watched with interest and appreciation the new forces towards democratisation at work in the countries of East Europe. They welcome the peaceful changes brought about in Poland. Unfortunately, the process of change in Hungary was accompanied by violence which not only led to misery and destruction but also came in the way of that very process. This process of democratisation and liberalisation of these regimes is in keeping with the national sentiments of the peoples concerned and will result in stable and progressive governments, which are friendly to their neighbours. The Prime Ministers hope that after the terrible strife through which Hungary has passed, the necessary changes will be brought about peacefully and in accordance with the wishes of the people.

8. The Prime Ministers commend the resolution of the United Nations appealing for the immediate grant of aid to Hungary for the relief of distress. The need for relief in Egypt is equally urgent. They are recommending to their Governments to give such assistance as is possible for them in both these areas and they trust that the world will show its sympathy in full measure

.... by helping

by helping liberally in this humanitarian cause.

9. While the Prime Ministers welcome the slight improvement in the international situation, they are conscious of grave dangers and the ever-present possibility of conflict breaking out again. There is evidence of armed forces being marshalled and the spirit of war being encouraged. The immediate issue, therefore, is the avoidance of a world war which would be a crime against humanity. They would earnestly urge that no step should be taken by any country which adds to the tension and to the possibility of conflict.

10. Recent events have demonstrated with startling clarity that strong nations can still commit aggression on weaker countries and attempt to impose their will upon them, resulting in bitter conflict and human suffering. There are other examples also in colonial countries where the people's will to freedom is sought to be crushed by armed force. In Algeria, the struggle for freedom continues in spite of repression. Recently a number of Algerian leaders were arrested by French authorities even as they were travelling by air as guests of the Sultan of Morocco to consider possibilities of settlement. This has shown to what extraordinary lengths a great power can go in its attempt to suppress the urge to freedom.

11. In the course of the past year, many developments had taken place which indicated a relaxation of the fears and tensions that afflict the world. The Prime Ministers .....

had hoped that the co-operative spirit of Bandung and the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence would spread and help in removing these fears and tensions. It has, therefore, come as a great shock to them that aggression can be committed and ruthless suppression take place in spite of the widespread desire of the peoples of the world for peace and freedom. Neither peace nar freedom can come if strong nations, trusting to their armed power, seek to compel weaker countries to obey their will. This reversal of a historic process has particular significance for the countries of Asia and Africa who have no great military strength and who have to rely on the justice of their cause and the firm determination of their peoples.

12. Many of the countries of Asia and Africa have recently become independent and emerged from a colonial or semi-colonial status, while some others are struggling to attain freedom. To all these countries, a revival of the spirit and methods of colonialism is a matter of great concern as it threatens their own freedom. Interventions in the affairs of another State, though meant to protect special interests, is sometimes justified on the plea of international co-operation. The Prime Ministers are opposed to any such intervention and are determined to resist any resurgence of colonialism, whatever form it may take. They have every confidence that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, will support the cause of freedom and oppose every attempt to revive or continue colonialism.

13. The Prime Ministers are firmly of opinion that world peace can only be assured on the basis of freedom and disarmament. Military pacts and alliances in particular

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those intended to serve the interests of big powers encourage fear and a race in armaments. Recent history has shown that these military pacts, instead of bringing security to any region, have brought apprehension, trouble and conflict. The Prime Ministers earnestly trust that this policy of military pacts and of stationing troops of one country in the territory of another will be abandoned. The real and urgent need is that the under-developed countries of the world should be helped to progress and to raise the standard of living of their peoples.

14. The Prime Ministers recall the final communique of the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in April 1955 and the ten principles embodied therein to enable nations to live together in peace as good neighbours and develop friendly co-operation with each other. They are convinced that the only way to peace is through the practice of the Bandung principles. They reaffirm their adherence to these principles. which embody the Five Principles of Panchsheel. The danger of war inherent in the present grave international situation has largely arisen from a disregard of these principles and the continued reliance on military pacts and foreign bases for armed forces.

15. The Prime Ministers consider that every effort should be made to support and strengthen the United Nations in its task of preserving peace. They welcome the continued close collaboration between the nations of the Asian-African group at the United Nations. Recent events have cast the shadow of war over the world. The Prime Ministers hope that the situation will improve, but in any event grave dislocations have

already.....

already taken place and are likely to continue for some time, in the economic sphere and in trade, shipping and supplies. It is desirable that there should be joint and cooperative action in this matter among the Colombo countries and any machinery that may be considered necessary for this purpose of joint consultation should be set up.

16. While much has happened recently which the Prime Ministers deplore, the dangers and difficulties confronting the world are too great to be dealt with merely by disapproval or condemnation. It is in an earnest attempt to help the cause of peace and freedom at this critical juncture in history that they have met and held counsel together. It is in this spirit that they wish to appeal to the leaders and peoples of other countries who, they feel sure, must be equally anxious to preserve peace and freedom, to cooperate in removing the spectre of war and the impediments that have come in the way of peace and friendly relations between nations.

At New Delhi on the fourteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

U Ba Swe,
Prime Minister of Burma

Ali Sastroamidjojo
Prime Minister of Indonesia.

S.W.R.D.Bandaranaike
Prime Minister of Ceylon

Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India.

THE ABOVE IS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST BEFORE THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER 15, 1956.

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PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER IN THE LOK SABHA ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1956.

On the 13th of September 1956, the last day of the last session of the Lok Sabha, I made a statement in the House about the developments relating to the Suez Canal issue. Previous to that, on the 8th August, I had given to the House an account of the developments which followed the action of the Egyptian Government in nationalising the Suez Canal Company.

Over two months have passed since my last statement on this subject in the Lok Sabha, and much has happened, which has been reported in the public press and must be within the knowledge of Hon'ble Members. The matter was taken up by the Security Council, and there was broad approval of certain basic principles which should govern any agreement in regard to the Suez Canal. It was proposed that the chief parties to the dispute, namely, Egypt, the United Kingdom and France, should meet soon after to discuss this subject further on the basis of those principles.

That meeting did not take place. Instead, on the 29th October, Israel launched a sudden and premeditated attack on Egypt, and large concentrations of Israeli troops made deep penetrations into Egyptian territory. The next day, the Governments of the United Kingdom and France sent an ultimatum to Egypt and Israel to the effect that if they did not stop fighting and withdraw their forces to ten miles on either side of the Suez Canal, British and French forces would intervene to stop the fighting.

...The ultimatum

The ultimatum expired on the morning of the 31st October and, soon after, British and French armed forces commenced aerial bombardment of airfields and military objectives in Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt. This was followed a few days later, by landings of airborne troops near Port Said and heavy fighting there.

As the House knows, India had viewed with grave apprehension the policy of the U.K. and French Governments after the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company. In particular, the massing of troops and aircraft for the purpose of military operations in Egypt appeared to us to be a reversion to past colonial methods and an attempt to coerce Egypt by show of armed might. Indeed, it was stated by responsible statesmen in the United Kingdom and France that the regime in Egypt must be changed and, in particular, the Head of the State and of the Government of Egypt should be removed. We had hoped, however, that after the Security Council resolution, more peaceful methods would be adopted to solve this dispute. The starting of military operations against Egypt by the United Kingdom and France and, more particularly, the bombing of parts of Cairo city and other parts of Egypt came, therefore, as a profound shock not only to people in India but also to large numbers of people in other countries including the United Kingdom. This appeared to be a flagrant case of aggression by two strong powers against a weaker country with the purpose of enforcing their will, even to the extent of changing the Government of that country. This led to widespread world reactions against the Anglo-French action, and as the Security Council proved ineffective because of the exercise of the veto by the United Kingdom and France, the U.N. General Assembly, at an emergency session, expressed its disapproval of this action and demanded the stoppage of military

...Page 3.

operations in Egypt and the withdrawal of the armed forces of Israel, France and the United Kingdom, from Egyptian territory. An uneasy armistice followed, and it was declared on the part of the United Kingdom, France and Israel that they would withdraw their armed forces, though this was made subject to certain conditions.

These developments gave some hope that peaceful methods would henceforth be employed and I ventured to say a few days ago that the situation had slightly improved. Today I am by no means sure that this improvement has taken place. There are numerous tendencies which may well lead, unless checked, to a rapid deterioration of the situation and a reversion to warfare. If unfortunately military operations begin again, it is possible that they might extend over a much wider area and might even develop into a major war.

Two days ago, the Prime Ministers of Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and India issued a joint statement which has already been placed on the table of the House. That statement gives expression to the views of these Prime Ministers to the recent happenings in Egypt and in Hungary and points out the danger of war inherent in the present grave international situation.

In spite of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, sporadic fighting continued and there has been no attempt at withdrawal of forces from Egyptian territory. It would appear indeed that these forces have established themselves firmly on Egyptian territory and have no present intention of leaving it. If these foreign forces continue to remain on Egyptian territory, the situation is likely to deteriorate rapidly and bring the danger of fresh military operations nearer.

The Governments ...

The Governments of the United Kingdom and France, though apparently accepting the U.N. Resolution, have laid down certain conditions which are not consistent with that resolution. The Prime Minister of Israel has continued to insist that he will not evacuate Gaza. If the foreign forces are not wholly removed from Egyptian territory, this will amount to a clear violation of the U.N.Resolution.

Meanwhile, India has agreed to send a contingent of her armed forces for the United Nations International Force and this contingent is expected to leave India by air today. This United Nations Force will not be concerned with the Suez Canal issue as such, which can only be considered separately after peace has been fully established and all foreign forces removed. The main task of the international force is said to be to ensure that Israel remains within the demarcation lines set by the old Armistice Agreement.

The accounts that have appeared in the newspapers have not indicated that the fighting in and around Port Said was severe. We have received some accounts of this fighting and these show that the casualities, chiefly among Egyptian civilians were very heavy, running into many thousands. Conditions in Port Said have been distressing in the extreme. We are taking immediate steps to send a large stock of medicines by special aircraft to Egypt for purposes of relief.

The story of the past three and a half months, ever since the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, is full of tragic

drama, and events have .....

happened which I would have thought could not possibly occur in this modern age. I find it a little difficult to deal with this record of unabashed aggression and deception. The explanations that have been given from time to time, contradict one another and exhibit an approach which is dangerous to the freedom of Asian and African countries and to world peace itself. It has brought misery and disaster, hatred and illwill, with no gain whatever, and, in addition, we live now under the threat of possible world war.

During all the controversies since the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, Egypt has conducted herself with a large measure of propriety and forbearance. Without the least justification, Egypt was attacked not only by Israel but also by the United Kingdom and France. Whether there was any previous consultation between the aggressor countries, I do not know. But it is obvious that their plans fitted in, and the Anglo-French attack helped Israel's aggression and was itself helped by it. Egypt, the victim of Israeli aggression, was attacked immediately after by the armed forces of the United Kingdom and France. It was only the wide-spread indignation of peoples not only in Asia and Africa but also in Europe and America and the action taken by the United Nations that put some check on this aggression. But it appears to me that the cease-fire having taken place, there is a tendency to complascency and to allow matters to drift. Indeed, there has even been some attempt made to minimise and justify this utterly unprovoked and brutal attack on Egypt.....

.....

on Egypt. Attention has been diverted to some extent to the grave and distressing occurrences in Hungary.

Even as we were distressed by events in Egypt, we viewed with grave concern and distress events in Hungary. It is possible that what happened in one of these countries produced its reactions in the other, and both created a very serious international situation. But it is well to remember that though both deserve serious attention, the nature of each differed from the other. Neither can be held to justify the other.

We are concerned with an attack on freedom anywhere in the world. We are concerned also with strong nations dominating, by armed force, weaker countries. In regard to Hungary, the situation was obscure for some days, and it was only gradually that the story of the tragic events that have taken place there, became known. From the very beginning, we made it clear that, in our opinion, the people of Hungary should be allowed to determine their own future according to their wishes and that foreign forces should be withdrawn. That has been and is our basic view in regard to Hungary. This has been repeated in the joint statement of the four Prime Ministers.

There was a resolution in the U.N. General Assembly in regard to Hungary, sponsored by Pakistan, Cuba, Italy, Peru and Ireland, against which we voted, and as some criticism has been made in regard to our vote on this resolution, I should like to remove any misunderstanding that may have arison. The resolution was, in our opinion, improperly worded. But the most objectionable part of it demanded that elections should be held in Hungary under the

supervision.....

supervision of the United Nations. We took strong exception to this because we felt this was contrary to the Charter and would reduce Hungary to less than a sovereign State. Any acceptance of intervention of this type and foreign supervised elections seemed to us to set a bad precedent which might be utilised in future for intervention in other countries. The resolution was voted paragraph by paragraph. We abstained from voting on all the other parts of the resolution. In regard to the paragraph about elections under the United Nations supervision, we voted against it. When the whole resolution including this paragraph was put to vote, we also voted against it because of that particular paragraph to which we objected strongly.

This voting on this particular resolution was entirely in consonance with our general policy and instructions. It seemed to us that this resolution, apart from the basic objections we had to a part of it, would not prove helpful to Hungary at all. We were trying to get the Soviet forces withdrawn from Hungary. What was proposed in the resolution would come in the way of that withdrawal and an attempt thereafter to intervene with armed force would have led to a major conflict. It might well have led to Hungary perishing in the flames of war. The people of Hungary had already passed through a terrible ordeal and it was the duty of other countries to rescue them from further warfare and destruction and, at the same time, to create conditions which would enable them to recover their free and separate individuality and to have the government of their choice.

...Page 8.

We are arranging to send relief to Hungary as early as possible.

The tragic dramas that have been enacted almost before our eyes, have demonstrated the inherent dangers of a recourse to arms to settle any problem. The Israeli and Anglo-French attack on Egypt has not only brought infinite suffering to the people of Egypt, but has let loose evil forces which are driving the world towards destruction. The recourse to force and the armed intervention in Hungary have not only cost the lives of many brave men and women, but have also checked a progress towards greater freedom which we had welcomed. The world appears now to be in the grip of the fevered psychology of war, and I am reminded of the months preceding the last great war. I am convinced that it is not by war and violence that these problems will be settled or freedom established. I am convinced that colonialism, whatever new look it may put on, can revert to its old brutal self, and the only remedy is for it to give place to freedom.

The world stands facing great danger, and it may be that the little wars we have had, are only a first round and bigger conflicts lie ahead. In particular, the ambitions of strong nations imperil weaker countries. The only hope lies in the United Nations, representing the world community, succeeding in putting an end to the law of force and substituting for it a more civilised method of dealing with problems. Today, the choice lies between the hydrogen bomb and the Panchsheel.

.....

ARV/RAK
950/16.11.56/9009.

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

AFF. POLITICI
UFFICIO V

Direzione Generale .....

Ufficio .....

A: ..... N. .....

IN VISIONE

Gabinetto.

Segr. Gen.

A.I. 2°

Con preghiera di cortese sollecita restituzione all'Ufficio sopra nominato.

Roma, li 22-11-956

(9106092) Rich. 458 del 1953 – Ist. Poligr. Stato – G. C. (c. 10.000)

Visione Gabinetto e Segreteria Generale

TELESPRESSO N. 2689/1066

A.P. 2

Ambasciata d'Italia — *Indirizzato a*

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

R O M A

Posizione : G. 2

A n k a r a, *addì* 15 novembre 1956

Oggetto : Articolo del quotidiano HÜRRİYET sulla posizione del Presidente Nehru. -

Riferimento

Testo

17 NOV. 1956

Il quotidiano di Istanbul HÜRRİYET (La Libertà), giornale indipendente, ma che ha preso in passato atteggiamenti di netta opposizione al Governo del Partito democratico, pubblica, nel suo numero del 12 novembre, un articolo del redattore di politica estera, Şükrü KAYA, intitolato "Moralmente responsabile", nel quale, prendendo lo spunto dalla lettera inviata dal nostro Ministro degli Esteri al Presidente Nehru, vengono sottolineate le responsabilità del Primo Ministro indiano per la politica da lui seguita negli ultimi anni.

Si trasmette la traduzione.

L. Pietromarchi

AFF. POL. V
20 NOV. 1956
REGISTRATO

Allegg. - Uno -

Dal quotidiano indipendente di Istabul "HÜRRİYET" del 12 novembre 1956
Articolo di politica estera Redattore : ŞÜKRÜ KAYA

"MORALMENTE RESPONSABILE"

Il Ministro degli Esteri italiano, Gaetano Martino, ha inviato una lettera a Nehru perchè faccia opera di mediazione presso il Governo di Mosca - che aveva ufficialmente aderito alla decisione della conferenza di Bandoeng dello scorso anno, secondo la quale non si deve attentare all'indipendenza nè intervenire negli affari interni di alcun Paese - e faccia in modo che quel governo non intervenga in alcun modo nelle questioni interne dell'Ungheria. L'iniziativa dell'uomo di Stato italiano è molto opportuna. I comizi organizzati negli ultimi giorni in molte località dell'Europa per protestare contro i tragici avvenimenti d'Ungheria, le accuse contro Mosca e le decisioni adottate in quei comizi dovevano essere in qualche modo comunicate a Nehru. Perchè si impone la mediazione di tale personalità che si è guadagnata reputazione e influenza con il suo atteggiamento di profeta della pace, basata sulla non ingerenza e la soluzione pacifica dei conflitti e che è stata all'avanguardia di coloro i quali hanno sottoscritto e cercato di far accettare al mondo i famosi cinque principi con i quali si sarebbe conseguita la pace nel mondo. Nehru è moralmente e materialmente obbligato a tale iniziativa, ad inviare una protesta e severi rimproveri al Cremlino. Perchè egli, nel visitare la Russia ed i suoi satelliti ha detto ovunque che il regime bolscevico è conforme ai principi della democrazia, che i dirigenti del Cremlino vogliono la pace più di qualunque altro e che sono sinceri nel voler vivere in pace con gli altri Stati. Ha annunciato al mondo che non ha visto nulla di quello che si chiama cortina di ferro. Non si conosce ancora che cosa pensi Nehru della tragedia ungherese nè in che modo risponderà alla lettera del Ministro Martino. Ma è probabile che questo idealista e mistico bramino abbia provato una profonda delusione per le bombe ed il fuoco che seminano la morte, per il fracasso dei carri armati nella cortina di ferro che altra volta aveva visto, e perchè riprende sull'Ungheria una spietata oppressione. Anche quando si è occupato il Canale di Suez con un improvviso colpo Nehru è stato ancora la prima personalità alla quale si è dovuto pensare. Perchè egli si era incontrato diverse volte con Nasser, si era inteso con lui per risolvere per via pacifica le divergenze e con lui aveva firmato il noto patto dei cinque principî. Alle conversazioni di Tito con Nasser a Belgrado e Brioni, ai primi di luglio, assisteva anche Nehru. Poco dopo quelle conversazioni Nasser ha posto le mani sul Canale. Perciò è improbabile che in quelle conversazioni non si sia trattato di questa questione. Se Nehru avesse consigliato moderazione, chiaroveggenza, intesa ed accordo, Nasser non avrebbe violentemente sfidato il mondo nazionalizzando il Canale e l'Egitto, in una questione nella quale aveva ragione, non avrebbe avuto il coraggio di avviarsi per un così sanguinoso vicolo cieco. Perciò vi è la responsabilità morale di Nehru nella forma pericolosa che ha assunto la questione di Suez.

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Santar.	TELEGRAMMA IN PARTENZA N. 12817	
n. chiaro	Spedito da Ferdinandi	Il revisore
XXX	XXXXXXXX	Priami

Destinazione ITALDIPL. NEW DELHI

Roma, il 2/11/56 ore 23

OGGETTO

Mittente POL.

Visione

Testo

52 - Prego far pervenire direttamente a Primo Ministro Nehru seguente mio messaggio personale:

"Non ho dimenticato nostra conversazione Nuova Delhi allorchè V.E. ebbe a mettere in rilievo con soddisfazione come Unione Sovietica avesse aderito ai noti cinque principi Conferenza Bandung accettando quindi esplicitamente anche la non interferenza nelle questioni nazionali dei singoli Paesi. Alla mia domanda come tale adesione potesse essere ritenuta valida dati ripetuti interventi e presenza Unione Sovietica nei Paesi oltre cortina, V.E. ebbe a farmi rilevare che tali interferenze sovietiche dovevano considerarsi limitate al passato e non destinate a riprodursi in avvenire. In tali condi-

./.

Seguito telegramma in partenza n.12817

=2° foglio=

zioni mi permetto-oggi chiedere a V.E. di voler fare quanto in suo potere perchè nel doloroso caso dell'Ungheria, nel quale interferenza sovietica appare prendere forme di inaudita violenza, Governo di Mosca rispetti-impegno assunto aderendo ai cinque-principi di Bandung. Nel caso ungherese trattasi di un Paese-il cui Governo, sostenuto da unanime consenso del suo popolo,-ha addirittura fatto esplicito appello a Nazioni Unite proprio denunciando aggressione ed interferenza sovietica. Mi sembra quindi che esistano tutti i presupposti per una decisa legittima-azione di V.E. presso Nazioni Unite e direttamente presso Governo di Mosca perchè questo desista dal suo rinnovato illecito intervento armato. Grato per quanto vorrà farmi conoscere in merito invio le miei memori cordiali saluti".

MARTINO

GABINETTO DEL MINISTRO
Registrato in arrivo
-7 DIC. 1956

5th December 1956.

Dear Signor Martino,

I read with great interest and much pleasure the account of your interview set out in to-day's Times. How very right you are and I do hope that you will not only take the lead but persuade the other Foreign Ministers of the N.A.T.O. countries, not only to accept your proposal, but to realise its urgency.

I have felt the need for close political consultation, association and collaboration ever since the Brussels Treaty was formed and I put this as strongly as I could to Ernest Bevin at that time. It has always seemed sheer nonsense to me to expect strength through some military association while each country pursues, irrespective of the others, its own foreign policy.

As you know, clauses 2 and 3 of the Brussels Treaty provided for collaboration economically, socially and even politically. Nothing has ever been done under this, although I thought at the time that Clauses 2 and 3 were the most important Clauses in that Treaty. This was followed by the N.A.T.O. Treaty in '48 and there again this was agreed in Article 2. Practically nothing has been done under this Article. We set up S.H.A.P.E. with a common staff and a Generalissimo and then each country pursues its own way in economics and in foreign affairs as if they were out to defend one another only if attacked and in the meantime they cut one another's throats.

At the recent Parliamentary Conference of the N.A.T.O. Parliaments at Paris I stressed this and I was very glad when we all agreed that we should demand that a political

committee should be set up composed of the Foreign Ministers. Of course they cannot sit regularly day in day out as does the Military Council sitting in Paris but I certainly think and hope that they will meet regularly and frequently. I do not know whether once a month is too often but certainly they should meet rive or six times a year. Events move very rapidly these days as we know only too well rrom the occurrences in the Middle East.

Even to-day our own Foreign Minister is bewildered and confused. His Statement to the House on Monday was based upon the actions of Russia and he claimed that the intervention of this country and France had prevented Russia from gaining a great success and that by acting as they did they had now succeeded in putting the whole matter under U.N.O. and that U.N.O. would take charge of all the affairs in the Middle East until they were settled.

This to my mind is confusing U.N.O. and N.A.T.O. The Canal and its future is a matter which can be settled by U.N.O. Relations between the Arabs and Israel and the future of the refugees are all matters for U.N.O. but any question of frustrating the machinations of Russia is one which can only be answered by N.A.T.O. The fact that N.A.T.O. had to be formed in '48 is the best evidence that U.N.O. could not deal with it and of course N.A.T.O. is the only organisation which possesses an effective force. Therefore, if England and France felt that Russian interference was imperilling the position, not only in the Middle East, but through the Middle East imperilling the position for the Free World, then they should not have acted on their own. They should have consulted closely with the other N.A.T.O. countries and any action to frustrate Russia should have been taken by N.A.T.O. as one effective body.

If I am right about this, as I think I am, it is all the more reason why there should be established quickly this U.N.O. political committee meeting regularly so that there shall be unison in policy and in action. If this had been set up at

the same time as the Military Council was set up then these troubles of these recent months would not have befallen us. England and France undoubtedly weakened N.A.T.O. by acting as they did and I gathered when I was in Paris that the situation even at the Military Council was viewed with alarm and deep anxiety.

So, please do go on and may you be successful in persuading the others along the excellent lines which you propose.

With warmest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Clement Davies.

Signor Martino,
Ministero de Affari Esteri,
Rome.

27 novembre 1956

Caro Martino,

desidero ricordarti la mia adesione, anche per quanto concerne l'atteggiamento, di questi ultimi giorni, della delegazione italiana all'ONU: atteggiamento

che trovo conforme alla linea politica seguita dal governo e agli interessi del popolo italiano. Esso è inoltre ispirato a quel supremo principio di giustizia, in base al quale non si può non condannare l'inefficienza dell'ONU nella questione ungherese.

Aff. tuo

Jacini

il Resto del Carlino
GIORNALE dell'EMILIA
*
LA NAZIONE

IL CAPO DELLA
REDAZIONE ROMANA

Roma, 7/11/56
Sala stampa Piazza S. Silvestro
Tel. 684823

Signor Direttore,

ho giudicato qualsiasi elogio inadeguato al suo discorso di ieri. Ma mi consenta anche di aggiungere le mie personali,

./.

Sincere, vivissime felicitazioni.

Vengono da un modesto giornalista, che però non si è mai fatto adulatore di nessuno.

Mi creda, coi più deferenti saluti,

Suo affmo

Enrico Mattei

BRITISH EMBASSY,
ROME.

7th November 1956

Personal

My dear Minister,

Please allow me to offer Your Excellency my warmest congratulations on the statesmanlike speech which you delivered in Parliament yesterday on the Middle East and Central Europe. It was, if I may say so, a very notable State document

You may be sure that your noble words about Hungary will be echoed in my country and that your references to the need for increased Western solidarity will be noted with satisfaction. I should like to add my own deep appreciation of the comprehension which was evident in your approach to the problems of the Middle East and of your recognition of the sincerity of my Government's purpose in trying to solve some of them.

With kindest regards -
Yours very sincerely,
Philip Clarke.

CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI

BIBLIOTECA

6. XI. 56

Caro Martino,

permettimi di congratularmi per il tuo discorso, che ho ascoltato ora alla Camera: è un grande discorso, sostenuto dei più grandi ideali. Così si fa una politica degna d'una vera democrazia!

I migliori auguri.

On. dott. Pino Giordani

SENATO DELLA REPUBBLICA

Cagliari 6 novembre

Caro Martino

Consentimi di esprimere col sentimento di affettuosa stima che mi lega a te la più calda adesione al tuo nobile discorso degno veramente della tradizione liberale della quale tu sei oggi il più autorevole esponente

Credimi tu K. Sanna Kandanio

Plein ~~1813~~, no 2

's-Gravenhage. 29 Oct 1956

Mon cher Ministre et Ami,

Votre gentille lettre m'a beaucoup touché et je vous remercie de tout coeur de vos aimables paroles. Vous êtes trop indulgent pour moi dans vos éloges, mais moi aussi je garde un souvenir précieux de nos efforts communs, de notre collaboration et surtout de notre amitié

Espérons que notre travail pour la solidarité atlantique et européenne portera fruit.

Je souhaite que l'avenir me permettra de vous revoir bientôt et souvent

Croyez moi, mon cher Ami, avec mes sentiments les plus cordiaux

M Lange

Ministero degli Affari Esteri
IL CAPO DI GABINETTO

Il Ottobre mattina

Caro Ministro.

Sono passato qui nel desiderio di stringerti la mano e di dirti tutto il mio compiacimento di italiano e di Europeo - per il tuo brillante successo ——

L'opinione internazionale e non solo giornalistica - è per noi, o meglio per il

nostro rappresentante —

Rallegramenti vivissimi!

Tuo aff.mo

Benvenuto

COMUNITÀ EUROPEA
DEL
CARBONE E DELL' ACCIAIO

IL CONSIGLIO

IL SECRETARIO GENERALE

LUSSEMBURGO, li 17 JUIL 1956
3, RUE AUGUSTE LUMIÈRE
TEL.: 218-21 A 218-27
INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: «CONSILIUM» LUSSEMBURGO
TELESCRIVENTE: «CONSILIUM» LUX 21

CM/S (56) 8747

A Sua Eccellenza
il Ministro degli
Affari Esteri
Palazzo Chigi
R O M A

Signor Ministro,

Ho l'onore di inviarLe in allegato un esemplare del processo verbale (doc.5353/56) e del resoconto stenografico (doc.5354/56) della XXVIII sessione del Comitato Consultivo tenutasi a Lussemburgo il 28 giugno 1956.

Richiamo inoltre la Sua attenzione su :

1°.- la modificazione arrecata, su richiesta dell'Alta Autorità, al processo verbale della XXVII sessione del Comitato (doc.3514/56),

2°.- i programmi di previsione per il terzo trimestre 1956 che erano stati sottoposti al Comitato ai termini degli articoli 19 e 46 del Trattato (vedasi il documento 4995/1/56 in allegato) e che saranno pubblicati a giorni nella Gazzetta Ufficiale della Comunità senza modificazioni al di fuori di qualche rettificazione nella redazione, una revisione delle cifre che figurano nella tabella delle autorizzazioni a costruire - che è stato possibile completare con i dati definitivi per gli anni 1954 e 1955 - e un cambiamento della frase circa gli scambi di ghisa con l'esterno, che tenga conto del fatto che la sospensione dei dazi sulla ghisa d'affinazione è ora entrata in vigore.

Voglia credere, Signor Ministro, ai sensi della mia più alta stima.

Il Segretario Generale

(C. CALMES)

Allegati

COMUNITÀ EUROPEA
DEL
CARBONE E DELL' ACCIAIO

IL CONSIGLIO

IL SECRETARIO GENERALE

LUSSEMBURGO, li 29 maggio 1956
3, RUE AUGUSTE LUMIÈRE
TEL.: 218-21 A 218-27
INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: «CONSILIUM» LUSSEMBURGO
TELESCRIVENTE: «CONSILIUM» LUX 21

CM/S (56) 5459

A Sua Eccellenza
il Ministro
degli Affari Esteri
Palazzo Chigi
R O M A.

Signor Ministro,

Ho l'onore di inviarLe in allegato il riassunto delle disposizioni prese dalla Commissione di Coordinamento in campo doganale, nel corso dell'ultima riunione tenutasi a Lussemburgo il 24 maggio 1956.

È stato deciso che ogni Stato membro della Comunità prenderà i provvedimenti necessari perchè tali disposizioni possano entrare in vigore il 1° luglio 1956.

Va notato che, per quanto riguarda le ghise ematiti da raffinamento, l'entrata in vigore del regolamento previsto - sospensione dei dazi - è subordinata alla fissazione di una definizione doganale soddisfacente.

Mi permetto di ricordarLe che le disposizioni in questione sono state prese in virtù di una delega di poteri concessa dal Consiglio dei Ministri della Comunità Europea del Carbone e dell'Acciaio alla Commissione di Coordinamento.

Voglia credere, Signor Ministro, ai sensi della mia più alta stima.

Per il Segretario Generale,

(A. ZIPCY)
Direttore.

Allegato.

SEGRETERIA DI STATO
DI SUA SANTITÀ

Dal Vaticano, li 26 giugno 1956

N. 378374

Eccellenza,

Con gesto di squisita sensibilità, messo in rilievo dalla nobiltà della veste, Vostra Eccellenza ha voluto rinnovare al Santo Padre in distinti caratteri a stampa l'omaggio reso già alla Sua augusta Persona con l'eloquenza della parola parlata nel discorso su "l'ideale della pace nel pensiero e nell'azione di Pio XII".

Di questa doppia testimonianza di devozione, particolarmente significativa per l'autorevole persona dell'oratore e per le preziose verità da lui ricordate nell'interesse della storia, Sua Santità Si degna di esprimere alla Eccellenza Vostra il Suo vivo compiacimento.

Lieto poi di auspicare dai suoi sensi devoti a Gesù Cristo e al suo Vicario in terra ogni cristiana prosperità, il Sommo Pontefice invia di cuore a Lei e ai suoi il conforto dell'Apostolica Benedizione.

Con la mia più alta considerazione godo confermarmi

A Sua Eccellenza
l'On.Prof. GAETANO MARTINO
Ministro per gli Affari Esteri
ROMA

Di Vostra Eccellenza
Devoto
Sac. Angelo Dell'Acqua
Sostituto

SEGRETERIA DI STATO
DI SUA SANTITÀ

Dal Vaticano, li 18 Maggio 1956

N. 375430

Eccellenza,

Dell'omaggio filiale ch'Ella ha voluto rendere col Discorso di Domenica all'Assunzione, il Santo Padre desidera ringraziarLa come di una spontanea testimonianza di devozione particolarmente gradita.

Sua Santità parimente Si compiace con Vostra Eccellenza per l'ossequio reso alla Verità con un'accurata rassegna di dati e di fatti.

L'Augusto Pontefice, mentre forma per la persona dell'Eccellenza Vostra voti di prosperità, invia di cuore a Lei e alla sua distinta Famiglia l'Apostolica Benedizione.

Mi è assai gradita l'occasione per assicurarLa della mia più alta stima e considerazione.

Angelo Dell'Acqua
Sostituto

A Sua Eccellenza
l'On. Prof. GAETANO MARTINO
Ministro degli Affari Esteri
ROMA

REPVBBLICA ITALIANA

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

Strettamente personale

25.3.56

Carissimo, ieri ho sentito rimproverare all'Ufficio stampa del Viminale (leggi Cecchini) ed al dr. Canali di aver messo in giro prematuramente il testo del discorso del Presidente Gronchi al Congresso americano, discorso pubblicato dal Paese Sera prima che degli altri giornali.

Poiché da mie informazioni mi risulterebbe quanto meno non riprendete, ma che, in ogni modo, si ripercuote su di me, Ti pregherei di fare una indagine accurata per stabilirne l'origine e la responsabilità.

Grazie e cordiali saluti tuo

Mario Scelba

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you very much for your handsomely framed, autographed photograph, which Ambassador Brosio forwarded to me. I appreciate your kind thought in sending it.

It was an honor and pleasure for us to have had you and Signora Martino as our guests in this country again.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

His Excellency
Gaetano Martino
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Italian Republic

COMITE
POUR L'EXAMEN DES DEPENSES
DE L'ASSEMBLEE AD HOC

Secrétariat

Luxembourg, le 21 février 1956

1476

A Son Excellence
Monsieur le Ministre
des Affaires Etrangères,
Palazzo Chigi
ROME

Monsieur le Ministre,

A la demande de son Président, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, sous ce pli, le deuxième Rapport du Comité d'experts gouvernementaux chargés par les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères, lors de la Conférence de La Haye (26 - 28 novembre 1953), de procéder à l'examen des dépenses de l'Assemblée ad hoc. Ce deuxième Rapport fait suite au Rapport qui a été transmis aux six Ministres des Affaires Etrangères le 24 juin 1954 et qui, après accord des Gouvernements, a déjà fait l'objet des mesures d'exécution nécessaires.

Le deuxième Rapport du Comité contient des recommandations à l'adresse des Ministres des Affaires Etrangères concernant, d'une part, la fraction des dépenses de l'Assemblée afférentes à la période du 10 septembre 1952 au 31 décembre 1953, au sujet de laquelle il avait été reconnu nécessaire de procéder à un examen plus approfondi, et, d'autre part, l'ensemble des dépenses effectuées au même titre pendant l'année 1954. Pour ces deux périodes, le Comité propose

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Annexe

que les Gouvernements remboursent à la Haute Autorité, respectivement :

- 6.621.598,51 Fbs., à savoir le reliquat des dépenses pour la période 1952 - 1953,
- 3.778.682,25 Fbs., à savoir l'ensemble des dépenses de l'année 1954,

soit un total de 10.400.280,76 Fbs. La répartition de cette somme entre les six Gouvernements figure en annexe IV. au Rapport.

Le Comité se propose d'examiner, dans les meilleurs délais, les dépenses afférentes au premier trimestre de l'année 1955. En raison des opérations de liquidation du mobilier et du matériel de bureau faisant suite à la suppression du Secrétariat de la Commission constitutionnelle à la date du 31 mars 1955, il n'a pas encore été possible de disposer des comptes définitifs de la période envisagée.

Le Comité m'a prié d'appeler votre attention sur l'intérêt qu'il apporte à un règlement rapide de cette question, en vue, notamment, de permettre l'inscription dans les budgets nationaux ou l'utilisation, dans les meilleurs délais, des crédits nécessaires. A cette fin, le Comité a exprimé le souhait que les Ministres fassent connaître au plus tôt, et si possible avant le 1er mars 1956, leur accord sur les propositions de remboursement rappelées ci-dessus, ainsi que sur le texte du Rapport lui-même.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Ministre, aux assurances de ma très haute considération.

Le Secrétaire Général

(C. Calmes)