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ACC - Italy

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8PP

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100a3 - News Clippings Regarding the
Brdoglio/Tito Pact
April 1944

6PP

BERLIN COMMENT ON TITO RECOGNITION

BERLIN: The Badoglio Government's recognition of Tito, according to Berlin political circles shows clearly the subdued position which Badoglio is compelled to put up with because of his liaison to Moscow.

Axis Monitoring Report
"Soldatensender"-German
PWB Naples -12-4-44 PBS
10063

AGREEMENT BETWEEN B. DOGLIO AND TITO

An agreement was signed between Badoglio and Tito's Partisan Committee whereby the ex-Marshal undertakes to grant concession to Tito that are detrimental to Italy's interests. The cession of some provinces in Venetia Julia is contemplated. 2

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-PWB Naples
12-4-44 PBS (10063)

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RADIO CALAIS ENGLISH TO UNITED KINGDOM 49N 18:30 APRIL 11

BADOGLIO-TITO PACT

The traitor General Badoglio has concluded a treaty with the bandit chief, Tito concerning which the DAILY TELEGRAM publishes interesting details in the first place, according to the DAILY TELEGRAM, Badoglio recognizes Tito and the defacto Yugoslav government. Italian soldiers fighting in the Balkans are placed under the command of Tito, and Badoglio denounces all Italian claims in Dalmatia.

In authoritative German circles the treaty between Tito and Badoglio is described as proof of the political supremacy of Stalin in the Mediterranean area. Since the occupation of the zone by the Anglo-Americans Bolshevism has succeeded with its political infiltration into the Mediterranean area.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Calais English
PWB Naples -12-4-44 PBS
10063-A-B

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES AGREEMENT WITH TITO

SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, April 13- The Italian Government tonight officially denied that an agreement of political and military cooperation has been, or is being negotiated between the Royal Italian Government and Marshal Tito.

"Any information to the contrary," the communique added, "is without foundation."

"The only fact, which has been common knowledge for some time, is that one Italian Division is fighting indubitably side by side with the troops of Marshal Tito." (UNH).

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
14-4-44 PBS
10063

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
14-4-44 PSS
10063-A-B

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TITO'S MINISTER SPEAKS ON YUGOSLAV FOREIGN POLICY

IN AN ITALIAN ADRIATIC VILLAGE. April 13 - The Yugoslav National Liberation movement, represented militarily by the Partisan Army of Marshal Tito, in no sense is seeking to impose any specific form of government or political doctrine upon the various peoples of that land, and will leave the question of the type of rule and future election of leaders to the free choice of the Yugoslavs after the war. Dr. Josip Spodicka, Marshal Tito's Foreign Affairs Minister, told C.L. Sulzberger of the New York TIMES on April 10.

The Tito Government "definitely" does desire to see the establishment of a federated state among the Southern Slavs, to which it hopes Bulgaria will adhere, but these matters will rest with popular decision after the establishment of peace, he added.

Dr. Spodicka, who has been in Italy for several months, said he is in constant touch with Marshal Tito and his cabinet. His views, he said, express those of the Tito Government. He added: "Our only war aim is victory. We wish to let the people themselves decide the future construction of the government when they are liberated and free to choose. The question whether Yugoslavia will be a republic or a monarchy is for the people to decide."

"Our program is to have a federal state, with equal rights for all groups and religions. Assuredly, it is difficult to combine a monarchy with the federal idea as represented in Switzerland or the United States, but if the people wish it they can have it."

"The question of monarchy will not be decided until after the war but I wish to emphasize our slogan is not 'Victory and Communism' it is death to Fascism. Liberty to our people! Communists cannot impose their will or doctrine in Yugoslavia. We will have an independent Yugoslavia and a free people with all democratic liberties. Surely there will be social reforms, but these changes will occur with us alone. They are bound to take place everywhere and are already doing so."

"Our first aim, a free federal Yugoslavia, is not enough to insure peace in the Balkans. We must have a Balkan federation and the first step will be the union of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. We will invite Albania to enter with full equal rights that will make us strong enough to repel any attacks from any quarter."

"As far as Greece is concerned, Greece must either be included in the federation, or we must have a permanent alliance with her. That, naturally, is up to the Greeks."

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"As far as Greece is concerned, Greece must either be included in the federation, or we must have a permanent alliance with her. That, naturally, is up to the Greeks.

"The first Balkan entente had only one aim -- to hold Bulgaria down. It was an unsound basis for a peaceful bloc. The great bone of contention between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was the status of Macedonia. I believe the best solution of this problem is to give Macedonia full autonomy within the federal state. That would end the Yugoslav-Bulgarian dispute.

"I refer to Slav Macedonia. Greek Macedonia belongs to Greece. The frontiers here should be no problem. Regarding our northern frontier I believe the question of those Slavs who have been under Italian rule, and the entire question of Istria, would not be difficult to solve after the war because there will certainly be international guarantees of minority rights. We will guarantee rights to all minorities within our domain.

"I think the Soviet Union is in accord with the United States and Great Britain on the subject of Yugoslavia. There is no immediate question of recognition. At present, all these governments appear to be continuing their relationship with the exiled governments. Our partisan movement is not recognized.

"Large numbers of Yugoslavs, who are good patriots, have not yet made up their minds to fight with us and are doing nothing at present. Recognition would bring them in swiftly. At present our status is merely that Marshal Tito is recognized as the Allied military chief." (UHF).

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"International political controversies inevitably weaken the effort. We have consistently urged that they should not be permitted to impair the war effort. Such a situation for example, has existed in Yugoslavia. Even beneath the heel of Axis occupation, that country, formed of many races, has fallen into divided councils. These divisions have seemed to us tragic in themselves and calculated only to benefit the common Nazi enemy.

"Our policy has been to endeavor to bring these elements into sufficient harmony that they can make a common front against a common enemy. We are meanwhile cooperating in furnishing arms and supplies to all Yugoslavians who are fighting the Germans.

"A similar tragedy almost occurred in Greece. Happily, it was averted by the common effort of the Allies. The differences have, for the time being, been composed. Political questions have been set aside for orderly solution when time permits, and energies are pooled for the common struggle.

"Sometimes the objective is not achieved. Finland is a case in point: Finland, an ally of Nazi Germany, seems unfortunately to be choosing a course of action very different from what we desire. We have made every effort to induce Finland to interminate her ill-chosen association with Germany. We have emphasized to her the consequences which must flow from a continued participation in the war on the side of the enemy. We have repeatedly made clear to her that responsibility for the consequences of continuing her association with Nazi Germany must rest solely on the Finnish Government, just as, in the case of Germany's other satellites, the responsibility for remaining in the war on the side of our principal enemy must rest solely on them.

"These problems are solved, in consultation with our allies, in accord with the controlling purpose of unity in the war effort, and in keeping with the fundamental principles of democratic philosophy.

"The diplomatic power of the United States is the servant of American foreign policy. There is an inclination to confuse the two but they should be distinguished. Diplomatic activity is particular action taken in the application of foreign policy to a specific situation, while foreign policy itself is general in character.

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"These and other principles well known to every American are part of our foreign policy because they are a part of America."

"The working out of these principles will, of course, vary with time, place, and the exigencies of military necessity. However, this government will give representation abroad to the ideals of America and, within the limits of the principle of self-determination, encourage democratic practices in liberated countries."

"I have emphasized the dominant part that the war, and its winning, must play in the application of our current foreign policy. But essentials is the total defeat of the Axis, that is not and cannot be the sole great objective. There are two others with which American foreign policy must be concerned--the prevention of future wars, and the promotion of conditions which will permit our people to attain the greatest possible measure of economic well-being." (UHN).

WASHINGTON, April 13 - The U.S. House of Representatives Thursday prepared to enact the largest naval appropriation bill in history, providing for 32,647,000,000 dollars for the fiscal year beginning

