

**TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, RUMANIA,  
BULGARIA, AND HUNGARY**

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**HEARINGS**  
BEFORE THE  
**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**  
**UNITED STATES SENATE**  
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION  
ON  
**Executives F, G, H, and I**

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was intended by this infiltration. There has been no amalgamation of the Italians and Slavs.

Senator BARKLEY. Would a common government over the territory and the intermingling of the population, and business and social affairs, if that takes place, tend to diminish the friction that has existed among the populations in the region? It might take a long time, but ultimately might it not bring about a sort of united spirit among all the people of that city and the territory involved in the free territory under the United Nations?

Mr. BYRNES. I have great hopes that the interest that the surrounding states have in the United Nations may cause them to cooperate in an honest effort to make this thing work. If they do not, I can see how they could resort to such tactics as you outlined in your questions some time ago, and they could bring about great dissension.

But I believe this: I believe there is a greater prospect of its being done under the direction of a governor who is appointed by the Security Council than in any other way. And I am encouraged by the reports I get as to the confidence expressed by the people of the area within the last few weeks as to the situation. They have hope that a stable government will result from the control of the United Nations.

Senator BARKLEY. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator O'Mahoney?

Senator O'MAHONEY. Let me first say that in my opinion no delegation that ever went from the United States to any peace conference had a greater task than that headed by Secretary Byrnes, with his associates, Senator Vandenberg and Senator Connally. I think they are to be complimented upon the fact that you brought back any treaty at all.

Yesterday the New York Times issued a very dramatic series of reports from its correspondents all over the world. These reports pointed out the fact that state-controlled economies have appeared everywhere, and that only here in the United States and in Canada, actually, are we still devoted to a belief in so-called private enterprise.

I should like to ask the Secretary if any of these treaties give us reason to believe that they lay the present foundation for the defense of individual enterprise in a world in which state-controlled economy has become so dominant.

Mr. BYRNES. Well Senator, I know of no provision in the treaty that would militate in any way against private enterprise.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Do not these treaties envisage the possibility of future commercial treaties?

Mr. BYRNES. They do envisage that in the bilateral arrangements between the ex-enemy states and the United Nations. We, for instance, have a right to treat with any one of the ex-enemy states. It does not seek to provide in any way what form those treaties shall take.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Am I correct in the assumption that the main purpose in negotiating these treaties was to put an end to the armistice and to remove the occupying forces, to enable the peoples in the enemy countries, or former enemy countries, to reestablish themselves, and that the future settlement of this fundamental economic conflict must be left to future negotiation?

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Thorp suggests that I should call attention to the fact that the treaties give to us only the right that the nationals of

one of those countries have. I do not answer to your question. The answer to your question is that I do not envisage the right of each of the ex-enemy states as to the negotiations between the two countries.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Throughout the negotiations Senator Smith pointed out in the beginning that the treaties would guarantee fundamental human liberties and rights.

Mr. BYRNES. Yes.

Senator O'MAHONEY. And that is the purpose of negotiating these treaties?

Mr. BYRNES. At every stage of the negotiations you have the time to go through them. I have done so for more than once in each of the treaties. I am sure you possibly do to assure those rights and liberties.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Pepper?

Senator PEPPER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Taft?

Senator TAFT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, will you be available, perhaps?

Before you leave I want to say on every occasion I have, that I think you have done a great State in the very great American trade.

Mr. BYRNES. I deeply appreciate that. (Whereupon, at 12:20 p. m., the

one of those countries have. I do not think that is entirely responsive to your question. The answer to your question is, "Yes." The treaties do envisage the right of each of the United Nations to negotiate with any of the ex-enemy states as to the restoration of commercial relations between the two countries.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Throughout your statement, as Senator Smith pointed out in the beginning, you made references to fundamental human liberties and rights.

Mr. BYRNES. Yes.

Senator O'MAHONEY. And that ideal was before you always in negotiating these treaties?

Mr. BYRNES. At every stage of the negotiations. As a result, if you have the time to go through them, you will see that it is provided for more than once in each of the treaties. Everything that we could possibly do to assure those rights and freedoms, we did.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Pepper?

Senator PEPPER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Taft?

Senator TAFT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we are greatly obligated to you. I hope you will be available, perhaps later.

Before you leave I want to say once more, as I want to say it on every occasion I have, that I think you are one of the Secretaries of State in the very great American tradition.

Mr. BYRNES. I deeply appreciate that.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p. m., the hearing was adjourned.)