

a Republic, and that the official name of the state will be the Federative Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia.

On December 1st, the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly, formed by both houses, the Federal Assembly and the Assembly of Nations, passed an Act creating a Praesidium, which besides other executive functions, will represent inside and outside the country the sovereignty of the nation and the Federative Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Constituent Praesidium is composed of a Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen, two Secretaries and a maximum of thirty members.

The Constituent Praesidium appoints Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign countries upon the recommendation of the Federal Government, and also receives credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives from foreign countries.

Once the Constituent Assembly has accomplished its functions and changed to a regular parliament (Skupština), the Praesidium will act as praesidium of the regular Assembly.

The Constituent Praesidium was elected as follows: President: Ivan Ribar, former President of the Provisory Assembly; Vice-Chairmen; Moša Pijade, Filip Lakus, Josip Rus, Djura Pucar, Dimitri Vlahov and Marko Vujacic; Secretary; Mile Perunicic.

I avail etc.

PERO CABRIĆ

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*Le haut commissaire en Grande-Bretagne
au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*

*High Commissioner in Great Britain
to Secretary of State for External Affairs*

TELEGRAM 3698

London, December 18, 1945

My telegram No. 3673 of December 17th,[†] recognition of Yugoslav Republic.

1. We now learn that United States Government has decided to attach provisos to its recognition of Yugoslav Republic but that United Kingdom will accord recognition with no strings attached. Detailed information is being included in Dominions Office telegram[†] you should receive tomorrow.

2. I feel strongly that no possible good would be served by attaching conditions which would merely alienate further the sympathies of a Government which there seems no reason to doubt has carried out the will of the majority of the people in proclaiming a Republic. Wilgress, who has been informed of the difference in United States and United Kingdom intentions, urges without hesitation that Canadian Government should recognize Republic without conditions as promptly as possible.