

He has been told to seek to place on record the view that the Governments most directly affected should be consulted before the draft instrument is finally approved and that other United Nations should be informed of the proposed terms before they are presented to Germany.

6. The Armistice of November 11th, 1918, was made "between Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, acting on behalf of the Allied and Associated powers, in conjunction with Admiral Wemyss, First Sea Lord, of the one part".

7. We were not informed in advance of the form employed in the Italian Armistice because of the very confused state which preceded its signature. Only after the event did we learn that it began "The following conditions of an armistice are presented by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, acting by authority of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in the interest of the United Nations." General W.B. Smith signed for General Eisenhower who was described as "General, United States Army, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces." The British proposal had been that the terms should be presented "on behalf of the Supreme Command of the United Nations duly authorized to that effect". This was the language used in the short armistice of September 3rd. The longer instrument of surrender of November 9th signed by General MacFarlane and Marshal Badoglio contained the following in the preamble: "The following, together with the terms of the Armistice of September 3rd, 1943, are the terms on which the United States and United Kingdom Governments, acting on behalf of the United Nations, are prepared to suspend hostilities against Italy....." The next paragraph of the preamble reads "These terms have been presented by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, duly authorized to that effect".

8. It would seem that the formula now proposed for the German armistice is retrogressive from that adopted in 1918 insofar as the participation of the secondary allies is concerned.

9. Doubtless the reasons for the U.S. attitude arise from the position of the French Committee, the breach between Poland and the U.S.S.R., the condition of Yugoslav Government and other political and diplomatic considerations which make them unprepared to attempt negotiations even with all the United Nations whose forces are now fighting against Germany in Europe. They, therefore, appear to wish to impose an armistice framed and negotiated only by the three Great Powers. There is already much uneasiness among the European allies over the lack of consultation with them on the armistice terms.