

Acheson, Dean  
1946-52



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1946

*In case you letter  
it show no objection etc  
& office to Mr  
White to Mr  
husband's  
memory*

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a copy of a communication from the Greek Embassy in Washington, dated November 7, 1946, regarding the desire of the Greek Government to send to the United States a committee of three persons for the purpose of depositing earth from the Acropolis on the grave of the late President Roosevelt.

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has no objection to the earth being scattered on the grave, and the Archivist is being consulted regarding the possibility of placing the urn in the Museum at Hyde Park. If you have no objection to the above procedure I shall be glad to inform the Greek Embassy.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of  
Note no. 5897  
from Greek Embassy.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Hyde Park, New York.



*Lachson*

Department of State

BUREAU | NE  
DIVISION |

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 11/12/46

ADDRESSED TO

Mrs. Roosevelt

COPY

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY

Washington, D. C.  
November 7, 1946

No. 5897

The Ambassador of Greece presents his compliments to His Excellency the Secretary of State and has the honor to advise him that a Committee of three persons wish to bring to the United States an urn containing earth from the Acropolis, for the purpose of depositing it on the grave of the late President Roosevelt. The ceremony will be attended by Mr. Nicholas Avraam, Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, who is in the United States on a Special Mission.

The Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs would like to have the approval of the State Department, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt, before consenting to this mission.

Acheson

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1946

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In response to your letter of November 15, 1946, in regard to Dr. and Mrs. David Levy and their trip to Europe and Palestine, I am sorry to have to tell you that the Department has discontinued the practice of giving letters to American citizens traveling abroad.

I shall be glad, however, to inform our embassies in countries they expect to visit of their arrival and their mission, if they will let me know their approximate itinerary. I am confident that they will find our missions fully cooperative.

Sincerely yours,

*John Acheson*  
*7/12/46*  
*See Serial 111*

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Apartment 15-A  
29 Washington Square, West,  
New York, New York.

*Report to [unclear]*  
*See Serial 111*  
*11/19/46*  
*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

Original filed: Nomura

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to  
JA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 23, 1946

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have received your note of October 14 in regard to a book by Admiral Nomura entitled A Mission to America, which is being sent to you from Japan by Mr. Compton Pakenham.

As you know, present mail restrictions relative to Japan prevent Admiral Nomura from sending you the book directly. Mr. Pakenham admits in his letter that, in acting as an intermediary, he is circumventing these restrictions, although it seems clear that he is unconscious of any irresponsibility on his part.

The fact that you have written me indicates that you have some doubts as to the propriety of acknowledging receipt of the book when it comes. I may say that I share your doubts and would therefore suggest, in view of the circumstances, that you pay no further attention to the matter.

Sincerely yours,

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

Acting Secretary

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
29 Washington Square West,  
Apartment 6-A,  
New York 11, New York.



Original filed: Nomura

Acheson

~~Handwritten signature~~

*File*

*EB  
The books  
came*

In ans to yours where  
-it seems wise to me  
not to create  
disturbances. The  
proper people to  
decide will eventually  
do so + demonstrations  
do no good

Dean Acheson

E. R. Paper  
~~Confidential~~  
BX 3705  
Reports



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

With reference to my recent letter concerning the telegram addressed to you by the "Regional National Liberation Committee of the Slovene Littoral and Trieste", I am enclosing a memorandum summarizing information which the Department has now received from Allied authorities in Trieste regarding the disturbances in that city on March 27. The memorandum is in part based upon confidential reports and is intended for your information only. As you will see, only about 220 pro-Slav demonstrators were arrested, instead of 450 as alleged in the telegram to you, and their cases have now been disposed of by the AMG courts.

The telegram to you is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Acheson  
Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Memorandum on March 27 Demonstrations in Trieste.
2. Telegram dated April 3, 1946, to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,  
Room 901,  
342 Madison Avenue,  
New York 17, New York.

Dean Acheson  
State Department

*Handwritten notes:*  
The Bureau should  
keep this in file  
not to check disturbances - The  
proper procedure

*Handwritten notes:*  
done by Acheson  
done by Acheson  
done by Acheson

## Memorandum on March 27 Demonstrations in Trieste

Some weeks prior to March 27, pro-Slav groups in Trieste began to organize demonstrations to take place during the forthcoming visit of the Commission of Inquiry of the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was known that the Commission's studies would serve as a basis for the Council's decision on the Italo-Yugoslav boundary, and there is evidence that instructions had come to these pro-Slav groups from Yugoslav authorities to create the impression that the majority of the populace was pro-Yugoslav. At the same time, the Yugoslav propaganda services began to intensify their press and radio campaign against Allied Military Government administration, the main theme being that AMG was using the civil police, allegedly made up of fascists, to suppress the sentiments of the populace. (AMG officials had, in fact, informally attempted to discourage too many demonstrations during the Commission's visit, realizing that they might lead to clashes, but had granted permission for the parades and mass meetings which the pro-Slav groups had nevertheless requested.)

Following the arrival of the Commission, a number of pro-Slav demonstrations were held in Trieste, and finally on March 24 the Italian groups staged a demonstration which seems to have overshadowed the previous efforts of the pro-Slavs. The Italians held another large demonstration on March 25, followed by a smaller pro-Slav parade on March 26.

Thus far the demonstrations had passed off without incident, but pro-Slav groups had apparently become worried by the relatively poor showing they had made in comparison with the Italians, and AMG authorities learned secretly that it had been decided to prevent a third Italian demonstration scheduled for March 27 in the central Piazza Unità in Trieste. During the night of March 26, Slovenes were brought into Trieste from the surrounding countryside and from the Yugoslav-occupied sector of Venezia Giulia and quartered in Slovene schools and Communist Clubs. On the morning of March 27, these Slovene groups were assembled at Communist headquarters, where they were entertained by bands and by speakers exhorting them to prevent the Italian "fascist" demonstration that afternoon. Meanwhile six to eight-man "action" squadrons were organized by the Communist leaders and dispatched to designated points along the route of the Italians' march.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In an attempt to prevent trouble, AMG authorities had alerted the civic authorities and had also arranged for reinforcements of the local civil police as well as Allied Military Police throughout the city. The authorities had also let it be known that they would not allow any interference with the Italian demonstration, for which formal permission had already been granted.

The parade was started on schedule and at first was marked by only minor disturbances, but after the Italians had assembled in the Piazza Unità, well-organized and disciplined columns of pro-Slavs began to converge on the demonstrators. The civil police at first succeeded in preventing the pro-Slavs from reaching the square, but eventually one column broke through the police lines. Several clashes immediately occurred, and other pro-Slavs were able to join the first column. The entire operation was controlled from Communist headquarters, orders being passed to the pro-Slav columns by telephone.

As the fighting spread, the unarmed Italian demonstrators began to flee, and the police were able finally to regain control of the situation. A number of arrests were made from both groups, and it was revealed that most, if not all, of the pro-Slavs were carrying weapons, which is strictly prohibited in Trieste. Some 220 pro-Slavs arrested were armed with loaded sticks, lashes, hatchets, and "knuckle-dusters".

As the telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt indicates, the pro-Slavs are still carrying on their propaganda campaign against the civil police; it is nevertheless known that the respect of both Italians and pro-Slavs for the civil police force has increased considerably as a result of their firm handling of the rioters, and an improvement in public order in Trieste has been evident since the episodes mentioned above. The persons arrested at that time have now been tried; a number were freed, others were released with suspended sentences, and only a few of the known ringleaders were actually required to serve sentences.