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State Dept. — Special Information Folder — 1945

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These international developments of the past two or three days will be of especial interest to you:

CONTROL COMMISSION FOR BULGARIA. Biryusov, the President of the Allied (Soviet) Control Commission in Bulgaria, who is also the Commanding Russian General, has indicated that he intends in the future to make a clear distinction between his role as Commander of the Russian Forces and his position as President of the Commission, thereby putting an end to some existing confusion in this regard.

Biryusov told Barnes that his distrust of British objectives had dictated his acts in imposing restrictive measures on personnel of the ACC and that he regretted that the Americans were handicaped by measures intended to check British enterprise.

FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN GERMAN SURRENDER AND CONTROL. The French representative on the European Advisory Commission has circulated a memorandum expressing French approval of the instrument of surrender for Germany, the protocol regarding occupation, and the agreement on control machinery. The French have asked for participation in the signature of the surrender instrument, assignment of a zone of occupation to the French Army and the substitution of quadripartite for tripartite agencies in the control machinery.

FRENCH TRANSPORTATION DESIRES. The French desire immediate discussion of acute transportation problems. They wish to charter additional ships and man them with available French sailors.

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sailors. They claim that at least 22,000 box cars will be needed during the next six months.

REVISION OF COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE. Caffery has learned that in connection with the French desire to revise the commercial agreement of May 6, 1936, they are prepared to conform to the principles expressed in Article 7 of the Master Lend-Lease agreement.

NEW HUNGARIAN "GOVERNMENT". Kirk reports that informed circles in Bari do not regard the new provisional Hungarian "Government" as representing the extreme left. It is expected that the Russians will support a coalition of liberal groups in view of the representative character of the provisional government.

REFUSAL OF VISA TO CAROL. Portugal has instructed its Embassy at Rio de Janeiro to refuse a visa to ex-King Carol of Rumania.

SOVIET VIEWS ON REPARATIONS. In connection with reparations, the Soviet Government desires to fix in advance a definite scale of values rather than prices existing at the time of delivery. In fixing such a scale they wish to choose a year when world economic conditions were approximately normal rather than using values and prices which reflect abnormal war conditions. The Russians suggest 1938 as the year to be used for establishing the criterion but would allow for a 15 percent increase in machinery prices and 10 percent for manufactures. The Russian Government regards as without foundation British fears that reparation deliveries to Russia from Finland and Rumania may leave those countries without export surplus to send to Great Britain.

PAN AMERICAN MEETING POSTPONED TO JANUARY 11. The regular January 3 meeting of the Pan American Union will be postponed probably to January 11 to permit all Ambassadors to receive their instructions. The United States agenda proposals for the special meeting of Foreign Ministers planned for February 15 are about to go out.

CHILEAN CONSIDERATION OF DECLARATION OF WAR. President Rios feels that insuperable domestic political difficulties may

prevent

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prevent Chile's becoming one of the United Nations by declaring war on the Axis.

POLITICAL TURMOIL IN PANAMA. President de la Guardia has suspended the Constitution and rules as one of a triumvirate. Although order prevails and de la Guardia may be able to maintain his position, those opposing him and his maneuver are actively working for a return to constitutionalism. Our recognition is awaiting developments.

REJECTION OF GALAPAGOS AGREEMENT. Although authorizing further negotiations, the Ecuadoran Assembly has rejected the first United States draft of a Galapagos agreement.

BRAZILIAN AND COLOMBIAN INTEREST IN COFFEE PRICES. The United States stand on maintenance of coffee prices is causing both political and economic problems in coffee producing republics where having friends is important to the United States. Ambassador Wiley urges reconsideration.

OVERSEAS SERVICE. The Mexican Senate has authorized overseas service for Mexican armed forces.

REMOVAL OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS FROM TOKYO. The Portuguese Minister in Japan has informed his Government that the diplomatic corps is being removed from Tokyo. The Minister believes that this move is being made not only because of danger due to increased bombing of Tokyo but because the Japanese military authorities want to remove military observers from the city.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SUETSUGU. Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu whose death has recently been announced was, unlike most ranking Japanese Naval officers, known for his open hostility to America and Great Britain long before Pearl Harbor. He was an advocate of the Axis alliance and was outstandingly instrumental in molding Japanese thought and policy to totalitarianism. The expansionists have lost one of their most influential and uncompromising leaders.

POST HOSTILITIES RELIEF PROGRAM FOR GREECE. Civil war has done far more damage than four years of occupation and the  
minimum

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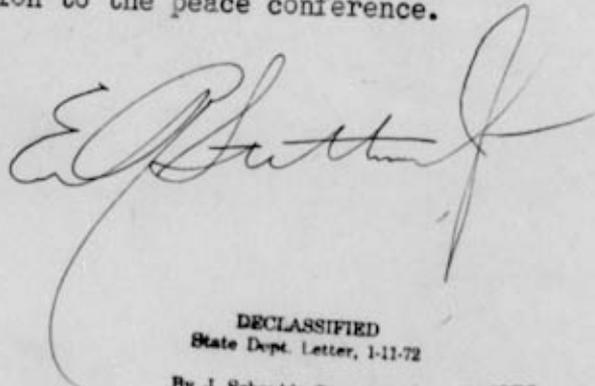
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minimum needs of the population will be enormous after the cessation of hostilities, reports MacVeagh. General Scobie has submitted a post-truce relief program regarding food, unemployment and inflation. Tens of thousands of inhabitants are living as refugees and health conditions are terrible.

TURKISH BREAK WITH JAPAN. The Turkish Government has decided to accede to the Anglo-American request to break off economic and diplomatic relations with Japan. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining approval of the National Assembly, to which the question will be submitted, states Steinhardt.

INTERVIEW WITH KING ABDUL AZIZ. Eddy saw King Abdul Aziz yesterday, New Year's Day, and found him most cordial to the United States and highly derogatory of Jordan, the British Minister. Ibn Saud has lost all patience with Jordan and finds him impossible, the King's personal secretary had already told Eddy in confidence. Jordan has long been a covert opponent of the American program in Saudi Arabia.

COMING EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS. The British are taking a heavy hand in arrangements prior to the January 8 general elections in Egypt. The situation is unusually unsettled and disturbances might otherwise be expected. The Wafd, although it will probably boycott the elections, firmly believes it will be in power again by the time Egypt is ready to send a delegation to the peace conference.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These international developments of the past two or three days will be of especial interest to you:

PAN AMERICAN UNION BOARD MEETING. To meet the convenience of members, the Pan American Union Board Meeting has been set for January 8 not January 11. Most Ambassadors appear sufficiently instructed to handle Board consideration of Argentine request along U.S. line. Provided this is done, Padilla will on January 9 probably issue invitations for a Meeting of American Republics Cooperating in the War Effort for about February 15.

BRAZILIAN IMPORT CONTROL. Under personal orders of President Vargas, the import control decree is to be put into effect immediately against our Embassy's recommendation.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. President Lopez feels that he has met with failure and lack of understanding in his attempts to accomplish anything with the U.S. Government. Particular emphasis is placed on lack of more lend-lease.

PROPOSED TREATY WITH CUBA. President Grau is ready to negotiate a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the U.S.

MEXICAN ARMS TO GUATEMALA. The Mexican Government is prepared to supply arms to Guatemala as reinforcement against revolutionary activity being fostered in other Central American republics. It hopes that the U.S. will join it in opposing the interventionist tendencies of Central American dictators.

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SITUATION IN PANAMA. It has been determined that no recognition problem arises. Order is being maintained. The Canal Zone alert has ended. Our Embassy has acknowledged the Foreign Office note. Political maneuvering continues.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT OSMENA. The Department is reliably informed that President Osmena is making plans to return from the Philippines at an early date for the purpose of discussing with the President important questions and of calling attention to pressing matters relating to the Philippines with special reference to rehabilitation and post-war plans. It is possible that Mr. Osmena's state of health also is a factor in his desire to return.

TRAINING OF CHINESE AIR CADETS. It is reliably reported that the Chinese Government plans to send to the U.S. as soon as possible for training about 550 air cadets and to send other groups at later dates.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY BRITISH FAR EASTERN POLICY. According to a reliable confidential report, the British Government has set up an interdepartmental committee to study British Far Eastern policy and to prepare papers on various phases of that policy which will be used as guides for the Cabinet in the final formulation of policy.

AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER TO SEAC. General Wheeler has asked General Marshall to request the State Department to assign a political adviser to serve under him on SEAC. The assignment of an American political staff to SEAC has long been desired by Mountbatten and would be welcomed by the British in order to insure prompt and full consideration of political questions and differences of opinion.

TURKISH BREAK WITH JAPAN. Turkey's decision to comply with the Anglo-American request that relations with Japan be severed was made as a concession to "Turkey's Allies", the Foreign Minister stated. Turkey saw no gain to herself in this action.

IRAQI CONCERN OVER ZIONIST RESOLUTIONS. An Iraqi note just received requests that the Department communicate to Congress the Iraqi Government's concern over pro-Zionist

resolutions

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resolutions now pending in Congress or which may be offered there. They express "anxiety" and a fear of bloodshed if the "unlimited" ambitions of the Zionists are pursued. The note also expresses friendship for the U.S.

FRENCH DESIRE FOR PARTICIPATION IN CONTROL OF AUSTRIA. Massigli has informed the European Advisory Commission that France will wish to place token forces in Vienna but will not participate in the occupation of any zone in Austria because all available troops are hoped to be used in occupying a German zone.

FRENCH DESIRE FOR PARTICIPATION IN CONTROL OF GERMANY. Massigli has asked the EAC to make an early decision in principle on the question of placing France on a footing of equality with the three major powers regarding German affairs. De Gaulle's New Year's speech was designed largely for internal consumption and is regarded by Caffery as a clever effort to reply to critics. Caffery reports that de Gaulle stated that the Allies would assist in arming the new French military units.

ARMISTICE TERMS FOR HUNGARY. Substantial agreement has been reached by American, British and Russian officials in Moscow in discussing proposed armistice terms for Hungary. Harriman does not believe that the Soviet Government will adopt a more lenient attitude toward Hungarian reparations than it has toward Rumania and Finland.

SOVIET SEIZURE OF RUMANIAN STEEL MILL. Soviet authorities have recently commenced dismantling a steel tube and rolling mill for shipment to Russia. The tubing manufactured by this mill was used in petroleum production. Rumania has therefore notified the Control Commission that it declines responsibility for its inability to fulfill the armistice provisions through lack of tubing.

SWEDISH TRADE WITH GERMANY. Export of Swedish goods to Germany and German-controlled areas was to terminate upon the arrival of the Saturnus which reached Göteborg January 1. Sweden disagrees with the U.S. that Norway and Denmark constitute German-controlled areas. Sanctions may be imposed upon Sweden if she fails to agree with U.S. views. The Norwegian Government has urged

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token exports to Germany from Sweden in order that safe conduct imports to Sweden may continue, thereby providing Sweden with a stockpile of relief supplies.

UNRRA. In a recent meeting of the Welfare Committee of UNRRA British representatives urged that the organization be allowed greater freedom in order to bring relief to Europe. Czechoslovak and Polish representatives intimated that more relief might be obtained if they tried other sources than UNRRA.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These international developments of the past two or three days will be of especial interest to you:

SWISS REACTION TO AMERICAN PUBLICITY REGARDING SWISS ECONOMIC POLICY. The Legation at Bern reports that initial Swiss indignation over American publicity concerning present Swiss economic policy has now subsided largely as a result of official American statement that press did not reflect American policy. The Legation is convinced that there has been no beneficial result from this publicity and believes that it has had an undesirable effect upon Swiss thinking.

PURGE OF NAZI INFLUENCES FROM GERMANY. In connection with possible discussions of post-war attitudes toward Germany in SHAEF Ambassador Murphy has been informed that this Government considers that we should adhere to a much more rigorous purge program in Germany than in Italy. It is considered that the Italian policy was mild even for Italy and would definitely be inappropriate for Germany, particularly since Nazis are considered to be far more dangerous than the similar Italian group.

REPARATION ARTICLE IN TERMS FOR HUNGARY. The Department believes that there is little likelihood of obtaining Soviet concessions on reparations. The Department believes, however, that we should insist on American participation in a control commission subcommittee on reparations, and if Soviet agreement on this point cannot be obtained a written reservation will be made. A reservation may also be made regarding the obligation of Hungary to compensate the U.S. for losses or damage to property resulting from Hungarian military operations. Molotov is now considering our proposals designed to better working relationship among Allied representatives on the Control Commission.

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GERMAN

By J. Schauble Date \_\_\_\_\_

GERMAN SURRENDER DOCUMENTS. Ambassador Winant has expressed gratitude for the Department's prompt action in expediting approval of papers pending before the European Advisory Commission. He states that Mr. Eden has promised to further early action on agreement on the control of the Bremen area.

UNRRA RELIEF TO ITALY. Since UNRRA relief to Italy is to be discussed in an early political meeting at AFHQ Kirk asks for early guidance on this subject. These relief operations are not responsible to the Allied Commission and British members of AFHQ have shown a tendency to complain over UNRRA's representations "at highest level" for increased shipping. It has been proposed at AFHQ that a program of 500 tons a month not in diminution of AC issues should be fixed, that there should be no supplementary relief program and that there should be no private representations on the highest level regarding shipping.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GREEK RELIEF DISTRIBUTION. It is believed by the American Government that UNRRA should by March 1 assume responsibility for Greek relief distribution and discussions toward this end have been initiated with British officials in Washington. UNRRA believes that it will be able to undertake this responsibility provided that combined relief supplies are sold to it and that there is some assurance of continued shipping. The British appear to be unwilling to agree upon a fixed date for relinquishing responsibility and in addition desire to reintegrate UNRRA into MLHQ.

SOVIET DESIRE FOR POST-WAR CREDIT. Ambassador Harriman comments upon a Soviet aide-memoire which states the high importance placed by the Soviet Government on the extension of large post-war credits, which are stated to be a basis for the development of Soviet-American relations. The implication was given that the development of friendly relations would depend on a generous credit. The Soviet aide-memoire asks for six billion dollars to run for 30 years at 2 1/2 percent a year. Harriman considers that our willingness to cooperate in the large Russian reconstruction problems should depend upon Soviet international behavior. Since it is probable that this question may be raised during "a meeting" Harriman believes that our policy should be crystalized. He feels that we should assist in the development of a sound Russian economy since a better standard of living for the Russians

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may well mean greater tolerance. However, Harriman feels that we must retain control of any credits extended in order to obtain political advantages and direct the uses of the credits. Harriman recommends that the Soviet Government promptly be informed that Lend-Lease credits must be separated from post-war credits and that agreement must be reached on Lend-Lease credits before further long-range industrial equipment can be put into production. He does not believe that the last step would affect the Soviet war effort.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE IN FINLAND. The Soviet Government has informed our Embassy at Moscow that there is no objection to the appointment of Mr. Maxwell Hamilton as our political representative in Finland and that he will enjoy there the special privileges requested.

STALIN-DE GAULLE CONVERSATIONS. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the Stalin-de Gaulle conversations were limited to the pact, Poland and German boundaries, and that the meeting did little to bring de Gaulle and Stalin closer together.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON. Kirk understands that agreement will soon be requested for Alberto Tarchiani's appointment as Italian Ambassador to the U.S. Tarchiani was an editor of Corriere Della Sera from 1919 to 1925 when he left Italy for exile in France.

ITALIAN POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TRIPARTITE PACT. The Italian Foreign Office maintains that the declaration of war against Germany automatically canceled Italian adherence to the tripartite pact.

RELATIONS WITH LUBLIN COMMITTEE. The Belgian Government does not consider changing its attitude toward the Polish Government-in-Exile and does not intend to appoint an observer to the Lublin Committee. The Czechoslovak Government is under pressure from both the Soviet and British Governments concerning recognition of the Lublin Committee but hopes to be able to temporize until after Big-3 meeting.

DEPORTATION OF RUMANIANS OF GERMAN DESCENT. The Soviet demand for lists of Rumanians of German extraction for deportation to the Soviet Union is regarded as the first step in a policy which will have serious economic repercussions if some 300,000 persons of the vigorous

element

element in Rumania are removed to Russia. Vinogradov informed the Rumanian authorities that the contemplated deportation of Rumanians of German race is a labor draft of able-bodied persons for war work in Russia. Although Vinogradov indicated that the transfer would only be temporary, he, nevertheless, said that similar transfers would be undertaken in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

BRITISH VIEWS ON SWISS TRADE WITH GERMANY. The Foreign Office has questioned the Embassy, London, regarding a report that FEA is favoring a strong stand against continuation of shipments to Switzerland. The British believe that the treatment of Switzerland should not be made more severe at this time in view of the need for Switzerland's cooperation in a number of fields, including the exchange of prisoners of war.

CREATION OF FOREIGN TRADE SECTION. A Foreign Trade Branch has been established in the Department's Division of Commercial Policy and is charged with the coordination of activities relating to the protection and promotion of foreign trade. It will be responsible for the Department's activities in the field and will cooperate with other interested departments and agencies.

PAN AMERICAN UNION BOARD MEETING. The Board Meeting of the Pan American Union on January 8 abstained from acting on the Argentine request since the agreed-upon meeting of American nations cooperating in the war effort will offer an opportunity for its consideration. Padilla of Mexico is expected to issue invitations to the February meeting shortly.

U.S. NAVAL MISSION TO CHILE. Rear Admiral Merrill is proceeding to Santiago to establish a United States Naval Mission there. General Brett is forwarding agenda for impending military staff conversations.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT SUGGESTS NEW INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. President Lopez, citing the delay in solving the Argentine problem, urges prompt consideration of possible structural changes in the Inter-American System, such as regular meetings of Foreign Ministers and a standard recognition formula. He believes the Argentine case shows the

American

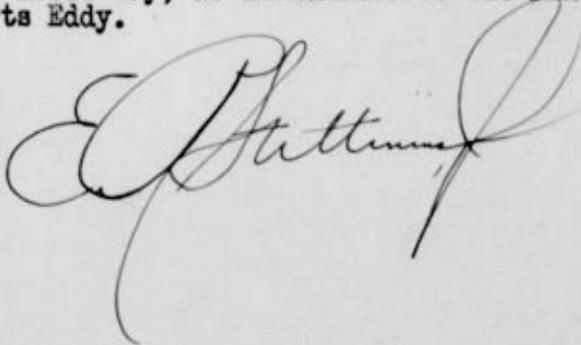
American nations are not prepared to meet more serious post-war problems.

NEW DRAFT OF GALAPAGOS AGREEMENT. The Ecuadoran Government is reported to be preparing its own draft of an agreement for the Galapagos Base, having rejected the U.S. text.

RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND PORTUGAL. The Ambassador at Lisbon raises the question whether it might be timely to reexamine the question of a break in relations between Portugal and Japan and states that it would greatly assist him in his work if he could be encouraged in the belief that we would be glad to see Portugal break relations with Japan.

THE GREEK SITUATION. The policy of the new government appears to be a gradual construction of a strong republican Greece without any concession to the apparently small Communist group, reports MacVeagh. All cabinet members are republican and anti-royalist. Popular reaction in Athens appears favorable, with both right and left moderates feeling that the government promises a realistic and practical approach to the situation.

PROPOSED ARAB ALLIANCE. King Abdul Aziz urges a military alliance to protect Arab states against aggression and a joint commitment to defend Arab Palestine against Zionism, by force if necessary, as amendments to the Pan-Arab Protocol, reports Eddy.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These international developments of the past two or three days will be of especial interest to you:

PROPOSED CUSTOMS UNION. Spaak's Chief of Cabinet reports that the Belgian Government views with reserve the French suggestion of a customs union with Belgium, the Netherlands and the new Rhineland State which the French envisage, believing that while such union would give initial fillip to Belgian economy it would finally result in French domination of Belgian economy.

RETURN OF CZECH GOVERNMENT. It is reported that the Soviet and Czech Governments are agreed that the latter should be established on its own soil as soon as possible and Kosice and Browislava are mentioned as possible capitals. It is also reliably reported that Molotov has agreed with the Czechs in liberated territory that the solution of the Ruthenian separatist movement problem will be postponed until general peace settlement.

DENIAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA UNDERSTANDING. The Foreign Office has denied emphatically reports that the British, Dutch and French Governments had reached an understanding regarding the questions of political, economic and security aspects of the future of Southeast Asia.

ARMISTICE TERMS FOR HUNGARY. In further discussions of the Hungarian armistice terms, Molotov demurred at Mr. Harriman's presentation of the American views and gave no assurance that there would be any change in the Soviet attitude. The Soviets are still insisting on notification of directives during the first stage and consultation during the second, whereas American desiderata is for consultation during the first stage and concurrence during the second.

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CROWN PRINCE OLAV

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CROWN PRINCE OLAV TO VISIT U.S. Crown Prince Olav is on his way to the U.S. with plans for transporting and supplying Norwegian forces for the liberation of Norway. The Norwegians feel that if sufficient troops and supplies can be supplied for an effective occupation, the Soviets will have no objection to Norwegian assumption of full responsibility for the liberation of the country.

DEPORTATION OF RUMANIAN RACIAL GERMANS. General Vinogradov has refused to refrain from deportation to Russia of Rumanian citizens of German race pending the presentation of strong American views on this subject to Moscow.

SWISS TRADE. The Swiss have requested the British and American Governments to indicate which items they do not wish the Swiss to ship to Germany. They indicate that they plan to negotiate a six months' supply-purchase agreement with Germany but are avoiding commitments and do not propose to be bound in any case for longer than a month.

KING PETER'S STATEMENT. British feel that King Peter's statement has ruined his chance of returning to Yugoslavia. Subasic, who has decided not to resign until a Government acceptable to all Allies can be formed in Yugoslavia, has requested Tito not to be precipitous in the reaction it is expected he will make to King Peter's move.

BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS. President Vargas is planning congressional and presidential elections to be held within ninety days. He will be candidate and expects victory but opposition will enter race.

REPORTED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PERON AND PELUFFO. There are continuing reports of differences between Vice President Peron and Foreign Minister Peluffo. An atmosphere of nervousness has developed in Buenos Aires. A whipping boy may suffer for Argentina's diplomatic defeat at Pan American Union.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE. Mexico has issued invitations for a conference of American Republics on Problems of War and Peace for February 15. General reaction is favorable.

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CHINESE PRESS ON THE U.S. The Chinese press reacted favorably to President Roosevelt's Congressional message, while the occasion of General Hurley's presentation of credentials as Ambassador was taken to stress Chinese-American friendship. It was obvious that the press was doing everything possible to clear away "recent misunderstandings".

CHINESE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DEVELOPMENTS. Chungking has reported that the functions of the International Supply Department which formerly had charge of requisition, distribution and diversion of all supplies procured abroad for Chinese Government account, operating in this connection under the National Military Council's Transport Commission, have now been incorporated into an operating unit known as the Requirements Division of the Chinese WPB's Priority Department. This is a further strengthening of the Chinese WPB's hand in the general war production and supply situation.

DEVELOPMENTS - PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Reliable information of a strictly confidential character has been received indicating that President Osmena of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has returned to this country and is now at a Florida resort.

REPORTED BRITISH PLANS FOR PENINSULAR THAILAND. Denning, Foreign Office official and Chief Political Adviser to SEAC, states that the British Government feels that all of Thailand up to twelve degrees north should be considered a vital strategic area for future international security arrangements so that its defense may be secured either by the protecting power or by an international consortium and that an Allied Military Commission should be established in Thailand after its occupation.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES IN SEAC. According to OWI reports, a French group has been installed in the Civil Affairs and Information, SEAC, as a civil affairs advisory section on matters pertaining to Indochina.

SOVIET RELATIONS WITH IRAN. The British seem to think the question of Iran, with particular reference to Soviet pressure in connection with oil concessions, should be raised at the next "Big Three" meeting.

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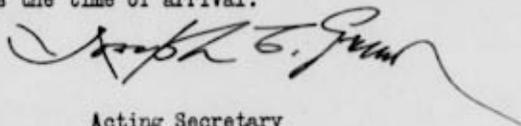
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REGENT OF IRAQ TO VISIT U.S. The Regent would like to visit the U.S. in the spring if arrangements can be made without inconveniencing the President or the Government. He has suggested April as the time of arrival.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These international developments of the past two or three days will be of especial interest to you:

PELUFFO RESIGNS. Foreign Minister Peluffo and several foreign office officials have resigned presumably under pressure because of their diplomatic blunder, sponsored by Argentine Nationalists in handling the Pan American Union situation.

CHILEAN STAFF CONVERSATIONS. The meeting of General Brett, Ambassador Bowers, and Chilean officials preliminary to staff conversations was most cordial. Formal conversations start January 16.

DISSATISFACTION IN CUBA. Ambassador Braden does not like the present Cuban picture. President Grau now has the opposition of the armed forces, the press, many merchants, and Congress. Lawlessness throughout the country has increased. There is dissatisfaction among the junior army officers.

INTER-AMERICAN (MEXICO CITY) CONFERENCE. The Department's conference chief Kelchner has gone to Mexico City to arrange details of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace. Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba and Peru have intimated a desire for a date later than February 15. The United States has accepted the Mexican invitation and announced Secretary Stettinius as United States delegate with Mr. Rockefeller as alternate.

RECENT FREE THAI DEVELOPMENTS. American agents have established lines of communication with Pradist, the anti-Japanese Thai Regent at Bangkok. Pradist has secured control of the government and is attempting to gain control of the military with the stated intention of putting Thailand into the war against Japan. He is

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giving invaluable aid to American intelligence work. Messages have been received from him that the Thai hope to attain the status of an Ally and to continue as a free nation.

A civil group and a military group of Thai have escaped to China. The Chinese Foreign Office has informed the British and American Embassies that they will have an opportunity to converse with the Thai. The British Foreign Office has instructed their Embassy to advise the Chinese that they should not give political recognition to the Thai in China without prior consultation with Great Britain and the United States.

The Department has requested the Ambassador to learn the purpose and authority of the Thai groups. Messages from Pradist indicate that he hopes to develop committees to represent him among the United Nations and that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agrees to this.

CONVERSATION WITH DE GAULLE. Ambassador Caffery discussed conditions in France with General de Gaulle on January 12. De Gaulle said that France was not interested in annexing German territory but hoped to play a prominent part in international organization governing the Rhineland. De Gaulle does not intend that the German industry should be entirely destroyed although no war industry should be permitted. De Gaulle believes Stalin will continue to take whatever action he wishes regarding Poland.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. Ambassador Murphy reports that the Psychological Warfare Division has taken the position that the policy of unconditional surrender applies only to any German government, party or movement but does not apply to the German people as individuals. Lieutenant General Morgan, SHAEF, Deputy Chief of Staff, considers the President's message to Congress implied restriction of unconditional surrender policy to the German armed forces. Murphy feels every attempt to compromise unconditional surrender policy should be firmly resisted.

NORWEGIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD LUBLIN COMMITTEE. Norwegian Foreign Minister Lie has informed Minister Osborne that the Norwegian Government would take no action at this

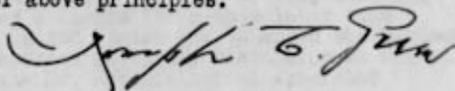
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time toward the recognition of the Lublin Committee and assured our representative that Norway would not send an official observer to Lublin without previously notifying American and British Governments.

POLISH UNDERGROUND VIEWS. The Polish Underground has reiterated to the Polish Government, London, its earlier view that the Cabinet should be promptly recast to include representatives of all four major political parties.

SOVIET REMOVAL OF OIL EQUIPMENT. Harriman believes we cannot accept Vyshinsky's interpretation that pipes and other oil equipment which were supplied to the oil enterprises in Rumania by the Germans are included in the meaning of material of war as defined in the armistice agreement with Rumania. According to the British Charge, the value of material removed by the Russians amounts to several million pounds.

CHURCHILL'S LETTER TO FRANCO. In his reply to General Franco's letter of October 18, Churchill cites embarrassment caused to Allied war effort by Spain particularly the division sent against the Russians and the arbitrary suppression of the international regime at Tangier. Churchill states that British policy continues to be firmly based on Anglo-Soviet treaty and that British Government is not prepared to consider any group of nations in Western Europe or elsewhere on a basis hostile toward Russia. Churchill states further that Spanish claims to participate in peace settlement cannot receive British support while barriers continue to close relations between the two countries and that friendly relations between Great Britain and Spain can be developed only within framework of above principles.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These international developments of the past two or three days will be of especial interest to you:

FINLAND'S NEED FOR CREDITS. The Finnish Minister of Commerce and Industry has told our Legation, Stockholm, that without credits from abroad the Finns cannot weather the next two years.

DE GAULLE'S RECENT SPEECH. De Gaulle's speech defends the Government against widespread criticism arising from food shortage and restrictions but Caffery finds a new element of personal criticism directed against the General.

HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE. The Hungarian armistice is to be signed at Moscow at 3:30 today and the text is to be released at 7:00 p.m., Moscow Time, January 21, in the three capitals.

PRINCE OLAV'S VISIT. Prince Olav is expected to seek release from British operational control of Norwegian forces which are to be sent to Northern Norway to fight under Russian operational command. Prince Olav will also request supplies for the civilian population.

TIMOR. Sampayo informed Dickerson that no agreement had been made with the Japanese about withdrawal of Japanese troops from Timor although Japanese Minister had raised the question of such an agreement.

DEPORTATION FROM RUMANIA OF RACIAL GERMANS. On January 15 Vinogradov informed Commissioner Stevenson that 26,000 deportees had been collected and 12,000 had been already dispatched to Russia. Vinogradov denied invoking agreement of the United Nations in deportation policy and stated that the decision to remove to Russia Rumanian

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workers

workers of German descent had been made by Moscow. Stevenson informed Vinogradov that until he received instructions there could be no agreement in Bucharest on the part of British. General Schuyler formally requested Vinogradov by note to cease deportations immediately pending full discussions between Washington and Moscow.

SWEDES COOPERATE ON TRADE AGREEMENT. The Swedes are cooperating fully with the Legation in running down reports of Swedish violations of agreement with U.S. regarding exports to Germany. To date such reports have proved to be inaccurate.

SWISS TRADE WITH GERMANY. Progress is reported in the reduction of Swiss exports to Germany and the Director of the Swiss Commerce Division expresses optimism regarding his ability to obtain German agreement to further reduction.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE. Sousa Costa suggests that repatriation of coffee realization bonds be made with cooperation of U.S. and United Kingdom and as government agreement.

CENTRAL AMERICA--MEXICAN INTEREST IN. Nicaragua has been informed by Mexico that it is the intention of the Mexican Government to avoid war in Central America and to prepare an atmosphere of peace and tranquility prior to the conference of Foreign Ministers. If El Salvador were to attack Guatemala, Mexico would find itself obligated to defend the latter. President Somoza of Nicaragua anticipates no such attack but believes that Guatemala might provoke a border incident. He denies the existence of any mutual assistance pact between El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua but admits a community of interests.

ECUADOR--DECLARATION OF WAR ON JAPAN. The Ecuadoran Cabinet is unanimously in favor of a declaration of war on Japan and expects no difficulty with the Congress. A retroactive date of December 7, 1941 has been mentioned.

POST-ELECTION PICTURE IN EL SALVADOR. Elections were held without violence or enthusiasm. Recorded vote for Castenada is believed excessive. While division and factual strife among civilian and military groups holding balance of power already are making an appearance, the state of siege and martial law have ended and the opposition press has resumed publication.

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COMPLAINT

COMPLAINT AGAINST CHINESE VERDICT. Pursuant to the Department's instructions the Embassy at Chungking formally complained to the Minister for Foreign Affairs against the unjustness of the verdict and inefficiency in procedure in the first criminal case involving an American citizen since the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights. The Embassy pointed out that these rights were relinquished in the expectation that justice and efficiency would attend the prosecution of cases involving American citizens.

POLICY OF GOLD SHIPMENTS TO CHINA. In response to inquiry from Treasury, the Treasury Attache in Chungking reports that Ambassador Hurley agrees there is no advantage from either the economic, military or political view to acceding to China's request for the large shipments of gold.

REOPENING OF BRITISH CONSULATE, MANILA. The War Department and General MacArthur have agreed in principle to the reopening of the British Consulate General at Manila as soon as that area has been liberated and military conditions will permit.

POLICY TOWARD THAILAND. General Sultan has telegraphed the War Department for instructions as to broad American policies for his use in negotiating with the British relative to military controls in Thailand. This question has been raised in the State-War-Navy Committee of which Mr. Dunn is Chairman and a policy paper is under consideration in the Far Eastern Area Committee.

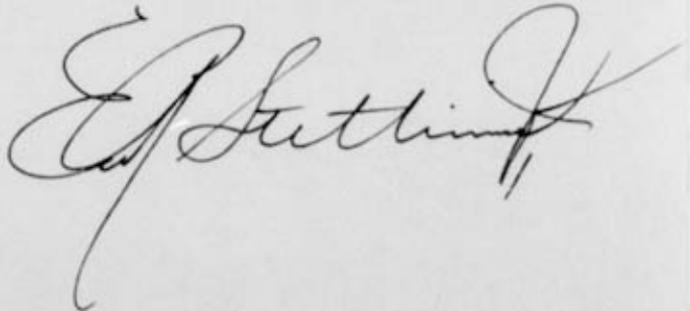
U.S. OBTAINS AIR RIGHTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND. The Government of Newfoundland announced on January 15 that it would request the withdrawal of the reservation as regards Newfoundland which the United Kingdom made upon signing the "Two Freedoms Agreement" at the Chicago Air Conference. This means that American commercial aircraft will have the right of transit over strategically located Newfoundland and Labrador, and the right to make non-traffic stops for fueling, et cetera.

U.S.-CANADIAN AVIATION TALKS NEXT WEEK. Arrangements have been made for talks on air transport matters between representatives of the Canadian and U.S. Governments, in New York City, beginning January 25.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARD U.S. RESPONSIBILITY IN MIDDLE EAST. British Minister Resident Grigg, believing it urgently desirable that the American Government share direct responsibility for settlement of acute Middle Eastern political problems, has informally suggested the creation by the Allies of a regional commission to assume responsibility for important wartime political decisions with respect to that area.

GREEK RELIEF. SACMED's decision to cancel the entire stabilization plan providing 2,000 calories daily of imported food for the Greeks is regarded as little short of calamitous by MacVeagh, who urges that the plan be put into effect for at least three months.

NEEDS OF PLASTIRAS GOVERNMENT. Plastiras believes it should be to the interests of the U.S. and other powers to help avert the "international menace" now appearing in Greece. The aid which he most desires is army equipment, particularly mechanized.



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February 28, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

INVITATIONS TO SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. Winant reported that as of late on February 27 the French have asked for a 24-hour postponement of their final reply regarding participation in the issuance of invitations to the San Francisco conference. British Foreign Office assumes that answer can be expected by two o'clock February 28. The Russians have delivered to the Embassy at Moscow a memorandum stating that the Soviet Government has no objection to the American position that invitations to the conference should be sent out by the American Government in its own name and in the name of the Soviet, British and Chinese Governments. The Soviet Government considers that further thought must be given to the question of a statement regarding the extension of an invitation to Poland. Chinese Government has expressed concurrence with our views concerning invitations to the conference and Soong has stated that his Government would go along with us in all of these matters.

DISCUSSIONS REGARDING POLAND. In view of the unsatisfactory nature of a communication received from Berut, it has been agreed that Berut and two other Warsaw Poles shall be invited to come to Moscow as soon as possible for direct oral discussions. Harriman reports that Molotov continues to agree that the Commission is not in any way bound by the views of the Warsaw Poles.

TITO-SUBASIC

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By J. Schauble Date \_\_\_\_\_

MAR 3 1972

TITO-SUBASIC NEGOTIATIONS. The British have informed both Subasic and Tito of the anxiety of the British Government over the apparent deadlock reached concerning the choice of the regency council. Subasic has been urged not to hold out for Grol and Sutej and has been reminded that the Crimea Conference communique made no reference to King Peter. The earnest hope has been expressed to Tito that he would not jeopardize the agreement. The British Ambassador at Moscow has expressed to Molotov the hope that the Soviet Government would take similar action. The Department has given a memorandum to the Yugoslav Charge calling attention to pertinent provisions of the Crimea declaration and stating the hope of this Government that Subasic and Tito reach an early agreement in accordance with these provisions.

ADMINISTRATION OF VENEZIA GIULIA. The Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy while approving the suggestion that Tito's civil government machinery functioning in Venezia Giulia be placed under AMG, has strongly recommended that Tito should be made to agree that SACMED would be in supreme command of AMG and that Tito's forces would be under Alexander's orders. Kirk considers that British in Italy are anxious to solve this question in a manner which will not displease Tito and he therefore suggests that some decision be made on the highest level.

RUMANIAN CRISIS. On February 26 Rumanian Prime Minister considered that he would be unable to reform government and expected to resign on 28th or 1st. Subsequently Berry learned that Vyshinsky arrived in Bucharest late on February 27 and informed the King that since the Radescu government had shown itself incapable of maintaining order the Soviet Government, although unwilling to interfere in internal Rumanian affairs, asked that the Radescu government be dismissed immediately. Vyshinsky suggested the early formation of a government based on the "truly democratic" forces of the country. Berry considers that this plan to bring into being a puppet government may

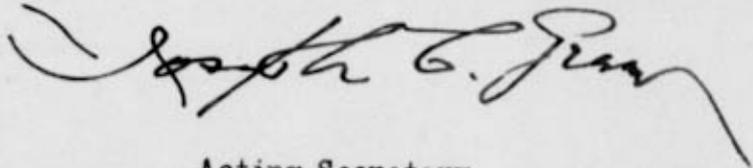
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make necessary some approach in Moscow. Harriman has been instructed to approach the Soviet authorities and inform them that we are hoping for an orderly solution of this crisis after full consultation between the three governments. It is planned to instruct Berry also to approach Vyshinsky in Bucharest and inform him of our desire for consultation.

COMING SINO-SOVIET DISCUSSIONS. The Chinese Foreign Office is understood to be drafting a 20-year treaty of amity for presentation by Soong during his projected visit to Moscow. The Embassy at Chungking considers this to be an unrealistic effort to strengthen Chinese Government's hands against Communists. Embassy also reports a prevalent official Chinese distrust of the Soviet Union.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD CHINA. The Embassy at Chungking has submitted an exhaustive analysis of present American policy toward China and has suggested that certain modifications now appear to be necessary in connection with the war against Japan. American attempts to bring about a compromise between the national government and the Communists are considered to have been essential preliminary steps. This is also true of our action in refusing to deal with or assist any group other than the central government. However, these steps have served greatly to increase Chiang's feeling of strength and have resulted in unrealistic optimism on his part and lack of willingness to compromise. They have also led Communists to conclude that we are definitely committed to support of Chiang alone and this in turn has brought Communists to believe that they must depend entirely on their own strength with possibly some assistance from Russia. If situation continues, chaos is inevitable and disastrous civil conflict must break out. Such developments must inevitably have adverse effect upon our war effort against Japanese and therefore some further policy step should be considered. Embassy proposes that President inform Chiang Kai-shek that military necessity requires that we supply and cooperate with Communists and other groups who can

assist

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assist in war against Japan. Assurance could be given that aid to central government would be continued and increased. The Embassy believes that we should also continue to press for unity in China including the incorporation of Communist forces in the Chinese Army and the formation of a supreme war cabinet in which Communists would participate. Such steps might break present deadlock where government will take no action which would involve loss of prestige or power and Communists will take no action which would involve weakening of their present and future political and military strength. Embassy believes that such developments would be welcomed by vast majority of Chinese people and would greatly increase American prestige.

MOSCOW POLISH CONVERSATIONS. The Department has now received the text of a message from the Warsaw Poles which was considered to be unacceptable by the three commissioners. This message lays down conditions for the attendance of Warsaw representatives at consultations including specific objections to certain persons who were to be consulted. Objections included Witos, Mikolajczyk and Romer. The Department has approved steps taken by Harriman in first meeting and has suggested certain general principles for consideration. Polish leaders are to be encouraged to agree among themselves on the composition of the government and the commissioners are to act as arbiters to insure a representative government. It is suggested that a high-ranking Polish general from the west should be included in the government because of the effect of such action on Polish forces in the west. Any individual named by any commissioner should be eligible for invitation to consultations. Authorities of the Warsaw government should be requested to suspend proceedings against individuals except for legal crimes or action against Red Army.

RUMANIAN CRISIS. Rumanian Foreign Minister states that Vyshinski wishes a new government containing able personalities

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not directly affiliated with political parties although some political representatives would be included. Vyshinski specifically mentioned Visoianu as acceptable. On February 28 Vyshinski gave the King two hours to dismiss Radescu and another two hours to choose his successor. Vyshinski accused Radescu of protecting Fascists. The King subsequently decided that Stirbey would be invited to form a government. Szaer, Communist leader, believes that moderate Communists can force support of new coalition government until general peace or free elections. Szaer has admitted that Radescu was an able and honest patriot deliberately compromised by Communists for their own purposes. He boasted that although army did not fire on demonstrators, Communists have been able to make country believe the contrary. American position has been communicated in writing to Vyshinski by Berry who has not been able to make an appointment for this purpose. In Moscow Molotov has refused to admit the validity of British approach on Rumanian situation and alleges that Control Commission was forced to take measures to restore order.

RENEWAL OF FRENCH-ITALIAN RELATIONS. Kirk reports that French-Italian relations will be restored on March 3.

BELGIAN-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS. During Spaak's recent visit to Paris some measure of agreement on Rhineland question was reached with de Gaulle. It was agreed that Rhineland should be separate from Germany and that Belgium and Netherlands should participate in its occupation.

BULGARIAN CONTROL COMMISSION. The British have proposed in Moscow that British military in Bulgaria should be given the same facilities for movement about the country as are accorded to Soviet representatives in Italy.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE. The Soviet Government has agreed to the initiation of conversations of an exploratory nature on the creation of a European Economic Committee and a European Coal Organization.

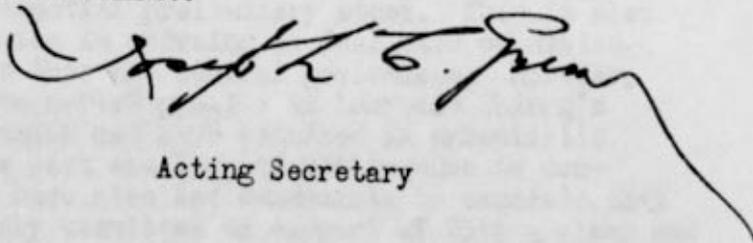
CONDITIONS

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CONDITIONS IN FINLAND. Hamilton has been received by Orlov, Political Adviser to Finnish Control Commission. Orlov expressed some dissatisfaction over Finnish implementation of armistice terms, particularly those connected with action against German forces. However, he thought that internal events were moving in the right direction and was optimistic about general situation.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR. The Lebanese Parliament on February 27 approved a declaration of war on the Axis powers. The Iranian Foreign Minister has informed American and British Ambassadors that an imperial decree will be signed on 28th stating the existence of a state of war with Japan. Minister Dreyfus has not again approached the Icelandic Government in regard to a declaration of war since the Althing appears definitely to be opposed to such action.

PERON DENIAL. Peron now denies that he made the statement attributed to him advocating the establishment of relations with the Soviet Government.



Acting Secretary

March 2, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

TEXT OF INVITATION TO SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. Molotov has just informed the American and British Ambassadors in Moscow that the Soviet Government does not consider it possible to agree to the proposed modification of the text of paragraph 2 of the invitation to the San Francisco conference since such a change is equivalent to an alteration in the Crimea Conference decision on this point. Harriman considers that this decision was taken with the assent of the Soviet Government as a whole and probably cannot be altered.

BIDAULT'S VISIT TO LONDON. During Bidault's visit to London Churchill told him plainly that de Gaulle had made a grave mistake in not agreeing to meet President Roosevelt in Algiers. Eden stated that the "trusteeship" is designed only for non-European and non-colonial territories. Eden is opposed to the establishment of a special organization for liberated Europe feeling that matters could be handled through ordinary diplomatic channels. Bidault questioned this on ground that it was definitely in France's interest to have America take part in a special organization. Eden then stated he would approve the organization. Eden said that Bidault would be included in the next Foreign Minister meeting,

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probably at San Francisco. There was agreement on desirability of eventual alliance treaty but discussions postponed pending clarification of a number of points, including Syrian situation. The French draft on Syria was disapproved.

BELGIAN-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS. The Belgian Ambassador in Paris has confirmed Belgian desire to participate in occupation of Rhineland. He stated that de Gaulle had made it clear that France wants to stay permanently in the Rhineland but will utilize some form of autonomous state rather than annexation.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Molotov has replied to Harriman's letter about Rumania alleging that Rumanian Government's inability to maintain order and fulfill armistice terms had made it necessary for the Control Commission to take appropriate measures. With respect to possible tripartite consultation, Molotov stated that the Control Commission would of course keep the Allies informed of the situation. Instructions have been sent to the British Ambassador at Moscow again to emphasize to Molotov the British hope that a coalition government representative of all political groups would be established and maintained in Rumania until free elections could be held. Within Rumania the Soviet authorities acting in the name of the Control Commission have taken over anti-aircraft batteries, reduced the police force by half, seized other arms, ordered that a regiment in Bucharest be sent at once to the front and have disbanded other Rumanian units. Soviet forces have been considerably increased. Berry has presented American point of view orally to Vyshinski on the evening of March 1. Vyshinski alleged that there is little difference between the Soviet and American points of view and stated that the King would choose a Prime Minister after consultation with party leaders. He added that there were several Fascist cliques in the older parties and of course representatives from these groups could not be included. He

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also stated that previous proportions of party representation could not be maintained since representation should be on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. Berry gained the definite impression that Vyshinski is acting under direct instructions and will if necessary sacrifice constitutional procedure for a speedy solution. Berry also reports that the communique announcing that Stirbey would head a new government had been suppressed by Soviet censor and that Vyshinski told the King during the night of March 1 that the person who has the confidence of the Soviet Government for forming a new Rumanian Government is Dr. Groza and that Tatarescu might become vice president. Groza is head of the left "plowman's front" and is not considered to be a capable man.

YUGOSLAV REGENCY. King Peter has been informed that agreement has been reached between Tito and Subasic on the composition of the regency council. Mandic and Serbec are definite choices and the King is permitted to choose one of following four candidates: Belic, Budisavljevic, Blagojevic, Savic. Peter has been requested to communicate his decision before the end of the present week. The message to the King states that the Yalta decisions will be respected and that all members of the Royal Government are to enter the new government. The British will press the King immediately to accept this solution and have asked that Ambassador Patterson do likewise. Subasic appears to believe that solution is best possible. He stated that although Partisans were more friendly to Sutej he would want to send him abroad. Subasic expects to be Foreign Minister and hopes to visit the U.S. soon.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CROATIA. Captain Waugh, a member of McLean's mission, has spoken to Ambassador Taylor in regard to "the alarming situation" of the Catholic church in Croatia as a result of the presence of Tito's forces there. He alleged that partisans intended to suppress Catholic church and were already shooting priests and

closing

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closing seminaries. Waugh urged that before Tito is recognized he should be forced to guarantee freedom of religion. Taylor has discussed matter with Pope who expressed great concern.

POLISH CONVERSATIONS. During February 27 meeting Molotov suggested that British and Americans send representatives to Poland to gather first-hand information. Churchill has instructed British Ambassador immediately to send such representatives and Harriman plans similar action.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

INVITATIONS TO SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. Caffery reports that Soviet refusal to accept any changes in the invitations for the San Francisco Conference has caused a state of extreme confusion in Paris. The British have again urged the Department to agree to a further delay until 12:00 noon Sunday in order to permit the French to approach the Russians direct on this matter. The Department has agreed to this procedure but has instructed Harriman not to participate in the approach. Invitations are to be issued at 12:00 noon Monday and the Department will not agree to further delay. Caffery has reminded Bidault that he urged the latter not to issue a communique until after consultation with the Russians.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. A British Foreign Office official has expressed the hope that the separate but similar American and British approaches to Moscow on the Rumanian situation may have a beneficial effect. As a result of Vyshinski's approach to the King, the latter plans to give Groza a limited mandate for the formation of a government which presumably will include Tatarescu as Vice President and will be "broadly representative" of all democratic elements. Rumanians attribute fact that Vyshinski's latest approach on this subject was firm but not brutal to American and British who expressed interest in this matter.

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YUGOSLAV

MAR 3 1972

YUGOSLAV REGENCY. King Peter has informed Patterson that he intends on March 3 to appoint regents from the nominees agreed upon by Tito and Subasic. The King will issue a communique on the 4th or 5th.

ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY. The Swiss have reported to Minister Harrison current and "uncontrollable" rumors to the effect that the Germans intended to liquidate Allied prisoners of war rather than to let them fall into Allied hands. Swiss Minister in Berlin suggested that American and British Governments might wish to let it be known that due credit would be given to those who gave good treatment to our prisoners of war.

SWISS NEGOTIATIONS. Currie, as a result of his visit to Paris, has obtained limited transit facilities across France for Swiss. Essential factor will be American supply of small quantities of coal which Currie states constitute basis for entire agreement. In addition, Currie urges allocation of additional quantities of 20,000 tons to Swiss since their situation is critical. The Swiss have given Currie supplemental assurances in regard to transit facilities across Switzerland.

ATTLEE TO VISIT FRANCE AND BELGIUM. London reports that Attlee plans to visit France and Belgium next week in order to examine SHAEF machinery for handling relief supplies.

IRANIAN TROOP MOVEMENT. The Iranian Government desires to move troops into the Soviet zone in order to preserve internal order but does not wish to request Soviet permission for this move. The Department has instructed Embassy, Tehran, to advise Iranian authorities formally to inform Soviet authorities of their need to move these forces.

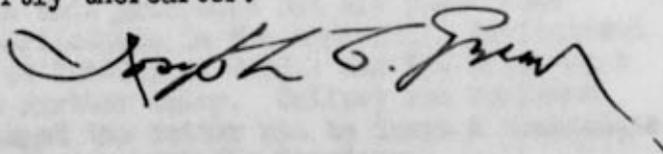
ICELANDIC DECISION NOT TO DECLARE WAR. The Soviet Minister in Reykjavik has on instructions from his Government informed Icelandic Foreign Minister that Soviet

Government

Government shares American and British views regarding invitation to San Francisco Conference. Soviet Minister stated that it would be in Iceland's interest to become a United Nation. Foreign Minister replied that decision already taken, but added in joking manner that Iceland may be willing to reconsider after Soviet declaration of war on Japan.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION. Informal conversations between the U.S., U.K., the Soviet Union and France in regard to formation of a European Economic Commission began in London on March 1.

EUROPEAN INLAND TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION. The British Government has agreed to accept the Department's proposal to reconvene the European Inland Transport Organization conference without Polish participation and will concert with American representatives in approaching Soviet and French Governments. British hope to reconvene conference within two weeks and expect that agreement can be reached shortly thereafter.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH DISCUSSIONS. Molotov, Harriman and British Ambassador met March 1 to discuss instruction from Eden that Commission, before arrival of Warsaw Government representatives, invite other Polish leaders from liberated Poland to come to Moscow at once. Eden feared that contrary action would confirm worse fears of British politicians. Discussion confirmed Harriman's view that Molotov would take no action including selection of other Poles to be invited without previous consultation with Warsaw Poles. He was willing to invite only those persons either from Poland or London who were on Warsaw Government list. Molotov persisted in resisting the issuance of invitation to Mikolajczyk. Since agreement was not possible Molotov and British Ambassador agreed to postpone invitations to Warsaw Poles. Harriman is not pessimistic over eventual outcome since he is convinced that Russians cannot afford to let Crimea decisions break down. He intends not to agree to invitations unless group includes reasonable number of independent leaders and will not agree to any London invitations unless Mikolajczyk is included. Harriman feels that Commission should invite any individual proposed by any member. Subsequently Harriman reported difference in English and Russian texts of Crimea communique regarding Poland.

English

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English text includes statement "to consult in first instance in Moscow with members of the present provisional government," while Russian text is worded "consult in Moscow in the first instance." Molotov interprets text to mean that Commission must consult with Warsaw Poles in the first instance on all questions.

The Department has approved the positions taken by Harriman and feels that the Commission should draw up a list of Poles from the three groups who are to participate in the negotiations before the arrival in Moscow of Lublin Poles even though the latter actually reach Moscow first. The Department is particularly convinced that the Commission should act as a unit and that respective members should not be considered advocates of any particular group. The Department has agreed to the dispatch to Poland of an informal low-level observer mission. Department has also informed Harriman that the words "in the first instance" were inserted into the Crimea communique only in order to permit the Commission, if it desired, to move to Warsaw to continue its work. Attention is called to the fact that the Russian version is a translation from the English.

VENEZIA GIULIA. At AFHQ Political Committee meeting Alexander raised question of Venezia Giulia and stated that without Russian agreement Tito would not agree to place his troops and civil administration under Allied control in areas which did not contain essential military communications. MacMillan suggested a solution which would involve Yugoslav participation in the Allied Commission. This formula was opposed by Kirk and McNarney on grounds that it was improper to offer participation in body governing Italy to Tito when he was prepared to seize Italian territory. American advisers question Partisan strength in northeastern Italy and suggested that Tito might agree to accept SAC's full control. They urged that Tito should be told what we intended to do and not asked what he wanted us to do. MacMillan thereupon agreed in substance and despite Alexander's impatience a modified message was drafted for transmission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

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QUESTION

QUESTION OF FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN SAN FRANCISCO INVITATIONS.

Caffery reports that Bidault is "on the spot" because he obtained approval of the Cadogan formula under an impression he had received from London that it was acceptable to the Russians. De Gaulle has refused to permit Bidault to inform the Council of Ministers that this impression was incorrect.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. Lubin in a message to the Secretary of Labor calls attention to the fact that the World Labor Conference in London voted to ask for representation at San Francisco. Lubin is particularly anxious that any labor representation at San Francisco be confined to the International Labor Organization. It is reported from South Africa that Smuts may head South African delegation.

DE GAULLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH. Paris reports a bad Assembly reception of General de Gaulle's speech on domestic policy. Subsequent speakers made it clear that they had not been satisfied and demands were made for greater attention to the Assembly.

ATC AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN. The Swedish Government has approved in principle the ATC agreement with that country.

CONDITIONS IN FINLAND. During Hamilton's call on Finnish Foreign Minister the latter stressed serious nature of internal economic conditions and difficulty of carrying out reparation payments. Foreign Minister raised question of resumption of commercial relations with U.S. and possible extension of American credits. Hamilton gave no assurances on either point.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Despite the fact that Groza was empowered by the King to form a government with the help of all parties "in normal proportion", Groza's proposed cabinet is composed largely of NDF members. Since this cabinet would have represented only a small minority, the King has asked Groza to form another one along the lines of the mandate given to him.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS. Winant has discussed with Gousev considerations advanced by the Department in regard to the early activation of the Control Council for Germany. Gousev concurred and stated that the Soviet group was now being organized and would soon come to London. Murphy reports that the Free Germany movement of the west has formally applied to SHAEF for permission to operate under its direction. Murphy believes that there is a close tie between this organization and the Moscow movement. Murphy has learned that the western movement has for some time been using American private relief funds and OSS money.

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 3 1972

March 7, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Vyshinski has replied in non-committal fashion to Berry's communication regarding Rumanian developments. Berry infers from this reply that Vyshinski has had his instructions confirmed by Moscow and intends to install a government wholly or predominantly NDF. Berry also feels certain that such a government would purge "Fascist" elements which we consider democratic, including Maniu, Bratianu and Radescu. Schuyler also believes that a NDF coup is imminent. He reports that Groza has demanded King's approval of his proposals with or without concurrence of Maniu and Bratianu. Radescu has taken refuge in British Embassy. Schuyler apparently intends to ask Control Commission to halt any armed attempt at coup d'etat. Complete press and radio censorship is now exercised by Soviet authorities in name of Control Commission and only NDF political developments can be published. British political representative at Bucharest is unable to proceed from Bari to his post since Control Commission canceled clearance for him without explanation. The Embassy at Moscow has been informed that the Department is anxiously awaiting the Soviet reply to our presentation regarding the Rumanian situation. Harriman has been instructed to state the urgency attached by us to our proposals for agreement for joint action to insure a Rumanian solution in harmony with the Crimea declaration.

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GERMAN

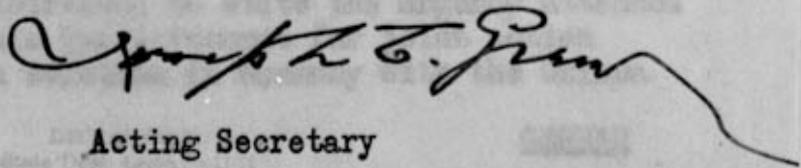
By J. Schauble Date MAR 3 1972

GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS. SHAEF and the American group of the Control Council for Germany have asked for guidance regarding the eventual disposition of Nazis removed from official or private positions. Apparently the military do not wish to hold them in detention indefinitely. SHAEF reports that limited deliveries of German goods to national authorities in liberated areas are being undertaken in the case of commodities essential to the basic economy of liberated areas where justified by direct or indirect aid to military operations. SHAEF believes, and the Department concurs, that extensive exports from Germany should be a non-military responsibility under some official body established for that purpose. The Department will urge early consideration of an interim program in the Reparation Commission at Moscow on which all European Allies might be represented. Swiss official in charge of prisoner-of-war section, Swiss Legation, Berlin, does not believe that Germans will massacre Allied prisoners of war.

REPORTED FRENCH DESIGNS ON VAL D'AOSTA. Kirk reports considerable apprehension at AFHQ over French aspirations and intentions in Val d'Aosta. It is reported that French plan to move in and present Allies with fait accompli immediately after German withdrawal. SHAEF has asked AFHQ whether French forces might be authorized to engage in minor operations east of the Franco-Italian border.

CO-BELLIGERENT STATUS FOR BULGARIA. General Crane and Barnes although unable to evaluate outside factors, consider that internal Bulgarian situation and particularly our status there make advisable the granting of a co-belligerent status to Bulgaria.

BRITISH PLANS FOR THAILAND. The British plan to send a military representative with operation plans to Thailand in the near future.



Acting Secretary

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By J. Schaubie Date \_\_\_\_\_

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

SHAEF MEMORANDUM ON CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY.

General McSherry, head of G-5 SHAEF, has criticized the basic plan of the U.S. group CC on grounds that Control Council and U.S. group are given too prominent a role. McSherry emphasizes autonomous authority of zone and district commanders and seeks to relegate Control Council to very limited sphere of activity in German matters. His memorandum apparently would place the American group of the Control Council in a subsidiary and advisory position. One portion of the memorandum might be interpreted to permit commanders to nullify Control Council decisions and orders. Since American group CC objects to this interpretation the matter will be discussed with McSherry.

FRENCH DEVELOPMENTS. French publication L'Aube specifies amendment desired by France to Dumbarton proposals, which is mandate of security to each of the five great powers over specified zone, France being charged with order on the Rhine. Embassy, London, states that no one at Embassy saw Bidault during his London visit. Both Massigli and Chauvel were told that suggested changes in text of invitation would have to be cleared in Washington and Moscow. The Department has informed Embassy, Moscow, of Callender article attributing refusal

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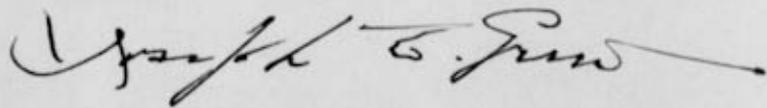
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to accept French amendments to Moscow. The Embassy was also instructed to inform the Soviet Government that under specific instructions given by the Secretary no information has been given out by the Department or any of its officers in regard to the position taken on this matter by any of the sponsoring governments. French delegation to San Francisco will include Bidault, Paul Boncour and Pierre Cot.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Full background on formation of Groza Government not yet available but it appears that Peasant and Liberal leaders, with some misgivings agreed to participate in a government in which they would hold half the ministries. Groza agreed in principle to form such a government but subsequently changed his mind and insisted upon the formation of his own government. The government as formed contains seventeen ministers, thirteen of whom are NDF members. Although legal in the sense that the King has accepted this government, it cannot be said to be representative of the country. British Foreign Office has authorized sanctuary for Radescu and if necessary for the King, his mother and Maniu. Foreign Office expressed hope that we would support such action, but Department has reiterated its desire for immediate tripartite consultation in such an emergency, being willing to afford sanctuary only in case of actual peril.



Acting Secretary

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March 9, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH CONVERSATIONS. Harriman considers that Molotov and Warsaw Government have reached full agreement on Moscow conversations and are playing for time in order to prevent strong opposition leaders from participating in the conversations. Harriman believes that Warsaw Poles fear that such leaders might become champions of Polish independence from Russians in eyes of Polish people and might force a drastic reorganization of Warsaw Government. If Lublinites are invited to Moscow before other Poles, Molotov would be able to referee discussion between British and American Ambassadors and the Lublinites in which charges would be presented against each strong candidate. Harriman has recommended several courses of action: insistence upon the principle that each member of the Commission shall have the right to name a certain number of individuals to be invited to Moscow; naming of limited number of nominees by British and American Ambassadors and offering Molotov the right also to invite representatives from London and Poland; agree to invite Warsaw representatives to Moscow first on condition that Molotov should give written undertaking that thereafter each member of Commission shall have right to invite anyone he desires. Harriman considers that Mikolajczyk is both the most important and most difficult figure in discussions and has again expressed the hope that Mikolajczyk will be induced to issue a simple and unqualified statement to

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the effect that he is ready to support the Crimea decision and come to Moscow if invited. On basis of Harriman's views and other considerations, the Department has instructed Harriman to communicate the American position to Molotov. The statement of the American position includes a recapitulation of the basic factors considered at Crimea which led to the decision on Poland. Since it is obvious that the Commission cannot discharge the responsibility placed upon it if any one of the three groups of Polish democratic elements were permitted to dictate which individuals from other two groups are to be invited to Moscow, it therefore appears logical that the Commission as a first step should reach mutual agreement as to what Poles should be invited to Moscow. Such agreement would not involve any commitment on actual composition or basis of new government to be formed. In addition, U.S. Government considers that political tranquility inside Poland during the period of negotiations is an essential condition for the Moscow negotiations as well as the eventual holding of free elections. Therefore the American Government suggests that the Commission request rival political groups to adopt a political truce in Poland. The American statement concludes that the execution of the Crimea agreement on Poland will be watched by the entire world as an indication of the reality of the unity established in Crimea between the three principal Allies. Schoenfeld is being instructed to urge Mikolajczyk to make a public statement accepting Crimea decisions without qualification.

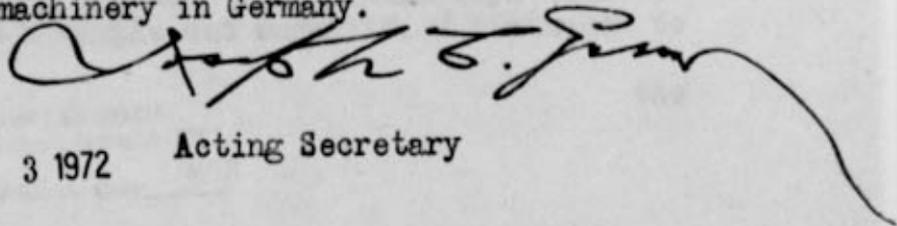
BRITISH STATEMENT ON POLAND. Despite Soviet objection to the official release of the statement that Poland was not at this time being invited to attend the San Francisco conference, the British Foreign Office issued the statement in an informal note of guidance to the press. American Ambassadors at Moscow, Chungking and Paris have been authorized, if the question is raised, discreetly to convey to appropriate Foreign Office officials the fact that this Government made every effort to avoid this development.

USE OF TURKISH FORCES. Caserta has been informed that the Department considers that there are political objections to the use of Turkish forces in the Dodecanese unless overwhelming military reasons make this necessary. However, there are no political reasons against the use of Turkish forces in Italy.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Harriman has transmitted three messages to Molotov in regard to the Rumanian crisis but has not yet received a reply to the latest message. Molotov, in reply to an earlier letter, followed the usual line of alleging that the Radescu Government followed Fascist policies. Soviet action was defended on grounds that it was necessary to maintain order, eradicate Fascism and create democratic institutions as demanded by Crimea Declaration. With respect to the proposal for tripartite consultations, Molotov alleged that such consultations were actually taking place between Vyshinski and British and American representatives. Harriman has informed Molotov that this letter is not an adequate answer and that the American Government cannot consider intermittent contacts between Vyshinski and our representatives in Bucharest to be truly tripartite consultations as contemplated in the Crimea Declaration.

CURRIE MISSION. Currie Mission has secured virtually all that it had hoped for and Currie reports that Swiss appear to be well satisfied and hoped for future favorable reaction in the U.S.

EAC PROPOSAL REGARDING UNRRA. Strang has proposed in EAC that UNRRA should be informed that the four governments represented on EAC intend to entrust to UNRRA in the period after German surrender the same functions regarding displaced persons as SHAEF has entrusted to it in the parts of Germany under its control during the operational period. UNRRA would be subordinate to Allied control machinery in Germany.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

**RUMANIAN SITUATION.** Harriman has received another letter from Molotov in regard to the Rumanian situation in which reference is made to the previously expressed Soviet point of view. Molotov stated his assumption that the point raised by Harriman is no longer valid since the Government crisis caused by the Radescu terrorist policy has been overcome by the formation of a new government. The British Foreign Office states that information has been received from Air Vice Marshal Stevenson to the effect that Groza has issued instructions that Radescu is to be taken dead or alive from the British Legation. Stevenson, acting on instructions, asked Russians to protect British Legation, but Russians after expressing surprise that Radescu had been received, refused to accept responsibility. Stevenson and Schuyler, because of Soviet refusal to call Control Commission meeting, plan formally to request such a meeting. Stevenson will ask that the Commission ban mass demonstrations and Schuyler will stress importance of maintaining Rumanian forces for preservation internal security and disarming of civilian population. The King has confirmed previous reports of developments leading to formation of Groza government during conversations with Berry. When it became apparent that representative government could not be formed, King considered abdication, but on

advice

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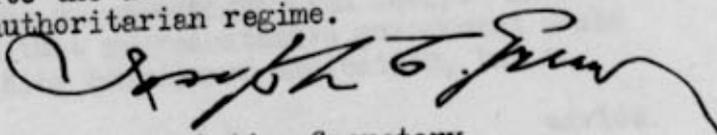
advice of Bratianu and Patriarch decided to remain. King is certain that Russians would have assisted in forcible installation of Groza government. Although Groza and Tatarescu have given their word not to start political recriminations, King is doubtful on this point.

FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN OCCUPATIONAL PLANNING. Reber reports that as result of Yalta, SHAEF must now make decision regarding French participation in occupational planning for Germany. A staff meeting on the 12th will decide whether French representatives are to be attached to the appropriate SHAEF division, or whether SHAEF officers are to be attached to the French body dealing with occupational matters.

USE OF FRENCH FORCES. The Department has informed Kirk that it does not approve of the use of French forces east of the Franco-Italian border, particularly if there is reason to believe that the French have territorial designs in the Val d'Aosta.

FRENCH SUPPLY. Caffery has learned that Attlee, although primarily interested in the supply situation, has made no commitments to the French. Caffery points out that British officials generally are endeavoring to place all blame for the shortage of supplies on the United States even though restrictions may have been made by Combined Boards with full British approval.

GREEK AFFAIRS. British Foreign Office has noted signs that the Greek Government may be reaching an end and cite increasing friction between the Regent and Plastiras. In any controversy between these two men the British Government will support the Regent since it cannot afford to invite the accusation that it is backing a trend toward authoritarian regime.

  
Acting Secretary

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

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March 12, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

PLANNING FOR GERMAN OCCUPATION. During a meeting of the U.S. group of the Control Council for Germany, General McSherry's criticisms of the basic plan for this group were discussed and agreement was reached. General McSherry withdrew some of his criticisms of the basic plan, particularly the point that the U.S. group should not go into the question of zoning administration but should confine itself in the Control Council to central German agencies. It is reported that the British are concerned over possibility that Russians may overrun North Sea ports. British are considering proposing arrangement under which Russians would agree to retire to their zone before formal entry into effect of protocol on zones.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN WAR REFUGEE BOARD REPRESENTATIVE AND GERMAN OFFICIAL. War Refugee Board representative in Stockholm has received proposal from German Foreign Office official to "humanize" warfare and protect civilian populations in return for promise that Germany would permit all Jews to leave Germany.

STATEMENT BY MIKOLAJCZYK. Schoenfeld has discussed with Sir Orme Sargent the possibility of a statement by Mikolajczyk accepting the Crimea agreement as a basis for discussion. Sargent is apparently unwilling to bring pressure to bear on Mikolajczyk and considers the conditions laid down by the latter to be quite reasonable. However, Sargent will discuss the matter with Eden. Schoenfeld asks whether he should make a separate approach if Eden does not approve.

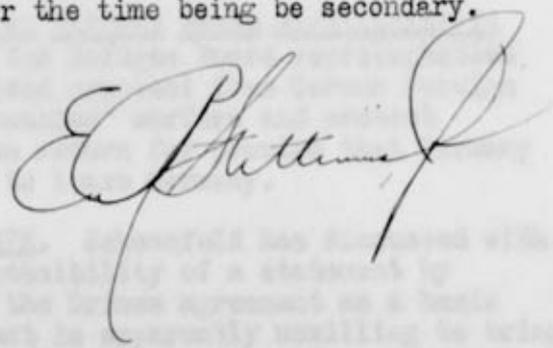
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IRISH

IRISH POSITION ON AIR AGREEMENTS. The Irish Foreign Office has informed Gray that Parliamentary approval will be sought for the interim agreement on international civil aviation and the convention on international civil aviation. However, the Irish consider that the bilateral air transport service agreement covered by the February 3 exchange of notes at Washington has been fully in effect since February 15.

EUROPEAN INLAND TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION. The American, British and French Ambassadors at Moscow have formally proposed to the Soviet Government that the EITO conference be reconvened at once without Polish participation. It will be recalled that this conference broke down because of Russian insistence upon Lublin rather than London representation.

CHINESE DEVELOPMENTS. Chungking has learned that the Chinese have abandoned their plan to propose a treaty with the Soviet Union and have also abandoned for the time being the proposal to send Soong to Moscow before the San Francisco conference. The Embassy considers that Sinkiang developments reveal a definite Moscow decision to achieve a preponderant influence in that area. Methods may, however, be devious and the question of sovereignty may for the time being be secondary.



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

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March 13, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS. General Anders, Polish Commander-in-Chief, was expected to arrive in Rome on March 12. Field Marshal Alexander intended to request Anders to promise not to do anything which would embarrass the Allied war effort in Italy. Harriman has seen Dr. Littauer who has just left Poland. Littauer, while Leftist, is fairly objective. He stated that the Warsaw Government is rapidly increasing in political strength and establishing governmental machinery throughout Poland. It will therefore resist to the end any effort to place it in a secondary position. Warsaw Poles were deeply offended by Eden's House statement. Littauer believes that maximum concession will be willingness to give one-third of government positions to outside elements. He feels that Sapieha is too old and suggests Bishop Adamski instead. Winant has received good reports on Adamski. Littauer has told his friends that it is essential to bring Mikolajczyk into the Government and believes that he eventually will be accepted. The Department has informed Schoenfeld that in fairness to Mikolajczyk the latter should be told of the manner in which his statement regarding Crimea is being used against him. Schoenfeld is authorized to convey this information even though the British are unwilling to take similar action.

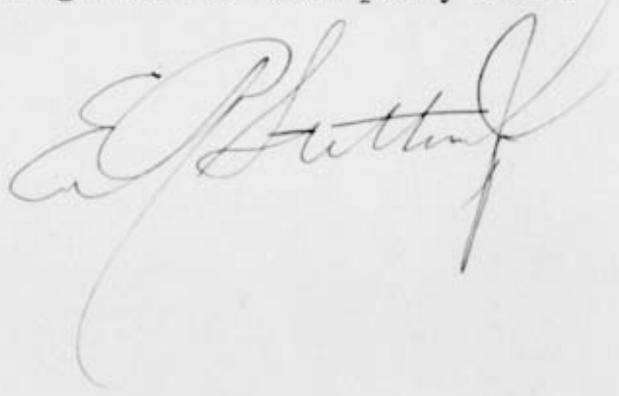
INTERVIEW WITH MANIU. Maniu is reported to have received a British correspondent in Bucharest. He reviewed alleged American and British indifference to Rumania's situation during the crisis and stated his belief that nothing could now be done to prevent Rumania from becoming a part of Russia.

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MESSAGE

MESSAGE FROM CHOU EN-LAI TO AMBASSADOR HURLEY. Chou En-lai has written to Ambassador Hurley regarding Chinese representation at the San Francisco Conference. He reiterates the Communist contention that the one-party Kuomintang Government is not representative of the people of China and therefore cannot represent Chinese interests at the San Francisco Conference. If Chiang Kai-shek is unwilling to include other Chinese elements in the Chinese delegation the Communists will reserve their rights on all opinions and actions of the Kuomintang delegation.

BRITISH VIEWS ON INDOCHINA. A British Foreign Office official considers that Japanese action in Indochina is encouraging since it reflects increasing nervousness. He pointed out that Japanese action raised international political questions and increased the urgency of American and British agreement on future policy toward Indochina.



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March 14, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

PROPOSED STATEMENT BY MIKOLAJCZYK. British Foreign Office has informed the U.S. Embassy, London, that Eden has reached the conclusion that no approach should be made to Mikolajczyk regarding the issuance of a public statement accepting the Crimea decision without reservation. The British feel that Mikolajczyk might prejudice his own position with his supporters by making such a statement. The British also feel that Molotov would find some other excuse for refusing to accept Mikolajczyk.

GREEK DEVELOPMENTS. General Scobie has been requested by Alexander to release troops now in Greece for service elsewhere. Scobie has replied that he cannot recommend the transfer of troops from Greece before April 7 since the authority of the Greek Government is not yet re-established and at least half the population remains uncooperative. Representatives of EAM have called on MacVeagh to report alleged violations of the Varkiza agreement on the part of the Greek Government. MacVeagh was asked as representative of one of the powers participating in the Yalta Conference to support the immediate formation of a representative Greek Government. The delegates alleged the institution of a government reign of terror leading toward a dictatorial police state governed by collaborationists.

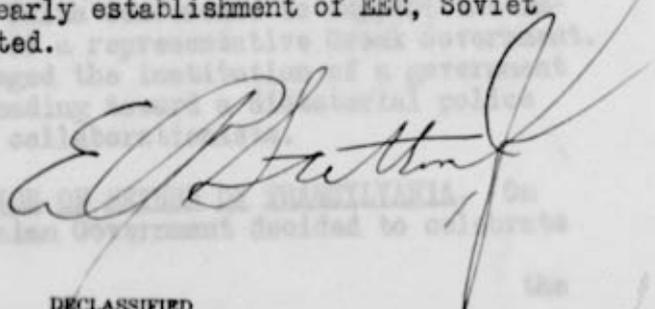
RUMANIAN CELEBRATION OF RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA. On March 13 the Rumanian Government decided to celebrate

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the return of Transylvania at Cluj. Invitations were extended to American and British political representatives. These representatives, in view of instructions sent to Berry by the Department, decided not to proceed to Cluj since such action might be interpreted as tacit recognition and approval of the Groza Government. However, British political representative has made courtesy call on Tatarescu.

FINNISH DEVELOPMENTS. During an interview between Hamilton and Prime Minister Paasikivi, the latter again stressed Finland's need for economic and financial assistance not only in paying reparations but also to keep Finnish economic life going. Although Hamilton discouraged expectations of credit, Paasikivi stressed the matter and stated that Finland could be counted on to repay. Hamilton in reporting to the Department mentioned the possibility of exchanging commodities. Tyti has apparently made up his mind not to withdraw voluntarily from the Bank of Finland but intends to force the Government to evict him.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION. The Russian representative in negotiations for the establishment of a European Economic Commission and a European Coal Organization states that he will continue to support the prompt establishment of the latter but will oppose the establishment of the European Economic Commission prior to the San Francisco Conference. He considers that this Commission should be established as a regional sub-group of the world organization. Although the American delegation will endeavor to obtain early establishment of EEC, Soviet opposition is expected.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
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March 15, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

FRENCH DEVELOPMENTS. De Gaulle on March 13 spoke to Caffery about the French troops fighting the Japanese in Indochina and stated his understanding that American and British military authorities have refused to render aid to them. He understood that the British had followed the American lead. De Gaulle referred to the French expeditionary forces for Indochina for whom promised British transport had been withheld on American insistence. De Gaulle again complained that he could not understand American policy and implied that we are driving him into the Soviet orbit. He also referred to armament difficulties. Reber reports that a SHAEF meeting agreed that the French should be encouraged to establish closer liaison with SHAEF on occupational planning for Germany but that liaison should be limited to matters with which SHAEF will deal in pre-surrender period. Alphand has stated that the only favorable result of Attlee trip was that fats and oils were to be advanced to France against later reimbursement from French colonies. Attlee stated that the United Kingdom was only a pipe line. A British official informed Alphand that SHAEF has 850,000 tons of food in the U.K. earmarked for use in Europe and that the French should approach SHAEF to obtain food from these stocks. Caffery understands that SHAEF has no stocks of this size.

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS. Despite British opposition to bringing pressure on Mikolajczyk to issue a statement

regarding

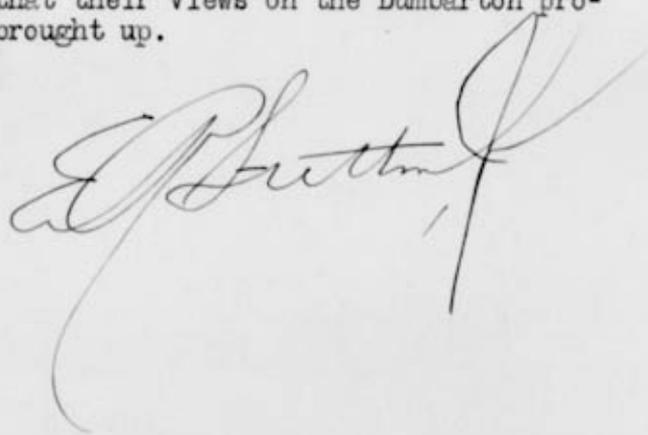
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regarding the Crimea Declaration on Poland the Department has instructed Schoenfeld to approach him in order that he might have an opportunity to offset the effects of his earlier statement. Winant has learned that the Russians have informed the British that although they will accept an invitation to participate in the establishment of a European Inland Transport Organization the Polish Provisional Government should also be invited. The Soviet Embassy in an aide-memoire has stated the Soviet belief that the Polish Provisional Government should be invited to San Francisco if a reorganized government is not formed by that time.

GREEK SITUATION. A Foreign Office official believes that Plastiras may not last more than two or three weeks. The British will not force Plastiras out since such action would constitute direct interference in Greek affairs.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PARIS. The Dutch Foreign Minister plans to leave for Paris on March 18 in order to engage in general conversations with Bidault. The post-war status of the Rhineland will be discussed but the Dutch deny that their views on the Dumbarton proposals will be brought up.



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By J. Schauble Date \_\_\_\_\_ MAR 3 1972

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
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March 16, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLAND. The Department has initiated conversations with the British Foreign Office on the Russian aide-memoire which suggested that the Polish Provisional Government now acting in Warsaw be invited to San Francisco if the new national unity government is not formed before that time. We are proposing that Molotov be informed that agreement cannot be given to an invitation to the Warsaw Government since such action would make even more difficult the establishment of a national unity government. Molotov would be told of the importance we attach to Poland's being represented at San Francisco and the consequent need for expedited formation of a national unity government.

RUMANIA. Harriman has sent a formal note to Molotov setting forth our attitude on the situation in Rumania. He believes that if we are successful in arranging for the desired consultation in Moscow we will be faced with a considered and predetermined policy established by the higher Soviet governmental and party authorities in line with their long-range plans for the Eastern European and Balkan states. Harriman recognizes that the Rumanian situation is second to that in Poland and that we would be on firmer grounds to make an issue on Poland. However, he believes that we should not now give in on Rumania but should continue to keep it open and press for a satisfactory solution.

VENEZIA GIULIA.

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 3 1972

VENEZIA GIULIA. Possible lines of action on the question of Venezia Giulia are being considered in London's highest quarters. London considers an Anglo-American military government under a special military governor responsible to SACMED but advised by a council of U.S., U.K., USSR, Italian and Yugoslav representatives as most desirable. Under this, Yugoslav and Italian administrations would remain in tact and the military governor would have Yugoslav or patriot forces under his government. There is some doubt, however, whether CCS will accept this in preference to a line of demarcation between Tito and AMG jurisdiction. At SAC's political committee meeting on March 15 it was agreed that the occupation of north-eastern Italy should be guided by our policy to support the authority of the established government in Rome and that the whole Venezia Giulia area should be under Allied Military Government.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS. Another meeting will be held in Moscow regarding the Polish question as soon as final instructions are received by the British Ambassador. Harriman plans to submit names of specific individuals from London and Poland whom he wishes to invite to participate in the conversations. Mikolajczyk has been approached by Schoenfeld regarding the issuance of a public statement accepting the Crimea decision. Mikolajczyk refuses to make such a statement on the ground that it would be political suicide and would merely be used by the Russians against him. He stated that he considered the Crimea decisions to be a proper basis for discussion but stressed the necessity for rapid progress in the Moscow conversation. He knew that such progress was not being made. Mikolajczyk doubted the advisability of inviting Bishop Adamski to Moscow for the consultations since several factors, particularly advice to Poles to accept German nationality, would make him a vulnerable figure.

POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION OF LEBANON AND SYRIA IN SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. Dekanazov has written to the Embassy in Moscow that the Soviet Government does not object to the adherence of Lebanon and Syria to the United Nations Declaration and will not interpose objections to their participation in the conference at San Francisco.

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 3 1972

*Dean Rusk*  
Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

REJECTION OF RUMANIAN CONSULTATIONS. Molotov has written to Ambassador Harriman rejecting the American proposal for tripartite conversations regarding the situation in Rumania. He stated that the Soviet Government considers that the formation of a national democratic government makes unnecessary any special consideration of the Rumanian situation at this time. He expressed the view that the American proposal envisaged a broader interpretation of the Crimea decisions than was set forth in the Declaration on liberated Europe and that the proposal for a tripartite commission would annul the Control Commission in Rumania. He denied the statement that the American Government had not been consulted on events in Rumania, insisting that Soviet representatives there had furnished complete information to American representatives. He drew an analogy with the situation in Italy where he alleged that the Soviet representative was not informed of important measures undertaken.

Berry considers that the Groza cabinet will now definitely proceed to the expropriation of land and its distribution to the peasants, the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact with Russia and the purge from the military and civilian services of all non-NDF elements. Both Groza and Tatarescu are so compromised by past activities that they are likely to act as willing servants

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By J. [unclear]

of the Russians. On this point Vyshinski in speaking of Tatarescu has said that it would be easy if necessary to "uncover the record and act accordingly." Berry considers that only an immediate examination of the Rumanian situation on the highest level and the establishment of a truly tripartite commission under a revised ACC can arrest the movement toward complete Communization.

GENERAL ANDERS' POLICY. General Anders has promised Alexander that the Polish corps would continue to participate in the war exactly as it had in the past.

FRENCH DENIAL OF INTEREST IN VAL D'AOSTA. French Foreign Office official has denied the truth of rumors that France wishes to annex the Val d'Aosta. He stated that Bidault had assured Pietro Nenni that France had no intention of endeavoring to obtain this territory. The official ascribed these stories to unfortunate activities of certain FFI groups.

EAM DISCONTENT. EAM has forwarded to the American, British, Russian and French Governments through their Ambassadors in Athens a long memorandum accusing the Greek Government of a terroristic policy and requesting the establishment of an inter-Allied commission to settle Greek affairs.

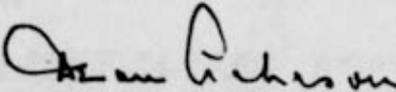
CHINESE COMMUNISTS. An American official in Yenan reports increasing Communist self-confidence and decreasing likelihood of compromise with Central Government. He feels that open civil war is likely.

TREATMENT OF NAZIS. The Department considers that active Nazis should be held in detention indefinitely or until arrangements can be made for their transfer to other countries for labor service. If they are to be released in Germany they should be deprived of their civil privileges and their movement should be restricted.

DEVELOPMENTS

-3-

DEVELOPMENTS IN ARGENTINA. Vice President Peron is quoted as having said that war declaration against an already beaten Germany is impossible but that he is slowly winning the army to war declaration against Japan. Despite several special cabinet and National Defense Council meetings, no positive announcement was made last week. The Argentine public as the result of press reports has been led to believe that adherence to United Nations Declaration and Mexico City resolutions will automatically bring recognition.

  
Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1945

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These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

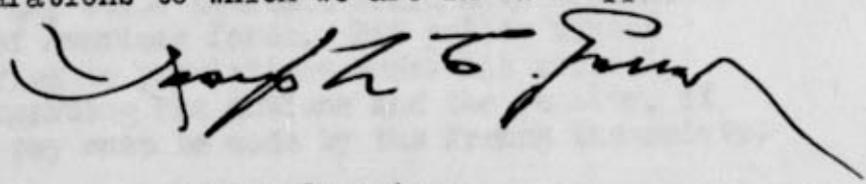
DEPARTMENT'S VIEWS ON ADMIRAL ROBERT. Ambassador Caffery and Reber have been informed that the American Government is under no obligation to Admiral Robert because of his actions while serving as French High Commissioner in the Caribbean. His policy made necessary the retention of American naval forces in that area when they were needed elsewhere. His rigid attitude toward our enemies was enforced since any other attitude would have brought about the use of American force. His policy caused needless suffering to populations under his control. Any decision regarding his actions and the penalty, if any, he should pay must be made by the French themselves.

ESTIMATE OF YUGOSLAV SITUATION. An American observer in Belgrade reports that the disappointments resulting from Alexander's visit, the weakness of the regency, the unrepresentative character of the new government and innergovernmental squabbles have effaced much of the optimism inspired by the formation of the new government. Real power is held by a small Moscow-trained clique. Many arrests are reported. A recent significant development has been a tendency toward consolidation of opposition Serb elements.

THE

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THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA. Statements by some members of the EAC indicating that Austria would be required to pay reparations have stimulated the Department to express its doubt as to Austria's capacity to make substantial payments of this nature since Austria will lose the bulk of its former German market. It is believed for various reasons that Austria will require substantial relief and financial assistance after this war. Should the U.S. participate in furnishing assistance of this nature, it would expect that repayment of such obligations by Austria would take precedence over payment of reparations. The intention announced in the Moscow Declaration to reestablish an independent Austria carried the implication that economic conditions favorable to the preservation of Austrian independence should be created. The Department feels that conditions under which Austria would be obliged to pay reparations could not be considered favorable. Winant is therefore instructed to avoid any commitments which would indicate U.S. approval of Austrian reparations to which we are in fact opposed.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

LEVANT REPRESENTATION AT SAN FRANCISCO. Bidault has informed Caffery that Eden assured him in London that Syria and Lebanon would not be invited to San Francisco. Bidault expressed surprise over Eden's recent remarks indicating that the British do not oppose Levant participation in the Conference.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. During a recent meeting of the Rumanian Control Commission the British representative asked that American and British members of the Commission should be permitted to call meetings. Russians agreed that meetings on questions of information or meetings called on instructions of American or British Governments would be arranged on request as quickly as possible. British and American representatives again pointed out that they were not being informed of directives issued by the Russians in the name of the Commission. The Russian representative replied that since the Commission "was a united concern working as one body" there is no reason why directives should be circulated. However, after some discussion it was agreed that British and American representatives would be permitted to see all directives before they were actually issued by Rumanian Government.

VENEZIA GIULIA.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

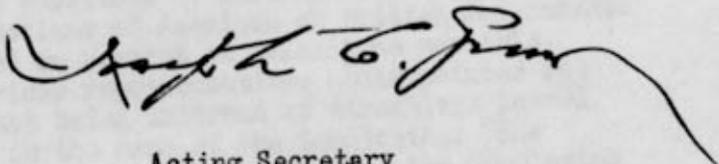
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VENEZIA GIULIA. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has expressed to Kirk his Government's concern over reports that Alexander and Tito had concluded an agreement for the tripartite administration of the Venezia Giulia. He called attention to the Allied statement that the frontier regions would be occupied by "Anglo-American troops". Kirk considers that Northern Italians may forcibly resist Yugoslav occupation of Venezia Giulia.

OTTO'S PLANS. Otto in conversation with a member of the American Mission staff at Brussels did not indicate any real hope of a restoration of the Monarchy in Austria. However, he stated that he planned to return to Austria just prior to liberation. He deplored the fact that Monarchist elements were not being armed while arms were being supplied to Leftist groups.

SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS. In response to a Russian protest the Iranian Government has withdrawn from the Soviet zone a small Iranian force sent in to preserve order. The Iranian Government plans to protest Soviet action on grounds that it constitutes a breach of the Tripartite Treaty and is contrary to the Declaration of Tehran.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

FOOD QUESTION. The mission at London reports that carcass meat stocks will have declined to 150,000 tons by July 1 if existing ration is maintained and no shipments are received from the U.S. during the second quarter. British food officials have recommended a cut in the carcass meat ration during the second quarter if American shipments cease in order to prevent a fall in stocks. The mission recommends that adequate British stocks be maintained both because of growing uncertainty of supplies and the prospects of increased relief demands. The mission points out that press polemics on this issue should be avoided. British appear to feel that they are in strong position since their rations are substantially lower than in U.S. and other overseas countries and since American forces receive from British sources of supply more meat than the U.S. is supplying to the United Kingdom. British food officials indicate that their position in selling ration cut would be improved if the U.S. would make substantial allocations to liberated areas and if possible should also reduce civilian rations.

BRITISH REPLIES TO FRENCH QUESTIONS REGARDING YALTA. The British have replied to the French questionnaire regarding the Yalta Declaration on Liberated Europe. The first question concerned the machinery contemplated in the provision for consultation on measures to discharge the joint responsibility of the powers. The British .

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By J. Schauble Date          MAR 3 1972

reply

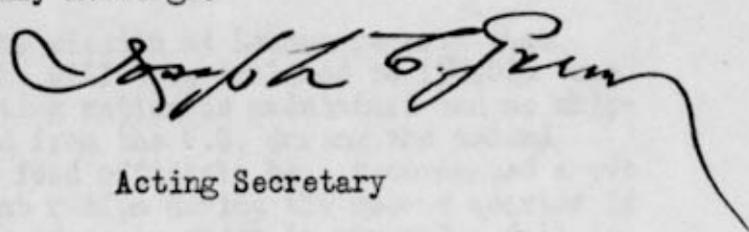
reply stated that no actual machinery is contemplated and that no permanent commission is envisaged. In practice the Foreign Secretaries would be able to handle most of the work at their periodical meetings. There would be no direct relationship with the EAC, which is confined to work in regard to Germany and Austria. The second question concerned the relationship between machinery to be set up and already existing organizations, such as the Allied Commission in Italy. The British replied that any machinery constituted to take action regarding a particular liberated country would presumably have authority over any existing organization. The French inquired whether the decisions reached in respect to Poland and the establishment of a commission to deal with the reorganization of the Polish Government constituted the first example of action under the Declaration on Liberated Europe. They were informed that the Americans consider this to be an entirely separate proposal but that the commission established might be the same as machinery which would be established in another case. In reply to a final query regarding the relationship between the Declaration on Liberated Europe and the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, the French were informed that there is no connection between these matters.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO PARIS. Bidault has discussed with the Netherlands Foreign Minister France's desire for a predominant position in the Rhineland and has stated that the French would welcome the presence of Belgian and Dutch forces there. Bidault believes that Van Kleffens is sympathetic to the French point of view on the Dumbarton proposals. Van Kleffens stated that the Dutch will reserve the right to make territorial claims in Germany. Bidault considers that the French and Dutch colonial ideas are identical. Both will oppose any form of trusteeship.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Russian representative on Rumanian Control Commission has confessed to British representative

that

that he had no prior notification of return of Transylvania to Rumania since matter had been arranged directly between Rumanian Government and Moscow. Russian gave definite impression to General Schuyler that northern Transylvania has not in fact been returned to Rumania but that Rumanian administration only had been restored. Russian representative stated that peace conference would settle boundaries. During recent Control Commission meeting Russians have been much more cooperative, have given more complete information than in the past and have even accepted advice from American and British representatives. Russians have suggested weekly meetings.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

FRENCH AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS. The French note on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, while it states that France will take care to propose nothing which could compromise agreement among the Great Powers, recommends substantial amendment of the proposals, along the general lines already reported by Callender in the New York Times. With specific reference to security provisions, the French amendments would declare membership in the Organization incompatible with neutrality, provide special representation on the Security Council for states other than the Great Powers able and willing to participate actively in enforcement action, preserve the freedom of action of member states in the absence of Council agreement, permit intervention by the Organization under certain circumstances in purely domestic situations, assure freedom of passage for the Organization's forces, make permanently available to the Security Council national contingents of all types of forces stationed in appropriate security zones, expand representation on the Military Staff Committee and, in conformity with the French contention that treaties of mutual assistance are the "first elements" of a collective security system, make action under such treaties in cases of emergency independent of the Council. The French amendments would also assure to the economically most important states at least half the seats on the Economic and Social Council, expand this council's functions and give it direct access to the Security Council.

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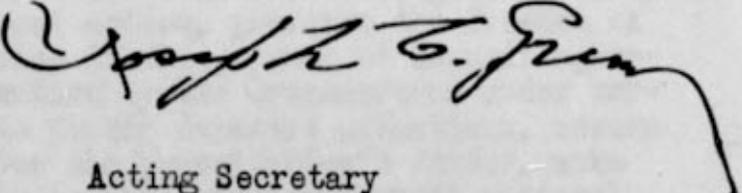
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 3 1972

COMPOSITION

COMPOSITION OF CHINESE DELEGATION TO SAN FRANCISCO. The President's message to Chiang Kai-shek regarding the composition of the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco conference has in the Generalissimo's absence been delivered to Soong who promised to forward it to Chiang. Soong made no comment on this matter.

SOVIET DEVELOPMENTS. Ambassador Harriman reports continued instances of the transfer by the Soviet Government of Lend-Lease or similar items to third countries. These include the transfer of trucks to the Poles. Harriman recommends that he be instructed to inform the Russians that, unless we are given full information regarding all past transactions of this nature, shipments of certain items under the protocol, such as sugar and flour, will cease. Harriman believes that although immediate repercussions might be unpleasant the final result would be salutary. Harriman considers that the Russians in denouncing the Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship have in mind the anticipated discussion of the Montreux Convention during the first meeting of Foreign Ministers. It also makes possible the re-definition of Soviet-Turkish relations.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

CONDITIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA. Grol, Yugoslav Vice Premier, having reported to the British Ambassador in Belgrade on the Partisan "reign of the terror", the Ambassador questioned Kardelj, a Tito adherent, regarding the number of people arrested or shot by the Partisans since the liberation of Belgrade. Kardelj admitted a number of such incidents and promised to obtain additional information. He stated his belief that a two-party system resembling the American would develop in Yugoslavia but that Tito would of course keep a close eye on the second party to see that fascists would not creep in to endanger the state. Any such persons would be liquidated without delay.

RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS. Bratianu, Liberal Party leader, has again stated to the British mission in Bucharest his conviction that the communization of Rumania will be complete within the very near future. Bratianu noted that Rumania had in the past been saved by Great Britain from Russian domination and hoped that similar action might be expected now.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OPERATIONS IN SPANISH WATERS. The American Charge in Tangier has submitted to his Spanish colleague a memorandum pointing out that American naval authorities possess positive proof that enemy submarines

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are making use of shoal waters between Cape Spartel and Caves of Hercules. Such submarines lying on the bottom can be detected only by airplanes. Therefore, American naval planes will search the waters indicated and it is assumed that such action will be in accordance with previous assurances given by the Spaniards as to their determination to maintain the neutrality of the territory in question.

FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE. The British Government has decided to offer to transfer from the British to the French occupation zone the Saar, the Bavarian Palatinate, Rhein Hessen, Regierungsbizerk Trier and Regierungsbizerk Koblenz.

NO ARGENTINE DECISION YET. Cabinet adjourned without reaching agreement. There is considerable opposition not only to a war declaration against Germany but also to adherence to the Mexico City final act from both ultra-Nationalists and Democrats, the latter fearing the move would enable the regime to carry on indefinitely. Situation within army is tense.

*Walter G. ...*  
Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

SOVIET DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO. Molotov has explained in a letter to the British Ambassador that he will be unable to attend the San Francisco conference since there will be at that time a meeting of the Supreme Soviet which will consider the budget. He has also informed the Turkish Ambassador.

SOVIET PART IN THE WAR. Molotov has written to Harriman regarding a military meeting and for the first time in an official communication the Soviet Government contended that it has carried the main burden of the war against Germany. Harriman remarks that Molotov apparently considers this justification for insistence on our acceptance without question of Soviet proposals and interpretations.

COMMENT ON THE SOVIET REFUSAL OF CONSULTATION REGARDING RUMANIA. Harriman points out that the Crimea Declaration on Liberated Europe requires the three governments to concert in order to assist liberated countries to solve problems by democratic means. Soviet intervention in Rumania constituted an admission that conditions required intervention and their unilateral action was a direct breach of the Declaration. Acceptance of the Soviet contention that mutual obligations of the three powers regarding former Axis satellite states is based upon

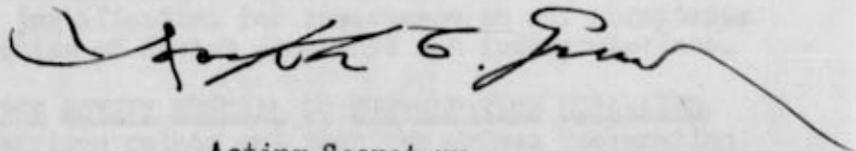
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the presence there of Allied Control Commissions would nullify entirely the Declaration on Liberated Europe. Harriman feels that we should continue to press for tripartite discussions regarding Rumania and should if necessary be prepared at a later date to make it known that failure to hold such discussions is due to the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept our proposals based on the Declaration.

In this connection Groza has stated that Moscow told him not to be disturbed over American invocation of Yalta principles since secret agreement had been made at Yalta to the effect that America and England would not interfere with Soviet action in Rumania or Poland. Groza stated that American official announcement had been made only to mislead American public opinion.

FRENCH DEVELOPMENTS. Judge Rosenman and Caffery called on de Gaulle on March 24. As they were leaving de Gaulle remarked that it now seems clear that the American Government does not wish to help French troops in Indochina since nothing has been dropped to them by parachute. Caffery spoke of distances involved but de Gaulle insisted that the question was one of policy.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH REPRESENTATION AT SAN FRANCISCO. Eden has stated his entire agreement that the Warsaw regime should not be invited to San Francisco and will inform the Soviet Ambassador that Polish representation can only be accomplished if a united Polish government is formed in accordance with the Crimea decision.

POLISH CONVERSATIONS. During the March 23 meeting of the Polish Commission, Molotov continued to insist that the Warsaw Government should serve as the basis of a new government, that the Warsaw Poles must be consulted in the first instance and that only Poles acceptable to the Warsaw Government could be invited to Moscow. He shifted his opposition to Mikolajczyk to an argument that Mikolajczyk had inspired terrorist acts against Red Army officers. Harriman considers that we should cease argument in detail about the Polish question and should make a firm statement of the basis upon which discussions can be continued. Harriman suggests that Molotov should be informed that discussions can be continued only if agreement is reached for issuance of simultaneous invitations to representatives of the Warsaw Government, democratic elements in Poland, and democratic Poles from London including Mikolajczyk.

DE GAULLE AND SAN FRANCISCO. De Gaulle has asked Plevin whether he thought de Gaulle should go to the San Francisco conference. Plevin has asked Caffery's opinion on this matter.

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AMBASSADOR ARMOUR

AMBASSADOR ARMOUR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS TO FRANCO. Ambassador Armour presented his credentials to Franco on March 24. He took occasion to make clear the American attitude toward the Spanish Government and particularly stated that so long as that Government was maintained with the Falange, a government within the government, and along totalitarian lines, it would not be possible for the American Government to accord relations of complete confidence and understanding.

POSSIBLE RELEASE OF KING LEOPOLD. Ambassador Sawyer has discussed with the British Ambassador and General Erskine the possibility of the early release of King Leopold. They believe that the King should not immediately return to Belgium but should first go to some neutral country pending negotiations regarding his return.

*Joseph P. Gurnea*

Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

ARGENTINE DECLARATION. By its decree Argentina accepts and is prepared to put into effect the principles, declarations, and recommendations of Mexico City, adheres to the final act of that Conference, declares war on Japan and on Germany as Japan's ally and orders measures be taken against all persons, firms and institutions of any nationality whose activities may adversely affect the security of the state, the United Nations war effort or may threaten the peace, well-being and security of the American nations.

BELGIAN AND DUTCH IDEAS ON RHINELAND. Belgian and Dutch Foreign Ministers in a recent discussion are reported to have agreed that an artificially independent Rhineland would be a mistake. The Belgian Foreign Office recommends that an international Rhineland Commission, similar to that which functioned after World War I, be established and that Belgium participate in the occupation of the area, preferably between Aachen and Cologne. The Belgians do not believe the Dutch will wish to participate in the Rhineland occupation though they may wish to occupy territory in Friesland which they might claim as compensation for Dutch lands flooded by the Germans.

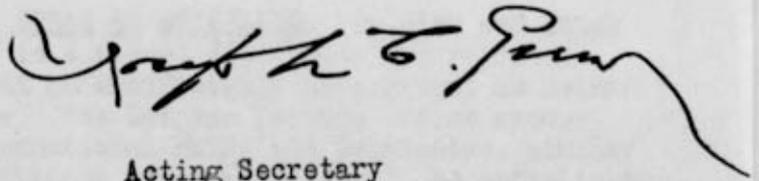
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SOVIET EMPHASIS ON REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS. A recent Pravda editorial on Czechoslovakia emphasizing at some length the great importance of the Soviet-Czechoslovakian mutual assistance pact is further indication to Harriman of what would appear to be the Soviet view that their regional arrangements will play a greater part in their security than the projected world organization.

POLISH COMMISSION. British Foreign Office in view of uneasiness in Parliament is studying a means to break the present deadlock. It believes Molotov should be told to stop quibbling about phraseology and accept the basic fact that Yalta proposed a Polish government which the Big Three could jointly recognize.

REPARATIONS AND FOOD SURPLUSES. British Foreign Office is showing concern over the Soviet tendency unilaterally to divert Eastern European foodstuffs to Russia. They have no concrete program but foresee difficulties next winter and suggest that supply experts be attached to reparations delegations to discuss along with reparations both UNRRA supply sources and Eastern European food surpluses.



Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS. The British have asked Molotov to comment on a report that the Soviet Government has agreed to hand over to the Polish Provisional Government Silesian territory which was German before 1939. The British state their assumption that this report is incorrect since such action would be contrary to agreement reached in the European Advisory Commission. The British also recalled the Crimea decision that final delimitation of the Polish western frontier should await the peace conference.

On March 26 fourteen members of the recently dissolved Polish National Council signed a declaration dissenting from the London Polish Government policy and urging the importance of carrying out the Crimea decisions on Poland. Grabski was one of the signers.

RESULTS OF ARGENTINE WAR DECLARATION. A British Foreign Office official concerned with Argentine affairs stated to our London Embassy that he understands the U.S. will urge Argentine representation at San Francisco. He expressed the view that the Foreign Office will make no objections but thought Russia might. Fearing a return to demagogic measures, the official suggests that emphasis be placed on free elections when recognition is extended.

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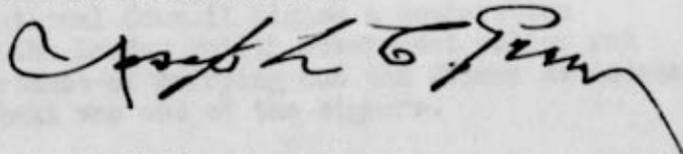
As to Argentine reaction, our Buenos Aires Embassy reports that declaration of war is not a popular measure and general reaction is one of sullen and unenthusiastic acceptance. Public is aware that action was taken under foreign constraint and that official protestations are mere eyewash. Single most prevalent reaction, according to Embassy, is fear that, if recognition is granted before elections, government thus fortified will again reveal totalitarian character undoing much of good work so far accomplished by foreign pressure.

TERMINATION OF SOVIET-TURKISH TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP.

Since the British consider the Soviet termination of the treaty of friendship with Turkey preparatory to bilateral discussions on the Straits, the Turkish Government has been informed by the British that the Soviet Government would have to be reminded of the international nature of the Montreux Convention and that Great Britain is also interested in the Straits.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS NOT TO ACCOMPANY CZECH GOVERNMENT.

Czech authorities are embarrassed over last-minute Soviet objection to Diplomatic Corps accompanying Czech Government when it returns to Czechoslovakia.



Acting Secretary

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MAR 3 1972

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

BRAZILIAN REACTION TO ARGENTINE WAR DECLARATION. Brazilian Acting Foreign Minister Velloso considers Argentine acts do not of themselves offer any final answer and he recommends a period of probation to determine whether some real change in policy is being carried out by Argentina. He believes Latin American opinion finally accepts the Argentine problem as substantial and tremendously complicated. Ambassador Berle subscribes to the probationary period idea, believing a great deal more will be lost than gained by being in a hurry.

Reports to Berle indicate serious and continuing army opposition to Peron and his war declaration.

COMMITTEE ON DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY. Winant reports that the Committee on Dismemberment of Germany set up as a result of the Yalta Conference has begun its considerations and that the mandate of the Committee has been reduced to writing by Strang. Strang's draft provides (1) that the primary Allied objective is to prevent future German aggression; (2) that consideration should be given to the adequacy of control measures, including the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production; (3) that if such measures are not adequate, consideration should be given to the desirability of dismemberment and the method to be adopted. Winant has approved this draft. The Soviet representative has accepted it as a

proposal

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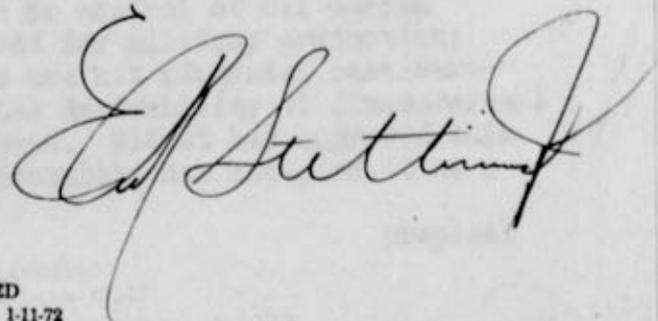
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proposal for consideration and has stated his Government's understanding that the Crimea decision regarding German dismemberment is not an obligatory plan but is a measure for exercising pressure on Germany in order to render her harmless in case other methods prove inadequate. Winant feels that Gousev's reply makes it clear that the Soviet Government is not committed to a dismemberment policy. Gousev has expressed to Winant the opinion that dismemberment would not necessarily react unfavorably on the amount of German reparations. He apparently does not believe that the defeat of Germany will bring into being strong separatist movements.

COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN CHINESE DELEGATION TO SAN FRANCISCO. An American official at Yenan reports that Communists were neither notified nor consulted about inclusion of Tung Pi-wu in the Chinese delegation to San Francisco. They consider that he is least suitable choice for Communist delegate and do not believe that appointment is an acceptable substitute for their demand for three delegates of their own choice. Although Communists would like to refuse permission for Tung to accept appointment, there is some feeling that the Party would risk criticism abroad on ground that it is unwilling to cooperate with Chinese Government in any way.

WAVELL'S VISIT TO LONDON. A high official of the British India Office has informed the Embassy at London that Wavell's visit to London has no special significance. Although he will discuss the whole field of pending Indian problems, he has not brought with him any sensational new plan.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

SOVIET ATTITUDE ON SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. When the British Ambassador stated to Vyshinski with whom it is usually possible to discuss almost anything frankly that Molotov's absence from San Francisco would be a mistake, Vyshinski flared up and stated that the Ambassador had made a mistake in mentioning a matter which was entirely the affair of the Soviet Government.

HARRIMAN VISIT TO WASHINGTON. Harriman believes that such a startling turn has developed in the whole course of relations with the Soviet Government since Yalta that he should have an opportunity to return to Washington for consultation before the San Francisco Conference. He is being informed that he should remain in Moscow during the Conference but that, if the Polish negotiations should proceed satisfactorily, it may be possible for him to make a quick trip to Washington before that time.

BRITISH IMPRESSIONS. The Department has informed Harriman that the impression he received from reading a copy of Halifax's report to the Foreign Office, to the effect that the United States is prepared "to make very great concessions" to achieve a representative Polish Government is incorrect. Our desire has been, Harriman was told, to prevent the negotiations from being held up by British insistence at this stage of negotiations upon raising additional points of procedure.

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A high British Foreign Office official has told the French that Rumania would not in all probability come under discussions in regard to liberated Europe because of Soviet objection. In clarification he stated that any big power could request that certain areas not be included.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO SAN FRANCISCO. Yen-an has accepted the Chungking invitation to include the Communist, Tung Pi-wu, in the Chinese delegation but requests permission for him to take three assistants, two of whom speak English. The Communists are also giving consideration to requesting inclusion of Vchou. While expecting a refusal they believed the move will strengthen the grounds for their protest of the inadequacy of Communist representation.

*Joseph G. Jones*

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) - The State Department today said it is working to develop in the next few days a list of relations with the Soviet government which will be made available to the press in Washington for consideration before the San Francisco Conference. It is being informed that the Soviet Union is being asked to provide a list of areas which it would like to see included in the conference but that it is being asked to provide a list of areas which it would like to see excluded from the conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) - The Department has informed the press that the information received from reading a copy of Halifax's report to the Foreign Office, to the effect that the United States is prepared "to make very great concessions" to include a representative Polish Government in the conference, our desire has been, however, to prevent the negotiations from being held up by Soviet insistence at this stage of negotiations upon raising additional points of procedure.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

VAL D'AOSTA. The French representative in Rome is understood to have admitted that French "mopping up" operations may necessarily extend into Italian territory "perhaps as far as Turin." Bonomi has expressed to Kirk his anxiety that such operations might disturb French-Italian relations and lead to disorders. He therefore hoped that French troops would not be used on Italian territory. The Chief of Staff of AFHQ has proposed to Kirk and MacMillan that de Gaulle be requested to make a public announcement to the effect that the French have no plans for territorial acquisitions in Italy.

POLISH IMPRESSIONS. Harriman is disturbed over the reported resignation of the Chief of the UNRRA mission to Poland and the appointment of a Soviet national in his place. This Soviet national will follow Soviet policies and it can be assumed that UNRRA supplies largely drawn from the U.S. will be used for political purposes and will contribute to undermining the Yalta principles. In addition, this action will make the Soviet Government feel that we will recede from the principles if they hold out long enough. The official press agency of the Warsaw Government continues to describe in detail the formal transfer to Poland by Russia of large parts of German territory.

MOSCOW REPARATION COMMISSION. Molotov has written to Harriman agreeing that the French should be represented on the Moscow Reparation Commission. Molotov also stated that his Government believes that Polish and Yugoslav representatives should be included in the Commission from the beginning and hopes that the American Government will agree.

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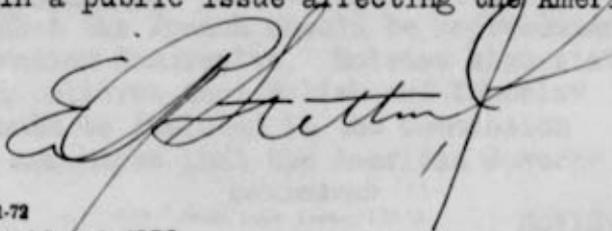
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SOVIET

SOVIET DENUNCIATION OF TREATY WITH TURKEY. The Turkish Foreign Minister considers that Soviet denunciation of the Turkish treaty of friendship is intended to make it clear to the British that Turkish-Soviet relations are within the framework of regional understandings and that the future regime of the Straits is exclusively a Black Sea power concern to be settled by bilateral discussions. Although the Turkish Government would prefer international discussions for a modification of the Montreux Convention, it does not exclude bilateral discussions. The Turks expect usual Soviet pressures but will not cede territory or bases and will if necessary use their armed forces.

CONVERSATION WITH DR. BENES. During the dinner given for Benes at Moscow, Stalin stated that the Soviet Government had no desire to promote the old Czarist policy of pan-Slavism. He also referred to reports that the Soviet Union wished to Bolshevize Europe and stated that there is no justification for this fear since Soviet policy had been reoriented to present conditions. The various Communist parties would become nationalist parties interested in their own countries. Both Stalin and Molotov indicated great satisfaction with the Crimea Conference and the Dumbarton Oaks Agreements.

BERLE'S COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE DEVELOPMENTS. Ambassador Berle, after reviewing Argentine developments, expresses the earnest hope that admission to the final Act of the Mexico City Conference be not considered adequate reason for proposing Argentina as a United Nations signatory until a probationary period has elapsed. Berle points out that a proposal that Argentina be permitted to sign the United Nations Declaration would at once make the Argentine question a matter of debate between the principal Allied powers and might permit a non-American country to assume leadership in a public issue affecting the Americas.



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April 3, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

POLISH COMMISSION IN MOSCOW. Harriman reports that the Polish Commission has held another meeting at which Molotov refused to change his position in any way and, if anything, became more adamant. He was also more firm in his opposition to Mikolajczyk. Harriman considers that the negotiations are near the breaking point and that the only hope is a reply from Stalin to the President and Churchill which will leave some loophole upon which to base future discussions. Harriman points out that a negative reply from Stalin will force us to decide upon a definite position upon which we are prepared to break if necessary. Harriman also suggests that consideration be given to his being ordered home for consultation in the event that Stalin's reply is unsatisfactory.

FRENCH OPERATIONS ACROSS ITALIAN BORDER. AFHQ has informed SHAEF that, while the operation of French troops across the Italian border is permissible to the extent made necessary by military operations, all of the objections which made such operations undesirable exist and have become more serious. AFHQ therefore requests that such troops be kept to a minimum and that they be withdrawn immediately at the end of German resistance.

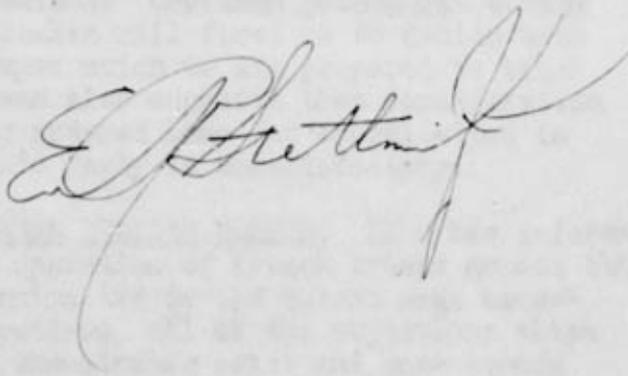
ARGENTINE MOVES TOWARD RECOGNITION. The Argentine Government has published two decrees: (1) providing special register of resident enemy aliens, and (2) providing for the control and replacement of Axis firms and blocking their assets. While the Government is hopeful of immediate

recognition

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recognition on its present showing, the vast majority of democratically minded Argentines are believed by our Embassy in Buenos Aires to be skeptical of the sincerity of the Government's intentions and good faith once recognition has been accorded. Our Embassy considers that a deferment of recognition publicly explained as awaiting concrete evidence of implementation of the war declaration and adherence to the Act of Mexico would do more good than harm.

DECISION ON ARMY MISSION URGENT. In order to forestall counteraction by other powers, a final decision as to the projected American Military Mission to Saudi Arabia is urgent, state Eddy and Colonel Connor. The presence of American officers now in Jidda has provoked rumors which might in time prompt other powers to attempt to act in advance of the United States. The training mission is about to end, and interim arrangements between its termination and the start of a new mission would be most unwise.



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April 4, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

BRITISH REPORTED TO HAVE SUBMITTED NEW SURRENDER INSTRUMENT TO EAC. The Department has learned through the Soviet Ambassador that Strang reportedly introduced a new surrender document to the EAC on March 31 in which no mention of unconditional surrender is made. The Ambassador, on instructions, inquired concerning the American attitude toward this document and was informed that we had not heard of it. Winant in answer to an inquiry states that the document represents Strang's effort to prepare a proclamation for use in the event that neither a German Government nor High Command was available to sign the unconditional surrender. It has been distributed but not placed before the EAC. Gousev, the Soviet representative, was greatly disturbed but has been assured by Winant that American policy on unconditional surrender is unchanged and that approved documents are still binding. Winant considers that distribution was a mistake and is sure that British have no intention of changing policy. He feels that the Russians have been made more sensitive by the rapid advance of American and British Armies.

MOLOTOV INFORMED OF OUR COMPLAINTS REGARDING RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR. Harriman, in compliance with the suggestions contained in a message from the President, has written to Molotov reciting our complaints regarding the treatment of our prisoners of war by the Red Army. He closed with the request that the necessary steps be taken to insure that conditions cited will not exist in the future and asked to be kept informed of any corrective action taken.

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HARRIMAN

HARRIMAN ADVISES CAUTION IN MAKING COMMITMENTS ON REPARATIONS. In connection with the early departure of Dr. Lubin to participate in reparations discussions in Moscow, Ambassador Harriman points out that the Russians have shown little willingness to implement the Crimea decisions and suggests that we should be cautious in making commitments on reparations, which is the one subject in which the Soviet Government has shown most interest.

RUSSIAN PRESS TREATMENT OF WESTERN FRONT OPERATIONS MAY BE BASED ON SUSPICIONS OF DEAL WITH GERMANY. Ambassador Harriman comments upon recent Russian press treatment of Western Front operations and particularly an article by General Galaktionov in Pravda. Harriman feels that Russian suspicions have been fanned by American press and radio reports of a lack of German resistance and have concluded that the Germans are making a token resistance only, either because of an understanding with our military authorities or in the hope of obtaining mild treatment.

ASSUMPTION STATED TO FRENCH THAT DE GAULLE ATTENDANCE, IF ANY, AT SAN FRANCISCO WOULD BE BRIEF. Caffery has been authorized informally to state to Pleven our assumption that, if de Gaulle decides to come to San Francisco, he would do so in his capacity as Provisional Chief of State either during the official opening or at some other suitable time. If de Gaulle decides to make such a visit, he would be very welcome.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD. The Belgian Government has requested that it be informed immediately after the King of the Belgians has been liberated and that the King be requested to remain in a place agreeable to him until a Government delegation can visit him. This delegation will consist of the Prince Regent, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and Baron Holvoet. It will make the necessary arrangements in connection with the King's return.

*Dean Rusk*  
Acting Secretary

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April 5, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

HARRIMAN RECOMMENDS RECONSIDERATION OF OUR POLICY ON ECONOMIC AID TO RUSSIA AND WESTERN EUROPE AND THE INTEGRATION OF THIS POLICY WITH OUR POLITICAL AIMS. Ambassador Harriman fully agrees that tripartite conversations in Moscow on relief supplies for Europe would be used by the Soviet Government only to promote their own welfare and political objectives. In agreeing that, except on specific matters, such conversations would be inadvisable, Ambassador Harriman makes recommendations regarding the reorientation of our foreign economic policy and its integration with our political aims. He calls attention to the fact that the Soviet Government views all matters from the standpoint of its own selfish interests and, to its own political advantage, has adversely compared the difficult food conditions in areas liberated by our troops with the allegedly satisfactory conditions in areas liberated by the Red Army. It has used Lend-Lease or similar items to give the appearance of Russian generosity. Since the Soviet Government has shown no willingness to deal with economic questions on their merits without political considerations, Harriman feels that we must adopt an independent line or the people in areas under our responsibility will suffer and the chances of Soviet domination of Europe will be enhanced. Therefore, Harriman regretfully concludes that we must be guided by the principle of first taking care of our western allies and areas

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under our responsibility and allocating to Russia what may be left. This recommendation does not imply the establishment of political blocs or spheres of influence. However, Harriman feels that we must clearly recognize that the Soviet program is the establishment of totalitarianism ending personal liberty and democracy as we know it. Since we are not prepared to involve ourselves in the internal political affairs of other countries by the methods used by the Russians, our only hope is to assist these peoples to attain economic stability since lack of food and employment are fertile grounds for communist propaganda. Harriman points out that Russia will emerge from the war with the second largest gold reserve in the world, will have large quantities of Lend-Lease material on hand, will strip occupied countries of everything movable, will use the trade of the occupied countries for her own benefit and will demand from us every form of aid possible while using our assistance to promote its political aims to our disadvantage. Unless we are prepared to live in a Soviet-dominated world, we must use our economic policy to assist countries naturally friendly to us.

SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR OCCUPATION ZONES IN AUSTRIA. The Soviet representative has formally proposed in the European Advisory Commission that the Soviet zone in Austria should include the province of lower Austria, except the city Vienna, that part of upper Austria on the left bank of the Danube and the province of Burgenland. The U.S. zone would include the province of Salzburg and upper Austria on the right bank of the Danube. The U.K. zone would include Carinthia and Styria. The French zone would comprise Tyrol-Vorarlberg.

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO ALTERATION OF ITALIAN ARMISTICE BASED ON FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS. MacMillan has informed Kirk that British opposition to alteration of the armistice regime in Italy is based on the fact that Great Britain is not in a position to assume the burden of the expense of British armed forces in Italy, which are now charged to occupation costs. Kirk, in commenting to the Department, expresses the view that the immediate financial interests of one government should not dictate basic policy toward Italy.

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*Samuel R. Peterson*  
Acting Secretary

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SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION CONSIDERS AUSTRIAN QUESTIONS.

The Soviet representative on the European Advisory Commission has insisted that there must be agreement upon zones of occupation and upon the control machinery for the post-surrender period before four-power machinery can be established to operate in Austria during the interim period between the occupation of Vienna and the surrender of Germany. Also, in view of Soviet insistence that in principle Austria must pay reparations, Winant believes it will be impossible to conclude a control machinery agreement until inclusion of a reparations division has been settled. A delay on this point will permit Soviet forces to overrun Austrian industrial areas and unilaterally to remove machinery as booty of war.

EAC AGREEMENT ON FRENCH INCLUSION IN GERMAN DOCUMENTS.

European Advisory Commission has informally approved the request of the French Provisional Government for participation in the unconditional surrender instrument and the control machinery agreement. Ambassador Winant will discuss with Eden the question of French participation in Commission on German Dismemberment.

TITO VISITS MOSCOW. The Embassy, Moscow, has been informed by the Foreign Office of the arrival there of Tito and Subasic. The only explanation from Caserta is that this will be "Tito's first formal call."

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GROZA

By J. Schaubert Date

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GROZA NOW PLAYS ONLY SECONDARY ROLE. Rumanian Prime Minister Groza now complains that he is permitted to play only a secondary role in the Government. The Socialist leader shares Groza's apprehension at the dictatorial tactics of the Communist members of the Democratic Front, who appear only to execute Soviet instructions. There is a report that Tatarescu will replace Groza after Tatarescu signs in Moscow a Soviet-Rumanian pact resembling the Soviet-Czech Pact.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT PRESENTS REQUEST CONCERNING KING LEOPOLD. The Belgian Government has formally requested that the Allied Command arrange that King Leopold remain in Germany after his liberation until a delegation composed of the Prince Regent, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and Baron Holvoet may discuss with him the circumstances of his return to Belgium.

*John Robinson*  
Acting Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
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April 7, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

In response to a request from the Secretary for a report on our relations with the Soviet Government, Ambassador Harriman states that an adequate presentation is difficult by telegram and urgently requests that he be permitted to return at once to Washington for consultation. Harriman summarizes the development of the three Soviet lines of foreign policy which are based on over-all collaboration in a world security organization, the creation of a unilateral security ring through domination of border states and the penetration of other countries through Communist-controlled parties with Soviet backing. Harriman points out that hope of collaboration is based on the first line but the Soviet Government has given every indication of determination to proceed with the other two. In conclusion Harriman feels that there is some chance of dealing with the Russians on a realistic basis but only if they are made to understand that their present actions seriously jeopardize the attainment of satisfactory relations with us.

MR. OSBORNE COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE SWEDISH INTERVENTION IN NORWAY. The Norwegian Foreign Minister has informed Minister Osborne that although Norway would prefer liberation by American and British forces the Norwegians

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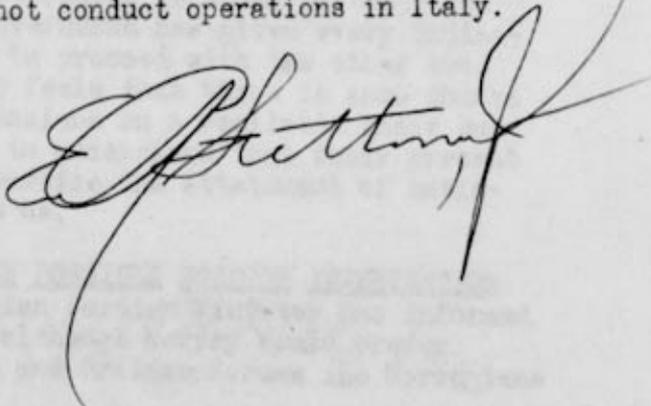
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have reason to believe that Sweden would intervene by military action if directly requested by Norway. The Foreign Minister stated that the question of Swedish armed intervention is a military one which must be decided by SHAEF and the Russian High Command. Osborne feels that the Norwegian Government is now ready to accept Swedish intervention because of deterioration of the Norwegian food and transport situations and the increased probability of a "bitter end" German resistance in Norway even after a collapse in Germany.

FRENCH RESTRICT USE OF AMERICAN-ARMED FRENCH SECURITY UNITS TO FUTURE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE. French units being rearmed by the United States were intended for use in the protection of Allied communication lines in Germany. General Juin has now informed SHAEF that these units may only be employed in the area which will be included in the future French occupation zone. This restriction is contrary to the terms of the agreement reached and the Supreme Commander is now considering the necessity of stopping the French rearmament program in order to arm security troops to take the place of those which the French have failed to supply.

SHAEF RECOMMENDS LIMITATION ON FRENCH OPERATIONS ACROSS ITALIAN BORDER. AFHQ Caserta will accept a SHAEF proposal for the establishment of a definite line beyond which French troops will not conduct operations in Italy.



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SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

FOREIGN OBSERVER COMMENTS UPON POLISH CONDITIONS. A French Army officer just returned to Moscow from a three months' visit in Poland has given Harriman a summary of conditions in that country. He had full opportunity to talk to all strata of the population. He does not believe that the Warsaw Government could obtain more than ten percent of the votes of the people in a free election today. Only those people who expect to get special privileges from the Warsaw Government favor it. Peasants, while favoring land reforms, fear collectivization. The vast majority of the peasants regard Mikolajczyk as their leader and hope for his return. Red Army and NKVD support Communist government and arrest large number of Polish people who hope that western powers will drive Soviets to the east. London Government underground after brief period of attempting to assist Red Army has again gone underground. Observer feels that if new broad-based government is not arranged now, Soviet-controlled Warsaw machine may be able to liquidate all opposition leaders and consolidate its control of an unwilling population.

VATICAN MEMORANDUM ON RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN POLAND. The Vatican has handed to Ambassador Taylor a statement listing Soviet action against Catholic churches and religious institutions in Poland.

FRENCH AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMEA DECLARATION ON LIBERATED EUROPE. Bidault has given Caffery a note stating that after careful study

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of the question the French Provisional Government is prepared to associate itself with the U.S., Great Britain and the Soviet Union in the implementation of the Declaration on Liberated Europe. Bidault asked that this reply and certain French recommendations be communicated to the British and Soviet Governments. The note after stating the desirability of a more accurate definition of the scope of common action contemplated and the methods of effecting such action suggests a specification of the term "Liberated Europe" and the desirability of the maintenance of a permanent liaison including the creation of a common secretariat which might be installed in Paris.

BRITISH ARE INVITING BELGIAN, DUTCH, NORWEGIAN AND LUXEMBOURG GOVERNMENTS TO PROVIDE CONTINGENTS FOR BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE. Strang has informed the EAC that the British Government has entered into communication with the Belgian, Luxembourg, Norwegian and Netherlands Governments with the view to the provision of auxiliary contingents from these countries to be stationed under the command of the British Commander-in-Chief in the British occupation zone.

BELGIAN PROPOSAL FOR THE CESSION OF GERMAN TERRITORY TO BELGIUM. Members of the European Advisory Commission have received from the Belgian Ambassador in London letters recapitulating German abuses of Belgian territory and proposing the cession to Belgium of some territory in the German county of Montjoie. This territory is in the Monschau area.

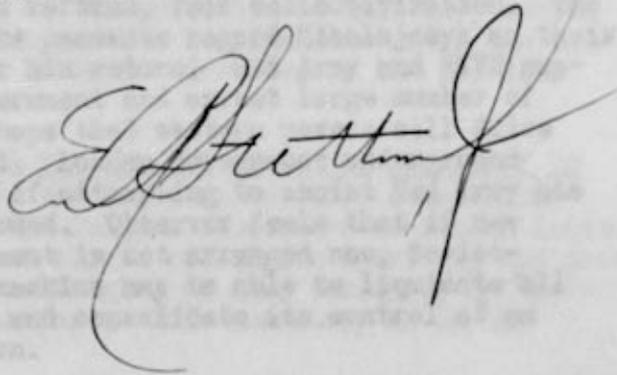
GROZA GOVERNMENT ACTION MAY BRING ABOUT ABDICATION OF RUMANIAN KING. Insistence of the Groza Government upon the signature by the King of certain decrees considered to be unconstitutional may bring about the early abdication of the King. The King has asked the British political representative in Bucharest for advice on this matter

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and it is probable that Eden will decide that the British Government should not offer any advice even though the King may be forced into the position where he must abdicate. Stirbey, Radelescu and Visoianu, who frequently advise the King, have asked Minister Berry for information regarding the American request for consultations upon Rumanian problems. This information was desired in connection with the decision which must be made by the King concerning the signature of the above-mentioned decrees. The three men felt that if consultations were not possible the King had better leave now with clean hands rather than stay by signing unconstitutional decrees only to be forced out later.

REPORT ON SITUATION IN SINKIANG. The High Commissioner of the Control Yuan for Sinkiang has informed our mission in Chungking that he is certain that insurgents in that area are receiving direct assistance from the Russians, including planes, officers and automatic rifles.



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SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED DURING TITO'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.  
Vyshinski has informed Harriman that as a result of Tito's presence in Moscow the Yugoslav Government has proposed a treaty similar to the Anglo-Soviet treaty and the Czech-Soviet treaty. The Soviet Government has agreed and the treaty is now being drawn up. Vyshinski maintained that there would be no conflict between the proposed treaty with Yugoslavia and the world organization since both were directed against aggression. However, he did not answer a specific question as to whether the treaty would contain a provision bringing it within the scope of a world organization. Vyshinski stated that he was unable to give any other details of the discussions with Tito. However, in a separate telegram Harriman makes the conjecture that the visit arose out of the need for direct personal consultation between Soviet leaders and Tito in view of the approaching end of the war. Possible questions which may be discussed are Yugoslav claims to Austrian and Italian territories and conclusion of an alliance between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Consideration may also be given to the matter of a South Slav federation.

HARRIMAN INQUIRES ABOUT DANZIG AND SILESIA. On the basis of press reports that both Silesia and Danzig have been incorporated in the Polish Republic by the U.S.S.R., Harriman, under instructions from the Department, has addressed Molotov requesting information as to the facts. The British Ambassador, who made a similar inquiry at an earlier date, has received no reply and Harriman expects similar treatment. Harriman, who accepts the newspaper

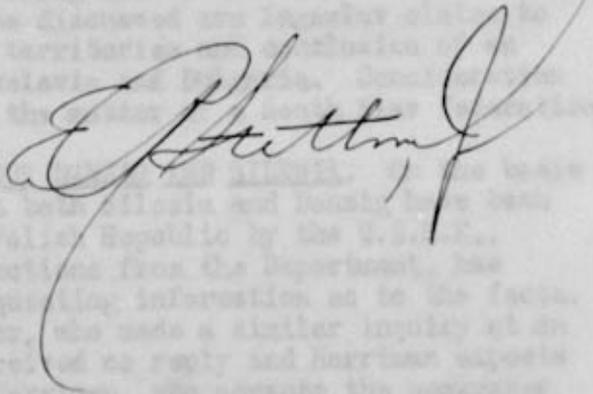
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reports as correct, suggests that we determine what steps we should take since it is probable that the U.S.S.R. will stand firm on its actions and in addition unilaterally turn over to Polish administration German territory up to the Oder-Neisse line.

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE ON AUSTRIA INDICATED IN PRAVDA. A Pravda article indicates that the U.S.S.R. fears that Austria may in some way become useful to Western or Central European countries as a bulwark against Russian interests. Although denouncing the Catholic and emigre groups and Starhemberg and Fritz Mandl (now in Argentina), the article omits reference to either Schuschnigg or Otto, probably in the belief that these two have important followings and may be susceptible tools to Soviet designs. The theory that Austria is incapable of an independent existence is stamped as false.

SWEDEN'S POSSIBLE ENTRY INTO THE WAR. Harriman believes that if there are any military advantages there are no political reasons why the Norwegian Government should not be encouraged to bring pressure on Sweden for military action in Norway. He recommends against our attempting to obtain prior approval from the Soviet Government and suggests that they be informed of our contemplated action and be asked for their support.



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April 11, 1945

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

These current developments in foreign affairs may be of interest to you:

DE GAULLE HAS AUTHORIZED USE OF FRENCH SECURITY BATTALIONS IN GERMANY BUT ONLY AFTER FRENCH APPROVAL IN EACH CASE. SHAEF Chief of Staff has written to General Juin calling attention to the fact that the French rearmament program was recommended on the basis of the agreement of November 18 under which French security battalions might be used in Germany. SHAEF was unable to understand French connection of the use of these troops with delimitation of the French zone of occupation since SHAEF is concerned only with the defeat of Germany and not political questions. Juin was therefore requested to confirm the agreement or to state whether it was desired to abrogate it. Subsequently de Gaulle sent for Caffery, stated that he did not wish to interfere with Allied operations and asked that Eisenhower be informed that French security battalions could be used in Germany but only after previous agreement in each case with the French. De Gaulle insisted upon an early delimitation of the French occupation zone.

MOLOTOV CONFIRMS TRANSFER OF GERMAN TERRITORY TO POLES AND EXPRESSES SURPRISE OVER BRITISH REQUEST FOR INFORMATION. Molotov in a letter to Clark Kerr has expressed surprise over the British request for information regarding the transfer of Silesia to the Poles, and has stated that since the German population had withdrawn and only Polish population had been left it was desirable that the Poles should be responsible for civil administration in this area. Molotov contended that this action did not

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conflict with agreements reached concerning the occupation and control of Germany nor with the Crimea decisions since neither the agreements nor the decisions dealt with administration in occupied German territory. He also stated that the return to Polish administration of the ancient Polish territory of Silesia has no connection with the question of the future frontiers of Poland.

VYSHINSKI HAS STATED THAT POLES AND YUGOSLAVS MUST BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN REPARATIONS DISCUSSIONS.

Vyshinski has informally stated to Harriman that the Yugoslavs and Poles must be invited to participate in the reparations discussions and added his belief that the Soviet Government would insist that these countries should not be placed in a worse position than France. When Harriman stated that Norway and Holland would not be invited and that we would not wish to differentiate between Germany's enemies, Vyshinski maintained that Poland had suffered more and made a greater contribution to the war effort than these two countries. Harriman is uncertain whether the Russians will make French participation conditional upon participation of Poland and Yugoslavia. However, he recommends that Lubin should not leave Washington until these matters are settled.

MINISTER JOHNSON COMMENTS UPON POSSIBLE NORWEGIAN REQUEST FOR SWEDISH ASSISTANCE IN THE LIBERATION OF NORWAY.

Johnson is convinced that the Swedish Government has made definite plans for military assistance to Norway under certain contingencies. He feels that if the Norwegian Government considers Swedish assistance vitally necessary for the liberation of Norway and if a direct request for such assistance fully endorsed by the Allied High Command is received, the Swedish Government may be counted upon to give a favorable response. However, if there is an orderly withdrawal of German forces not accompanied by extreme devastation, the Swedish Government will probably examine closely any Norwegian request.

RUSSIAN

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RUSSIAN CONTROL OF YUGOSLAVIA INCREASES. Vice Premier Grol, Yugoslav Democratic Party head, reports pessimistically that the Government is almost completely Russian controlled with more Communists appointed to office daily. Subasic is a prisoner in the Foreign Office. It is reported that ex-London Ministers plan to resign in a body if negotiations for the enlargement of the AVNOJ are unsatisfactory. They hope in this manner to force the Western powers to take some action.



E. P. Huntington

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