

19 MAR 1946
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GENERAL

1. US proposals for resumption of Danube river navigation--The State Department has instructed the US Embassy in Moscow to join with the British Embassy in urging the Soviet Government to agree to establish (a) the general principle of free commerce and navigation on the Danube under terms of entire equality for the merchant vessels, goods, and nationals of all the United Nations and (b) a provisional commission composed of the USSR, US, Britain, France, and such riparian governments as have been recognized by the four powers. While the US does not intend to seek permanent membership on a Danube commission, this fact is not to be revealed to Soviet authorities in order to avoid prejudice to Anglo-French views concerning a permanent commission.
2. US citizenship for Poles suggested--According to the US political adviser in Caserta, General Lee has proposed that US citizenship be offered to those male and female members of the Polish Corps in Italy who do not elect to return to Poland. Lee recommends that, if the necessary legislation cannot be obtained expeditiously, the Polish immigration quota be reserved exclusively for members of the Corps.

EUROPE-AFRICA

3. IRAN: Appeal to Security Council directed--Oavam has informed Embassy Tehran that instructions were sent to the Iranian Ambassador in Washington on 17 March to appeal Iran's case to the Security Council.
US Consul Tabriz reported that by 17 March the bulk of the troops and materiel previously reported to have been in the city had already been "processed out," but that new materiel had arrived, including 85 Soviet medium tanks. The Consul reports the arrival of a new high-ranking Soviet General but states that the General's function and identity have not yet been established.
4. USSR: Intentions towards Turkey--Charge Kennan believes that overt aggression against Turkey at this time appears improbable.

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though long-range Soviet objectives appear to include the acquisition of bases on the Straits and the establishment of a "friendly" regime in Ankara. Soviet-armed Kurds, however, may start trouble along the Turkish border in order to establish grounds for subsequent Soviet interference. (Ambassador Wilson in Ankara believes that the possibility of Soviet use of force any time after 15 April cannot be ruled out. By that date roads should be dry enough for large troop movements.)

5. ITALY: Allied military position--SACMED reports that Yugoslav forces in Zone B of Venezia Giulia now total nine divisions. Should they open hostilities, SACMED states that (a) units of the XIII Corps in Zone A would have to withdraw, since there are not sufficient Allied forces in Italy to reinforce them adequately, and (b) even if such reinforcements were available, existing supplies could support a maximum of four divisions in northeast Italy for only a limited period. SACMED, therefore, urgently requests information on what land and air resources would be made available should the Yugoslavs begin hostilities.

6. AUSTRIA: UNRRA may not be able to meet commitments--According to General Clark, there is little likelihood that the French, British or Soviets will live up to their commitments to turn over to UNRRA on 1 April sufficient food to supply their respective zones for 60 days. Should that be the case, UNRRA may not be able to assure a 1200 calorie ration scale for Austria. General Clark, therefore, intends to hold in reserve a 60 days' food supply for the US zone (over and above his 60-day contribution to UNRRA) to meet any emergency.

FAR EAST

7. KOREA: Joint Commission to meet soon--General Hodge reports that the Soviet Delegation arrived in Seoul on 18 March and that the first meeting of the US-USSR Joint Commission is scheduled for 20 March.

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