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1. Soviet troop movement through Czechoslovakia--US Military Attache Prague reports that the movement of Soviet troops through Czechoslovakia to the Soviet zone in Germany, which started on 27 May (see Daily Summary of 23 May, item 4), is progressing at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 troops daily and may involve a total of between 120,000 and 150,000 men. He comments that the move "is essentially an administrative one, with families and household goods accompanying the troops."
2. UK extends invitations to Soviet organizations--The Foreign Office has informed Embassy London that (a) it has adopted a policy of inviting representatives of Soviet official, semi-official, and scientific organizations to visit London, but (b) is pessimistic about the results of such a policy, since it feels that the Soviets are inclined to "slam the door shut" to all such approaches.

EUROPE-AFRICA

3. IRAN: Soviet faction on defensive in Azerbaijan--US Consul Tabriz reports that the adoption of a defensive policy on Azerbaijan by both the USSR and the Azerbaijan Government "plainly resulted" from the "strong US stand at the Security Council coupled with the strong attitude of the world press." The Consul believes that (a) such a defensive policy has weakened the position of the "Democrats," who are "adopting the old tactic of increasing party membership by various forms of duress," (b) a "large majority" of the party would not support the leaders except for such terrorism; but (c) an organized opposition has not yet developed.

British anxiety about Southern Iran--The British Ambassador has informed US Ambassador Allen of his intention to tell Qavam that if the Government does not take "active measures" to forestall Tudeh Party control in Southern Iran, the UK must "take appropriate steps to safeguard its interests." Allen comments that, if permitted by London, British consular representatives could considerably affect forthcoming elections. In Allen's opinion (a) interference in the Iranian elections is not warranted by the present situation; (b) while Soviet influence may well have been at work in the recent oil workers' strike,

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the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has, "largely for the sake of profits," missed the chance to take the lead in Iran in labor relations.

Allen requests aid for US cultural mission--In commenting on the Soviets' lavish expenditures in Iran on cultural relations, Allen notes that the US cultural relations section is very meagerly equipped, despite the fact that "Iranians are clamoring for closer cultural relations with the US."

4. RUMANIA: US terms Government reply "unsatisfactory"--The State Department has informed the Rumanian Government that the latter's reply (see Daily Summary of 5 June, item 4) to the recent US-UK protest against its failure to implement pledges of political freedom and early elections is "unsatisfactory" in that it (a) fails to specify any date for consideration or promulgation of an electoral law and (b) presents a "wholly inadequate and distorted account of the actual situation."

Compromise of US mission doubted--Regarding reports that Soviet agents have stolen documents from the US military mission in Bucharest (see Daily Summary of 5 June, item 4), General Schuyler, US delegate ACC, reports that (a) none of his personnel have been engaging in "improper" activities, and (b) it is "extremely improbable" that the Mission's files could have been pilfered. He comments that if the Soviets wish to implicate the Mission, "they can and probably will manufacture evidence."

5. FRANCE: "Little progress" in formation of new government--Caffery reports that the three major French parties are maneuvering "cautiously" toward the formation of a new government, and "little progress" is evident. Further inflation and economic dislocation are expected to follow the CGT's wage demands (which are generally regarded as "valid"), and all parties are reluctant to head the government.

6. BELGIUM: New price-wage program "surprisingly" successful--Kirk reports that, "from all information available," Prime Minister Van Acker's economic program (a wage freeze in combination with a 10 percent reduction in prices and severe suppression of black markets) has succeeded "beyond expectations."

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