



DIA & DOS review(s) completed.

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~~21~~ OCT 1946

EUROPE

1. PORTUGAL: Attempted military coup fails--Embassy Lisbon and the US Military Attache indicate that apparently as a result of poor planning and the Government's foreknowledge of the plot, the attempted coup of 10 October was a total failure. Cavalry personnel at Oporto who revolted and marched south (apparently to capture Salazar at his country retreat) quickly surrendered when intercepted by Government forces. The opposition claims that revolts also occurred at three other towns. The Embassy reports that as of 11 October the Government apparently had the situation well in hand and "normal conditions" were prevailing.

2. CZECHOSLOVAKIA: No restriction on flights over Czech territory--US Delegation ACC Hungary now explains that Soviet ACC authorities did not impose restrictions on flights over Czech territory [redacted]

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[redacted] The Chief of the Soviet ACC Air Section had orally instructed the US Air Officer regarding discontinuance of flights over Soviet-occupied territory in Austria and Hungary, and had declared that no foreign aircraft, including UK or US planes, would be allowed to enter or leave Czechoslovakia "at any point contiguous to the Soviet Zone of Austria or Hungary," because this would entail flights over Soviet-occupied territory.

Czechs seek to improve relations with US--The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Masaryk, has told US Ambassador Steinhardt that his Government, including the Communist Ministers, are seriously concerned at the "changed attitude" of the US Government toward Czechoslovakia and are determined to remove the causes therefor. According to Masaryk, Premier Gottwald declared at a recent Cabinet meeting that US claims arising out of the illegal seizure and nationalization of properties must be promptly settled and newspaper attacks on the US must be discontinued.

3. POLAND: Peasant Party will not join electoral bloc--US Ambassador Lane reports that the Polish Peasant Party has voted against joining the Government electoral bloc but will not boycott the elections, except in those localities where the Peasant Party has been denied the right to participate in the electoral process.

4. AUSTRIA: Yugoslav Mission not yet withdrawn--US Charge Denby reports that the Yugoslav Military Mission to the AC Austria has not been withdrawn, despite the fact that the Yugoslavs have been notified of this

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violation of the Control Agreement by both the secretariat and the Executive Committee of the AC. The Agreement required withdrawal by 28 August.

NEAR EAST-AFRICA

5. **IRAN: US opposition to elections now**--Acting Secretary Acheson has informed the US Embassy Tehran that, in the opinion of the State Department, holding elections in Iran under the present circumstances might well result in complete loss of Iranian independence and have serious consequences throughout the entire Middle East. The State Department hopes that Qavam will reconsider his decision to hold such elections or at least consider the possibility of postponing them in Azerbaijan and Fars until the Central Government regains control in those provinces. The State Department doubts that an Iranian request to the General Assembly for UN supervision of the elections would alleviate the situation, but the US would support such a request if it were made.

Proposed UK disposal of Trott case--US Embassy London reports that the British Ambassador Tehran has been instructed by the Foreign Office to seek Qavam's decision regarding Consul Trott (charged by Iran with complicity in the recent tribal revolt). If the request for Trott's removal is withdrawn, the British will publish an already prepared statement containing a section designed to strengthen Qavam's hand in his dealings with the tribes. If the request is not withdrawn, the British will merely publish a statement denying any British connection with subversive activities in Iran.

6. **TURKEY: UK views on Soviet note**--The British Foreign Office official in charge of Soviet affairs has told Embassy London that in his personal view the recent Soviet note to Turkey represents a continuance of Soviet pressure rather than a critical demarche. The chief danger, he believes, lies in the possibility that at some point the USSR will miscalculate the power of Turkish and western resistance and some incident may take place in the Mediterranean area which will be difficult to localize. He adds that evidence is accumulating that the Soviets may demand international control of Suez, Gibraltar, Panama and the entrances to the Baltic.

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