From the Central Committee meeting minutes of the CPSU (b), dated 6 September 1945

SESSION ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1945 IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF VKP (b)[[1]](#footnote-1)

1. On the Soviet-Romanian border in the lower part of Danube.

Decided: To get the Romanian government to agree directly to the Soviet-Romanian border in the lower part of Danube to be along the waterway of the Sulina canal, without raising the issue at the Council of Ministers. As compensation for the Romanian government’s concession concerning this border, do not demand from the Romanian government to join the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the city of Sighet and of the railway passing through it, and also give the Hertz region to Romania[[2]](#footnote-2).

2. On peace treaty with Italy.

Decided:

Consideration by the Council of Ministers of the peace treaty with Italy to be connected with consideration of peace treaties with Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, just as at the Berlin Conference the issue of alleviating the surrender terms for Italy and on its admission to the United Nations was connected with the issue of alleviating the armistice conditions for the other former satellites of Germany and acknowledgement of the governments in these countries. Concerning Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland it is necessary to prepare drafts of peace treaties and to hand them over to the Council of Ministers.

b) To exclude from the memorandum a mention of joint trusteeship, having kept only a mention of sole trusteeship;

c) For reparations to demand docks, cranes and machine tools.

d) To limit to the navy vessels received by the Soviet Union from Great Britain and the USA at the expense of Italian navy.

e) To approve all other items of the memorandum.

3. On Italian colonies.

Decided: To approve the suggestion that Tripolitania is given to the Soviet Union as the trust territory. At the Council of Ministers it is necessary to insist on accepting the Soviet suggestion.

4. On the work of Reparation Commission in Germany.

Decided: To confirm the presented draft of the memorandum.

5. On the Yugoslavian-Italian border.

Decided: To support requirements of the Yugoslavian government concerning the new border. After the last war Italy received Trieste because it was promised it for its participation in the war[[3]](#footnote-3). Italy is nevertheless an enemy, and leaving Trieste under the Italian sovereignty is unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

6. On peace treaty with Finland.

Decided: To accept the presented suggestions.

7. On peace treaty with Bulgaria.

Decided: To accept presented suggestions.

8. On withdrawal of troops from Iran.

Decided: To withdraw the armies from Tehran within September. To withdraw the Allied armies from the rest of Iran within the agreed term - six months. When this term will be coming to an end, to discuss the issue of the details of troop withdrawal from Iran.

9. On the control mechanism in Japan.

Decided: The Soviet Union should not have garrison armies in Tokyo. Participation in the Control Council should be accepted.

10. On Arciszewski government.

Decided: To support presentation of the Polish government to the Council of Ministers on this issue.

11. On Spain.

Decided: The Soviet delegation should not raise this issue at the Council of Ministers.

12. On Byrnes’[[4]](#footnote-4) statement regarding Romanian issue.

Decided: To present in the Soviet press the actual course of events in Romania[[5]](#footnote-5), having used for this purpose the statement of foreign press on this issue.

13. On Bulgaria.

Decided: To stick to the old position. If the government is to be changed[[6]](#footnote-6), first of all it is necessary to replace the government in Greece. Concerning Bulgaria the Soviet Delegation should not accept any issues for discussion at the Council of Ministers.

14. On negotiations with Groza[[7]](#footnote-7) concerning the Soviet-Romanian border along the waterway of the Sulina canal.

[FPARF, f. 0431/I, inv. 1, fold. 1, file1, pp. 17–19]

Keywords: Romania, Bulgaria, post-war Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia, Italy, inter-allied relations

1. All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. By hand: “with border (illegible) line railway.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This refers to the secret London treaty of 26 April 1915 (signed by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy), according to which the countries of the Entente promised Italy territorial gains in exchange for her entering the war on their side. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Byrnes, James Francis (1882 – 1972) – U.S. statesman and politician, head of Office of War Mobilization (1943 – 1945), Secretary of State (1945 – 1947), Governor of South Carolina (1951 – 1955). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Among the publications on a Romanian theme that appeared in the Soviet press in the wake of this resolution accentuating the achievements of the Groza Government and its popular support and refuting western reports on the situation in Romania, see: Obrashchenie Soveta Natsionalꞌno-Demokraticheskogo fronta k Rumynii k rumynskomu narodu // Izvestiia. 7.IX.1945. S. 4; Bukharestskie rabochie vyrazhaiut doverie pravitelꞌstva Groza // Izvestiia. 8.IX.1945. S. 4; Rumynskaia pechatꞌ о pravitelꞌstve Petre Groza // ibid; Press-konferentsiia v rumynskom ministersve propagandy // Izvestiia. 9.IX.1945. S. 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Kerr’s note dated 21 August, sent to the People’s Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, contained criticism of the new electoral law in Bulgaria and declared that the British Government were not ready to recognise a government elected in accordance with it. Vyshinsky’s reply of 28 August contained a refutation of the British assertion (Sovetskii faktor. Т. 1. S. 231–232). In the end, however, a resolution was passed to postpone the parliamentary elections in Bulgaria (they took place in November 1945), giving rise to sharp criticism of Dimitrov. At a meeting with Bulgarian representatives in Moscow on 30 August, Stalin called for calm: ‘The elections are postponed – that was a minor concession. From now on, no concessions whatsoever. No changes in the composition of the government’ (The Diary of Georgi Dimitrov. P. 381). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Groza, Petru (1884 – 1958) – Romanian statesman and politician, Prime-Minister of Romania (1945 – 1952), President of the Grand National Assembly (1952 – 1958). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)