From a circular telegram by the People’s Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR on the outcome of the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom, 2 January 1946

[…]

The Soviet delegation managed to defend the resolution of the Berlin Conference on the procedure for drafting peace treaties and to eliminate the difficulties in this matter that arose at the London session of the Council of Foreign Ministers […]

As a result of discussions with Harriman and at the meeting of the three ministers the US Government has made concessions and agreed to grant control functions to the Soviet Union and to change the functions of the Far-Eastern Commission[[1]](#footnote-1) […] In the adopted resolutions [relating to Bulgaria and Romania – Ed.] the idea put forward is in fact not about reorganising the governments, but about enlarging them with two representatives from opposition groups which will be obliged to cooperate loyally with the governments […] The resolutions relating to Bulgaria and Romania strengthen the position of democratic governments friendly to the Soviet Union and, at the same time, thanks to small concessions, make it possible for Britain and the USA to recognise the Romanian and Bulgarian governments quickly[[2]](#footnote-2) […] We consider the outcome of the meeting of the three foreign ministers to be positive. At this meeting we have managed to reach decisions on a range of important European and Far-Eastern issues and to maintain the process of three-power cooperation that emerged during the war.

[АPRF, f. 3, inv. 63, file 234, pp. 224–227, 229]

Keywords: post-war order, inter-allied relations

1. It was created in December 1945 in accordance with resolutions of the meeting in Moscow of Foreign Ministers from the USSR, USA and Great Britain; its aim was to work out agreed decisions facilitating the fulfillment by Japan of the terms of its surrender. It existed until April 1952. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Romanian Government was recognised by the USA and Great Britain on 4 February 1946; the Bulgarian Government was recognised by Britain on 11 February 1947 and by the USA on 1 October 1947. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)