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COMPLAINT OF AGGRESSIVE ACTIVITY AND INTERFERENCE IN THE  
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES BY THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA, AS INSTANCED BY THE APPROPRIATION OF \$100 MILLION  
TO FINANCE THE RECRUITMENT OF PERSONS AND THE ORGANIZATION  
OF ARMED GROUPS IN AND OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION, POLAND,  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA AND  
OTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES.

Letter dated 26 December 1951 from the Chairman of the  
delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics to the President of the General Assembly

Paris, 26 December 1951.

As reported in the press, the Government of the People's Republic of Romania has transmitted to you a statement dated 6 December 1951 on the hostile activities of the Government of the United States of America against the People's Republic of Romania.

As the General Assembly is soon to examine in plenary session the "Complaint of aggressive activity and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries by the United States of America, as instanced by the appropriation of \$100 million to finance the recruitment of persons and the organization of armed groups in and outside the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and other democratic countries", I should be grateful if you would arrange for this statement to be issued as a General Assembly document.

(Signed) A. VYSHINSKY

Chairman of the delegation of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

The Government of the United States of America is pursuing a permanent policy of incitement to war and intrigue against the People's Republic of Romania, and is making slanderous attacks of every kind before international organizations. It is doing everything in its power to poison, complicate and aggravate the international situation, and is promoting a new world war. In this way the United States Government is attempting to execute the reckless plan of world domination by the American monopolists.

The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies -- including the People's Republic of Romania -- whose policy of peace and international co-operation is supported by the great majority of mankind, have undertaken energetic resistance to these plans of American imperialism. The peace-loving peoples reject and condemn the American war policy, oppose the re-militarization of Western Germany and Japan and the involvement of the Near Eastern countries in the Atlantic bloc military system, and demand the cessation of hostilities in Korea. American policy is suffering failure after failure. The rulers of the United States are unscrupulously multiplying their aggressive acts, in defiance of the fundamental rules of international law.

The United States Government's recent acts against the People's Republic of Romania are of this kind.

In order to conceal its hostile policy, its unsuccessful attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Romania, and its constant violations of international law in its relations with the People's Republic of Romania, the United States Government transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 5 November 1951 a document entitled "Evidence of violations of human rights provisions of the treaty of peace by Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary", together with a statement by Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States of America. This american document is a tissue of lies and forgeries.

It is made up of "testimony" submitted to the United States authorities by a number of traitors to their country who have managed to escape the people's justice by fleeing from Romania, most of them with the help of United States diplomats in Romania. On the basis of this "testimony" the United States Government is attempting to rehabilitate and exploit miserable survivals such as ex-General Radesco, an unsuccessful dictator and murderer of Romanian workers and peasants; C. Visoianu, an embezzler of public moneys; agents of Antonescu's fascist Sigurantza like Camil Ring; persons of the type of W. Filderman, involved in the mass murder of Jews; Eftimie Gherman, thief, police agent and strike-breaker; and other wretched tools of the Hitlerite regime in Romania and later of the United States espionage services. It is with the aid of persons such as these that the United States Government is attempting to prove the violation by the Romanian Government of freedom of speech, of the press and of publication. It will readily be understood that this "testimony" contains not an iota of truth and is nothing but the expression of these wretches' hatred for the democratic freedoms of the Romanian people, who have swept them from the arena of history. The Romanian people have deprived them of their "right" to lie, slander and deceive as they did in the past when they destroyed the rights and freedoms of the people, whom they oppressed and cast into imperialist wars of aggression. The United States Government has restored to them that "right" and enabled them to continue lying and slandering in the United States. The document submitted to the United Nations is composed of their calumnies.

Such, then, is the "value" of the American document and of certain of the methods used by the United States Government in the pursuit of its policy of aggression.

On 10 October 1951 the President of the United States signed an Act entitled the Mutual Security Act of 1951, which provides for the official financing of criminal activities against the People's Republic of Romania, both inside and outside its territory, by persons and groups recruited, paid and armed by the United States Government. This Act shows that the policy of the United States Government is to form mercenary bands from the ranks of traitors, fascists and war criminals who have fled Romania and been harboured in the United States and other

countries, and to use them for aggressive purposes against the People's Republic of Romania as elements of the military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Clearly such a law, which is unprecedented in the history of international relations, is intended to sanction the international crimes planned by the American imperialists. It openly admits the aggressive policy towards the Romanian people pursued by the United States Government and is a cynical and undisguised interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Romania. By this measure, which is incompatible with regular relations between nations and with respect for the sovereignty of States, the United States Government has flagrantly violated the fundamental rules of international law and the provisions of the United Nations Charter, and has unmasked its policy, which is directed against the peace of the world.

These acts by the United States Government are being accompanied by the establishment of military bases along the frontiers of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Romania and the other Peoples' Democracies, by violations of those countries' air space, by the war against Korea, the re-militarization of Western Germany, and the incorporation of Greece and Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They go hand in hand with the military assistance being accorded by the United States Government to its miserable tool the fascist government of Belgrade, which is redoubling its acts of provocation on the frontiers of the People's Republic of Romania, murdering frontier guards and civilians, and on its masters' orders uttering vile slanders against the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Democracies. Thus, while the peoples of the entire world are rallying with ever-increasing steadfastness to the defence of peace, the United States Government is attempting to create fresh complications and new disputes and continually to poison international relations.

This policy of the United States Government was manifested in its relations with Romania even when the Romanian people were participating in the struggle to destroy German Hitlerism.

Thus, with a view to paralysing the participation of Romania in the war against Hitler side by side with the Soviet Army, the American imperialists supported the reactionary group of Maniu, an organizer of Fascist bands which

conducted a savage murder campaign in Transylvania against national groups living side by side there, in an attempt to provoke unrest behind the front.

To this end they also made use of the pro-fascist clique of Radesco, who followed a policy designed to undermine the anti-Hitler front, sabotaging the armistice and holding back arms and troops which ought to have gone to the front, with the intention of using them against the working class and the peasantry.

The Radesco band had been given the task of starting civil war and of bringing Romania under the domination of Anglo-American imperialism.

However, the American imperialists were mistaken in believing that the Romanian people's struggle for freedom and democracy could be stifled with the aid of wretched traitors to their country of the Radesco type. The Romanian people swept the Fascist clique from their path towards democratic development and brought a democratic government to power.

After the frustration of these plans the United States Government turned its attention, through its official representatives in Romania, to the organization of bands and plots for the purpose of overthrowing the democratic regime and enslaving the country by terrorist activities and coups d'état.

These despicable activities directed towards the independence and sovereignty of the Romanian State were in their turn decisively rejected, thwarted and liquidated by the Romanian people.

Their failure and that of the intervention of the American imperialists has been reflected in the trial and conviction of terrorist bands, such as the "Sumanele Negre", the Maniu band and other American espionage organizations, as reported in official documents of the Romanian Government.

Many American diplomats and official representatives of the United States Government have been unmasked in the process as agents of the American espionage services and tools of the warmongers. Mention may be made of Burton Berry, political representative of the United States; General Cortland van Schuyler, head of the American Military Mission; James R. Hamilton, attaché to General Schuyler; Tom Hall, member of the American Military Mission;

Roy Melbourne, counsellor; Charles E. Hulick, counsellor; Ethridge Marc, personal representative of President Truman; Henry Leverich, first counsellor; Colonel John D. Lowell, military attaché; Robert Shea, secretary of legation; Waghams Fergusson, secretary of legation; Donald J. Dunham, secretary of legation, head of the Office of Information; Wistley, agriculture attaché; Paul Green, attaché of legation; Wayne Fischer, secretary of legation; Frank Shea, head of the Office of Information; Serafim Buta, secretary of legation; Lieutenant Michael Rura, assistant naval attaché; Captain Herschell Hutsinpiiler, assistant military attaché; Lieutenant-Colonel H.C. Willcox, head of the economic section; Major Paul M. Claude, head of the secretariat of the Military Mission; and Schneider, non-commissioned officer of the American Military Mission.

The Romanian courts sentenced the traitors to their country and agents of American imperialism to the penalties they deserved. At the request of the Government of the Romanian People's Republic the American Information Office in Bucharest, which was dealing with espionage, has been liquidated. American diplomats identified as spies have been obliged to leave the territory of the Romanian People's Republic.

Colliers, the American magazine, whose close association with the war-mongers is common knowledge, in an article entitled "What is wrong with the American Intelligence System", dealing with the activity of the persons mentioned above, confirmed as early as October 1948 that the discovery and capture of the material of American intelligence agents had helped to prove the imperialist ambitions of the Americans in Europe. It went on to say that the American Central Intelligence Agency had stupidly received a number of enormous setbacks and had contented itself with covering them up as well as possible; but that one of its failures in Romania was sufficiently well known to confirm the charges levelled by its critics.

The governing circles of the United States of America, incapable of understanding that there is a fundamental difference between a government brought to power by the people and a government which does not represent the people and which has made itself the tool of foreign imperialism, believed that they could carry out their plans by bringing economic pressure to bear on Romania.

The economic blackmail to which the United States Government resorted after the 1946 drought, seeking to impose on Romania American observers and other conditions likely to destroy its independence, was defeated. With the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union the Romanian people thwarted the economic blackmail of the United States of America and proceeded to the economic reconstruction of the country.

The successes achieved each year by the Romanian people in the development of the national economy have enraged the American monopolists. The United States Government imagined that it could hold up the progress of the Romanian economy by a policy of economic discrimination against the Romanian People's Republic. In 1949 the United States Government prohibited the delivery to Romania of oil equipment purchased in the United States, believing that it could in this way create very serious difficulties in the Romanian People's Republic. The Soviet Union, however, delivered to the Romanian People's Republic all the oil equipment it required. Oil equipment is now manufactured in the Romanian People's Republic and the production of oil is steadily rising.

Although it has obtained no results from this method, the United States Government has multiplied its measures of economic discrimination to the extent of almost entirely cutting off trade between the United States and the Romanian People's Republic. In October 1950 the United States Government prohibited American ships from carrying, without special authorization, cargo consigned to the Romanian People's Republic. In March 1951 the United States Government decided to impose export licensing on all goods made in or in transit through the United States consigned to the Romanian People's Republic. On 26 October 1951 President Truman signed the act imposing an embargo by the United States on most goods likely to be exported to the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

On 27 June 1951 the Government of the United States of America formally denounced the trade agreement concluded in 1930 between Romania and the United States.

In its vain attempts to prevent the steady expansion of the economy of the Romanian People's Republic, the United States Government has compelled countries under its control to adopt the same discriminatory policy in their economic relations with the Romanian People's Republic. The Government of the United States is depriving such countries of the economic advantages which would be derived from trade with the Romanian People's Republic, and is thus also subjecting them to increasing domination by American monopolies.

The Romanian People's Republic wishes to maintain with all countries economic relations based on mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty.

In spite of the aggressive economic policy of the American imperialists, the trade of the Romanian People's Republic has steadily increased. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and in close collaboration with the people's democracies, enjoying the fruits of their labour and the wealth of their country, the Romanian people are rapidly developing their country's economic power.

Freed from the imperialist yoke, the Romanian people have laid down a solid foundation for their great work of construction -- the regime of people's democracy, which assures them the broadest rights and freedoms.

The great masses of the working people of the Romanian People's Democracy take an active part in the direction of the affairs of State. From the great National Assembly to the thousands of people's councils, workers, peasants, and intellectuals attached to the people's cause have been elected to lead public affairs and actually exercise the power of the State. 110,000 members of people's councils have been elected by the free vote of 10,000,000 citizens. It is well known that the American Congress and the American Government are controlled by representatives of Standard Oil, such as Dean Acheson, of the General Electric Company such as Charles Wilson, and by representatives of the Morgans, the Rockefellers and the Duponts.

In the United States millions of citizens are deprived of political rights on racial or social grounds.



Not the Romanian People's Republic, but the State of Mississippi, had a law prescribing imprisonment and fine for anyone daring to put forward in any form whatever arguments or suggestions in favour of social equality or of marriage between white and coloured persons. Laws of the same kind are in force in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and other States. The workers of the Romanian People's Republic, together with all people of goodwill throughout the world, energetically protest against the barbarous policy of genocide conducted by the Government of the United States against the coloured people, whose "rights and fundamental liberties" amount to the right to die by hanging, the electric chair, or imprisonment.

In the Romanian People's Republic the people enjoy the full freedom of the press and of speech which was refused by the reactionary governments. In the Romanian People's Republic there are published more than 300 newspapers and periodicals, in Romanian and in the languages of the other peoples living side by side, with a circulation eight times as large as before. The Romanian people have no desire that the press, which in the Romanian People's Republic belongs to the largest public organizations, should be monopolized by a few financial groups and by warmongers such as Scripps-Howard and MacCormick-Patterson.

While in the Romanian People's Republic political and civic rights are a living reality, measures tending to fascism are multiplying in the United States of America.

The Romanian people have taken their destiny into their own hands and do not want to have in their country bodies for the stifling of civic liberties such as the Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities, or anti-labour laws such as the Taft-Hartley Act, or laws directed against progressive organizations such as the McCarran Act, as a result of which a wave of terror and repression has been loosed in the United States against democratic persons, leaders of the working class and champions of peace.

The United States Government has made a mistake in its calculations. The Romanian people will continue with even greater determination to struggle for the defence of their liberty and independence, for the defence of peace throughout the world, and for the frustration of imperialist aggression. They spurn with disgust traitors in the pay of the American imperialists, persons without a country and hardened to crime.

The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that it is the duty of the United Nations General Assembly to condemn as an act of aggression the law adopted by the United States Government for the financing and organization of armed fascist bands with the object of committing criminal acts against the Romanian People's Republic and other democratic countries. The Government of the Romanian People's Republic requests the United States Government to take measures for the repeal of that law.

The Romanian Government considers that it is the duty of the United Nations to refute the slanderous propaganda of the American Government contained in "documents" of the type of "Evidence of violations of the human rights provisions of the Treaties of Peace by Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary".

Defending the cause of peace, the Government of the Romanian People's Republic expresses the Romanian people's will steadfastly to support the following proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted to the United Nations General Assembly:

1. The General Assembly declares participation in the aggressive Atlantic bloc and the creation by certain States, and primarily by the United States of America, of military, naval and air bases in foreign territory incompatible with membership of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly recognizes it to be essential that: (a) The countries taking part in the Korean war should immediately end military operations, conclude a truce and withdraw their forces from the 38th parallel within a period of ten days; (b) All foreign troops, and also foreign volunteer forces, should be withdrawn from Korea within a period of three months.

3. The General Assembly calls upon the governments of all States, both those which are Members of the United Nations and those which are not at present in the United Nations, to consider at a world conference the question of a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments and also the question of practical measures for prohibiting the atomic weapon and establishing international control over the observance of such prohibition.

The General Assembly recommends that the above-mentioned world conference should be convened at the earliest possible date and in any case not later than 1 June 1952.

4. The General Assembly calls upon the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conclude a peace pact and to combine their efforts for achieving this high and noble aim.

The General Assembly also calls upon all other peace-loving States to join in the peace pact.

The Romanian people considers that the adoption and implementation of the measures proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics constitute the surest means of averting the danger of a new world war and strengthening peace and friendship between peoples.

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