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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 DOLLARS 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 24 December 1951 from the Chairman of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

Paris, 24 December 1951

As indicated in document A/INF.44/Add.1 of 17 December 1951, Mr. Mintcho Neytchev, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent you on 2 December 1951 a telegram protesting against the adoption of the Mutual Security Act of 1951 by the United States of America.

That telegram is listed in document A/INF.44/Add.1 under No.79.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the said telegram <sup>1)</sup> to be issued as a General Assembly document and circulated to all delegations.

(signed) A. VYSHINSKY,

Chairman of the Delegation of the Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics.

1) See Annex

TELEGRAM DATED 2 DECEMBER 1951 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

SOFIA

It was announced on 10 October 1951 that Mr. Truman, President of the United States of America, had signed the Mutual Security Act of 1951. That act appropriates special credits up to 100 million dollars for the financing of "any selected persons who are residing in or escapees from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania ..... either to form such persons into elements of the military forces supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes". It is clear that these funds will be used to maintain in and despatch to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the instigation of the United States and with that country's assistance, hostile persons and armed groups for the purpose of committing in Bulgaria murders, espionage and diversionary acts, and undertaking subversive activities against the legal people's power of the National Front Government. This amounts to an official admission by the United States Government that it is ignoring and trampling underfoot the generally accepted rules of international law and the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, and that it will not hesitate to interfere violently in Bulgaria's domestic affairs. Clearly such methods cannot fail to be viewed by world public opinion as constituting an unprecedented act of aggression by the United States against peace and the peace-loving countries, and in particular against our peace-loving Republic and against the peaceful labour of the Bulgarian people who, solidly united behind their people's power, are with magnificent enthusiasm building up their own material and cultural welfare.

The hostility of the United States Government to Bulgaria -- which has already been exemplified on more than one occasion in the years following the second world war -- convincingly demonstrates that far from observing the principles of the Charter, which prohibit interference in the domestic affairs of any State, the United States Government is doing exactly the contrary, and has been attempting to interfere in the most flagrant manner in the domestic affairs of Bulgaria, going so

far as to plot against Bulgaria's national independence and sovereignty. In the seven years following the establishment of the democratic people's power of the National Front, the United States Government has made constant efforts to impede Bulgaria's political and economic development, with the object of undermining the foundations of the State and endangering its security. This assertion is borne out by the following facts, cited from among many others: First, we would mention the attempted interference by the United States in Bulgaria's domestic affairs, which began immediately after the signing of the armistice at the end of 1944. Mr. Barnes, the United States political representative, pursued intensive subversive activities against the National Front Government, using as his tool for this purpose the known American spy G. M. Dimitrov, alias Guemeto.

When on 24 May 1945 G. M. Dimitrov, alias Guemeto, was unmasked as a spy, the same United States representative gave him asylum in his house and subsequently helped him to make his way to the United States, thereby preventing Bulgarian justice from calling him to account for his criminal acts.

After the attempts made by G. M. Dimitrov, alias Guemeto, to shatter the unity of the National Front Government from within by illegal action and sinister intrigues had failed and he had fled from Bulgaria, the United States diplomatic representatives at Sofia turned their attention to building up an "opposition", headed by the traitors Nicolas Petkov and Kosta Lultchev.

After the date for the parliamentary elections had been set for 18 November 1945, the "opposition", encouraged by those United States representatives, re-doubled its anti-national activities and openly called for acts of sabotage. During this period a series of bloody crimes and terrorist acts were committed; for example, the attack on a number of young members of the labour youth movement near Ossogova and the village of Granitza. It was shown during the trial that the band which had undertaken that attack and committed the murders was in touch with the United States Legation. Even before these criminals were arrested the United States Legation had sent its agent Markham to the village of Granitza to carry out an illegal interrogation and "investigation", which was intended to facilitate the protection of these bandits. It was revealed

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during the trial of Nicolas Petkov that the "opposition", rightly called the "American opposition" by the people, had become an agency of the American subversion and espionage services. It was from the United States Legation that instructions were given to the opposition and to Nicolas Petkov to undertake acts of sabotage and diversion and to set up armed groups and prepare a conspiracy aimed at the overthrow of the legal authority. In the course of the trial the United States diplomatic representatives were again guilty of interference. They attempted to impede the regular proceedings of the sovereign Bulgarian tribunal and endeavoured to influence its decision by transmitting notes in which they threatened the Bulgarian Government and demanded the liberation of their arrested and unmasked agent Nicolas Petkov. After the verdict they again tried to save their trusty agent by new threats and new pressure. Nicolas Petkov himself wrote in connexion with his criminal contact with the United States and United Kingdom Legations: "The talks I had with Barnes and Bodjell, the representatives of the Imperialist States, gave me courage and faith in my work." It was revealed that the United States Legation had maintained similar criminal contact with the "opposition" group of Kosta Balchev. This group's activities against the State were directed, aided and encouraged by members of the United States Legation and the American Intelligence Service through the intermediary of Miss Erskovski, a member of the United States Legation. The United States Legation at Sofia was the organizer, leader and instigator of a series of plots against the State aimed at the overthrow by force of the legally constituted authority in Bulgaria, a fact established at the trials of the "Iron Crown", "Neutral Officer" and "Military League" fascist organizations, and of the supporters of Ivan Mihailov etc.

It was proved that the real leader of the "Military League" plot was the head of the American Military Mission, General Crane, who acted through Nicolas Petkov. It was also proved that General Popov, who was the leader of the "Neutral Officer" plot organization, had been in direct criminal relations with Colonel Stoeney, the head of the Military Air Section of the American Military Mission. In the trial of the band led by the notorious Macedonian fascist chief Svan Mihailov, it was disclosed that that group had been directed and had received instructions from the American Military Mission and that one of the leaders of the plot, Kiril Drangov, had engaged in espionage activities with Colonel Backus Vieeg, a member of the American Military Mission and head of the

/American

American Intelligence Service in the Balkans, under whose instructions terrorist groups were organized. This fascist band, acting on American orders, had agreed with the Titoists to aid them in capturing the Pirin district for Yugoslavia. The Traitcho Kostov trial revealed and laid bare the whole hostile policy of the American representatives to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. With the aid of the Titoists, they were preparing a coup d'etat against the legally established power in that country, using for the purpose Bulgarian traitors and fascist police agents and collaborators, led by Traitcho Kostov. The confessions of Traitcho Kostov and Tzonio Tzontchev revealed that responsible representatives of the United States Legation, Donald Read Heath, Minister Plenipotentiary, and his assistants James Clark and Cyril Black, had taken part in those criminal activities designed to restore the fascist regime in Bulgaria. The statements of Traitcho Kostov contained the following passage: "The reception took place in my office at the Council of Ministers. After a brief conversation about his impressions of Sofia, Read Heath told me that he was aware of my friendly personal relations with the Yugoslavs, established during the last two or three years, and that he was very pleased. I realized from what he said that Read Heath had come to see me because of my understanding with Tito, who had promised to help me establish contact with the Americans. I replied to Read Heath that I was prepared to carry out his wishes. He then said that what the Americans wished to tell us would first be co-ordinated with the Yugoslavs and then transmitted to us by them". That quotation in itself suffices to reveal the co-ordinated plans of the Americans with the leaders in Belgrade, designed to overthrow the people's power of the National Front and to enslave the Bulgarian people. Secondly, there was the organization of spy, diversionary and terrorist groups. The "Legionary" fascist group was inspired and helped by the United States Legation as was proved by the disclosures at the trial of the group. In their statements, Marie, also known as Midi, Dragan Peev and Yossif Dimitrov confirmed that, for some considerable time, the organization had been receiving instructions personally from the head of the United States Military Mission, General Robertson, and later from his aide-de-camp Captain Martin who, in his talk with one of the chief conspirators, Ivan Stanev, at Rila monastery in May 1947, had promised arms and, in case of need, a passage by air to the United States. The trial of the fifteen Evangelist pastors had brought to light the main American spy network, which consisted of official

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representatives, including Cyril Black, secretary of the United States Mission, Helen Copper, an employee at the American College, Lewis Beck, commercial attache, Robert Strong, second secretary of Legation, and Relidgol, first secretary of Legation. Those persons had organized, paid and directed the treasonable activities of the Protestant pastors. The case of the Bulgarian citizen Mihail Todoruv Chipkov, a former employee at the United States Legation, who had been entrusted with spy work by Donald Read Heath himself, the former American Minister at Sofia, is particularly revealing. Out of gratitude for the spy activities of Chipkov, the United States Legation had sheltered him for about six months. In certain neighbouring countries the American authorities had organized special schools in which they trained for espionage, diversionary activities and sabotage, various criminal elements without any national feeling who had fled from the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and they tried to get them over into Bulgarian territory in secret. As early as the autumn of 1945, the Bulgarian People's Militia captured and wiped out in the Pirin district a group of bandits sent out by the American Intelligence Service with wireless transmitters, arms and equipment. In the autumn of 1949, the American General Staff, in co-operation with the Greek police authorities at Athens under Major Kondoulis Nikos, of Dedeagetch, had sent secretly into Bulgarian territory various groups, totalling thirty persons, who had first received special training in diversionary and terrorist activities, and whose task was to commit murder and other crimes in Bulgaria. Those were the bandits responsible for the murder of the priest Dimitre Gospodinov and the kidnapping of Ivan Motov Arguerov, whose house was burned. After the severance of normal diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in February 1950, for which the United States Government was solely responsible, the subversive activities of that Government and its organs continued with increasing pertinacity. In its note No. 2038 20 I of 27 April 1951, the Bulgarian Government informed the United Nations Secretariat of some of the acts of the Greek official authorities against the sovereignty and independence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and against peace in the Balkans, drawing attention to the participation therein of the United States and United Kingdom official Services and of the Special Committee on the Balkans. It was established beyond question that even after that Bulgarian note, the official organs of the American Government, personally and in co-operation with British and Greek military intelligence services and the Yugoslav secret services Oznae and Udb, /recruited

recruited former fascist army and police officers who had fled abroad, war criminals condemned by the people's courts, members of the fascist legion and other traitors, formed pro-fascist organizations, supplied them with money, arms, propaganda literature, wireless transmitters and other equipment and sent some of them back to commit murder and engage in spy, sabotage and diversionary activities against the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people. The few trials held in public before the regional tribunal of Sofia shed abundant light on the activities directed by United States official organs in agreement with the United States, United Kingdom, Greek and Yugoslav intelligence services, in violation of the generally recognized rules of international law and of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Thus, it has been proved that at Lavrion camp, near Athens, the pro-fascist organizations known as the "Anti-Bolshevik Legion of Public Safety" and the "Bulgarian Democratic Bloc" have been set up with the active assistance of the Greek authorities and are being financed and directed by United States and United Kingdom services for the purpose of recruiting and despatching bandits to carry on an armed fight against the established power of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Christov Zlatev, a priest, accused under general criminal proceedings No. 1761 1951, confessed at the hearing in Court on 3 September that..."in Lavrion camp, Ivan Christov enrolled me in their Democratic Bloc organization.....These organizations received help in money and in arms from the British and Americans...The organization's task was to carry on a clandestine struggle against the Bulgarian Government."

"On 8 November the group which was to cross over into Bulgaria was transferred to Athens...The Americans took charge of us again and trained us for thirty-two days...The Americans forced us to sign a declaration in which we undertook to carry out the tasks assigned to us, and they supplied us with money and with arms..."

"Our allotted task was to organize secret groups in Bulgaria and to establish contacts at Sofia and a channel of communication as far as Haskovo. The Americans supplied me with a forged identity card as well as with travel warrants. They gave me 58,000 levas and twenty gold coins..."

"...We were taken by air from Athens to Gumurdjina and from there in lorries as far as the frontier, accompanied by United States instructors. On 11 December 1950 we crossed the frontier..."

/Radguel Athanasov Nikolov,

Radguel Athanassov Nikolov, ex-police officer, implicated in the same affair, also referred to the methods employed at Lavrion and confessed, among other things, to the following: "On 11 March I was called before Joe the American, who asked me whether I would like to work to free Bulgaria from Communism .... I signed an agreement to do so .... We were transferred to a villa near Athens .... One day they took us by air to Munich and from there to the foot of the Alps .... We were trained to use wireless transmitters and receivers .... We were taught how to do cyphering and to use bombs, compasses .... We then returned to Athens. We were called before Joe who gave us instructions .... I was told that I should get into touch with secret groups .... Before departure I received from Joe a parabellum with 50 cartridges, an English bomb, four small packets of leaflets, medical supplies and a sum of three hundred thousand levas." We have dozens of similar confessions and a large amount of material evidence in our hands. The depositions of the accused and the material proofs found -- sums of money, gold coins, medical supplies, forged identity cards, propaganda material, field glasses, maps, cyphers, various weapons, bombs, machine-guns, pistols etc. and an American wireless transmitter etc. -- establish with certainty their American origin, as well as the place and the persons from whom the bandits received orders to carry out their criminal activities.

The relations between the United States and the United Kingdom official services and the Yugoslav services Ozn and Udg were unmasked in a particularly clear manner at the time of the criminal trial, No. 2181 1951, of Darinka Josef Krestitch and her spy accomplices, which took place recently before the Sofia regional tribunal.

The prisoner Krestitch had worked simultaneously for the Yugoslav, United Kingdom and United States intelligence services for some time during the war. She had been an agent of the German intelligence in Yugoslavia.

At the hearing before the tribunal on 9 November 1951, Krestitch confessed as follows: .... "I was enrolled as an agent of the British Intelligence Service by Stefi Bechtak .... At the end of November 1943, I was called before the Luna Headquarters at Zagreb by Major Bojovitch, who asked me if I would work for Lozna .... I talked it over with Bechtak. Bechtak told me that I could work for Lozna without any anxiety .... He explained that Lozna was working for the British."



While still in Yugoslavia Krestitch had got into touch with Micho Petrovitch, Press Attaché at the United States Embassy at Belgrade; and it was she who acted as liaison agent between Petrovitch and Emilia Djordjevitch, a Lozna agent.

When Lozna decided to send Krestitch to Bulgaria she certainly visited Micho Petrovitch. She said: "Micho Petrovitch told me that I would receive my orders on behalf of the United States Intelligence Service at Sofia from John Horner, Secretary of the United States Legation at Sofia ...."

Not only in the above-mentioned trial, but also in a series of other cases, the close liaison between the United States and United Kingdom intelligence services and those of Greece and Yugoslavia in connexion with hostile activities against Bulgaria has been unquestionably proved.

Bandits parachuted into our territory from Greece who had been instructed, equipped and despatched by United States Intelligence Service Headquarters under the direction of a certain Mr. Charlie, have again been captured recently in our territory. Wireless transmitters, numerous cyphers and codes, various seals and stamps and headed paper for the preparation of forged identity documents, a compass, maps, microphotographic apparatus, one million seven hundred thousand levas, gold, American revolvers, forged identity papers for each person and other documents were found on the arrested bandits.

Thirdly, the United States Government has afforded asylum and protection to hateful torturers of the Bulgarian people who are known to the whole world, such as the war criminal Alexander Tzankov and some of his collaborators. They were sheltered by the United States occupation authorities in Western Germany, who later helped them to leave for South America.

In spite of the international conventions and obligations to surrender all war criminals to their respective Governments, and in spite of the repeated requests of the Bulgarian government to hand over these war criminals to it, the United States Government has refused to do so.

Furthermore, the United States Government is helping and encouraging criminals and traitors such as G. M. Dimitrov, alias Guemeto, and others, providing them with the facilities and means with which to edit newspapers, to organize meetings patronized by official political figures and to slander basely the Bulgarian State and the Bulgarian people. This group has styled itself a "National Committee of Free and Independent Bulgaria". Sympathy and

/encouragement

encouragement have on several occasions been generously given to it for its anti-national activities by leading personalities, such as Secretary of State Acheson, Vice-President Barclay and others.

In view of the attitude to our country adopted by statesmen of the United States of America, it is clear to all why, without grounds, they have broken off diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The withdrawal of the United States diplomatic mission from Sofia was no doubt intended to conceal from the American people and from world public opinion the truth regarding the responsibility and guilt of the United States Government and the former United States diplomatic representative in Sofia, Donald Read Heath, with regard to their subversive activities and their flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Then there was a number of discriminatory practices directed against our country.

We shall only deal with the most important.

On 17 July 1951, the United States Government unilaterally denounced the Commercial Agreement between Bulgaria and the United States of America signed on 18 August 1932. A special act prohibited trade in a great number of goods between the United States of America and the people's democracies, including Bulgaria, and pressure was brought to bear on the countries of Western Europe to restrict and even suspend their trade with our country. At the same time the United States Government is continuing illegally to freeze Bulgarian assets and inherited property amounting to several million dollars. The United States Government, far from offering its support in accordance with the obligation which it undertook in the Peace Treaty, is on the contrary obstinately opposing every proposal for admitting the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations.

All this is undoubtedly intended to exercise political and economic pressure on the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Fifthly, the United States Government is conducting an organized and systematic campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At meetings of the United Nations the basest calumnies have been levelled against the peace-loving and hard-working Bulgarian people and against its people's government. On more than one occasion Secretary of State Acheson and his colleagues have insulted and libelled Bulgaria without justification.

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On various occasions United States Representatives and Senators have tried to vilify the name of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, while Congressman Charles Curson went so far as to bring before the House of Representatives, in June 1951, a twelve-point resolution calling for overt hostile acts against our country.

The notorious "Voice of America" and the United States radio "Free Europe", which are powerless to weaken the firm unity of the Bulgarian people and government, threaten us with war and practise atomic blackmail.

Yugoslavia and Greece, together with their state organizations, have demonstrated their complete willingness to be of service in every hostile undertaking directed against our country. The attempts to smuggle subversive agents and other bandit groups into Bulgaria and the incidents and frequent provocations which these countries systematically create on our frontiers are practical examples of the hostile and aggressive policy of these countries towards Bulgaria, which are based on a policy inspired in the first place by official United States representatives.

One of the methods used by the United States Government in its attempt to camouflage -- using the name of the United Nations -- the encouragement which it gives to this hostile activity directed against our country, is the co-called Special Committee on the Balkans. It is not merely by chance that the Anglo-American elements in the United Nations are trying to save the existence of this useless and harmful Committee by changing its name. The plain truth of the matter is that this Committee has been and remains an obstacle in the way of establishing normal relations among the Balkan States. It is therefore clear that as long as it exists, whatever its name, tranquillity and true peace in the Balkans will remain problematical.

All this amounts to saying that the United States Government has decided to continue its hostile policy of plotting against the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Moreover, this has just been confirmed by the slander of the Yugoslav delegation in the United Nations, inspired by the Anglo-American elements, regarding the alleged preparations by the People's Republic of Bulgaria for an attack on Yugoslavia. This slander has no relation to the facts. Its aim

/is diversion,

is diversion, in other words to draw away the attention of world public opinion from the aggressive policy of the United States Government and of its satellite Yugoslavia, directed against our country and the other people's democracies. This slanderous campaign is also intended to conceal from world public opinion Mr. Truman's monstrous Mutual Security Act already referred to, which, in violation of all the principles of the Charter, gives legal sanction to a policy and a practice which breed confusion and anxiety among peoples and undermine peace in the world.

The People's Government of Bulgaria pursues a consistent policy of peace. It has devoted its entire energy to improving the material and cultural well-being of the Bulgarian people and has not the slightest intention of attacking any of its neighbours. It is prepared to support any sincere initiative which will lead, not in words but in deeds, to the establishment of a lasting peace and of real co-operation among peoples.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and public opinion throughout Bulgaria protest most vigorously against the outrageous and unparalleled Act signed by Mr. Truman on the financing of bandits, spies and murderers, and urges the United Nations to study this Act of Mr. Truman's, to condemn it and to demand its repeal. With this Act on the statute book it would be pure hypocrisy to speak today of any slackening of tension in the international situation.

On behalf of the Bulgarian Government, I request you to be good enough to circulate this memorandum to all the delegations attending the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dr. Mintcho Neytchev, Minister of Foreign  
Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

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