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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN  
THE AGENDA OF THE ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION: ITEM  
PROPOSED BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

QUESTION OF AGGRESSIVE ACTS BY THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA CONSTITUTING A THREAT TO PEACE AND  
SECURITY

Letter dated 12 February 1957 from the Chairman of  
the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics, addressed to the President of the  
General Assembly

New York, 12 February 1957

Acting on the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the USSR delegation requests the inclusion in the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly of the following item: "Question of aggressive acts by the United States of America constituting a threat to peace and security".

I should be glad if you would arrange for the immediate consideration of this question at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, I attach an explanatory memorandum relating to this question.

(Signed) V. KUZNETSOV

Chairman of the delegation of  
the Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

On the basis of the provisions of Chapters I and IV of the United Nations Charter, the USSR delegation, acting on instructions from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, wishes to draw the attention of all States Members of the United Nations to aggressive acts by the United States of America constituting a threat to peace and security.

The reason why this question is raised now, when the Assembly is approaching the end of its work, is that the United States of America has recently taken new steps, further straining relations among States and increasing the danger of another war.

A serious study of the international situation leads to the inevitable conclusion that whereas the majority of the world's States are anxious to ease international tension and to wipe out the after-effects of the "cold war", the United States Government is pursuing a policy designed to strain and aggravate the international situation and to create a war psychosis.

It was to be expected that, following the measures taken against the Anglo-French-Israel aggression in Egypt and the cessation of hostilities in the Near and Middle East area, the United States of America would, together with other States, take further steps to restore the international situation to normal. That, however, was not the case.

The United States Government embarked on a policy of further aggravating the situation in the Near and Middle East. The President's message to Congress of 5 January 1957 set forth a programme the objectives of which must be considered to be direct intervention by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of sovereign States in the Near and Middle East, the economic and political enslavement of the peoples of the countries in this area and the planning of further acts of provocation in those countries conducive to war.

At the end of January 1957, new measures by the United States to intensify preparations for the unleashing of an atomic war were announced. The ruling circles of the United States not only refuse to prohibit atomic and hydrogen weapons, but have begun carrying out a plan to establish special United States military units, armed with atomic weapons, and to station them in the territories of other States. It is proposed to station operational atomic units of this

kind in Western Europe, Turkey, Iran, Japan and, in particular, on the island of Okinawa. It is obvious that such actions increase the threat of a new war.

At the same time, these new plans are designed, in the event of the unleashing of atomic war by aggressive circles in the United States, to divert the main retaliatory attack from the United States and thus to expose to a serious threat of atomic counter-attack the peoples of the countries in whose territories it is proposed to station United States atomic military units, i.e., the peoples of the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Iran, Japan and other countries.

The recently announced draft defence budget of the United States for 1957-1958 shows that military expenditure in the United States is being increased and that the armaments race is being intensified. The draft budget provides for military appropriations, unprecedented in times of peace, amounting to \$45,300 million, or considerably more than the corresponding appropriations for 1956-1957, vast as those were.

At the beginning of February 1957, a further expansion of the extensive network of United States military bases on foreign territory was announced. It is reported, in particular, that the United States has established a new military base in Brazil, bases for jet aircraft in Pakistan and a large new military base on Taiwan, and that the construction of many new air bases in West Germany is being planned. At the same time, existing bases are being feverishly expanded and modernized.

All these activities are being pursued by the United States at a time when peace-loving countries, and the Soviet Union in particular, have effected considerable reductions of their armed forces and have substantially decreased their military expenditure.

Furthermore, aggressive military measures connected with the North Atlantic bloc and other aggressive military groups headed by the United States have recently been intensified. This is borne out, in particular, by the forced remilitarization of West Germany which is now proceeding, together with the arming of the West German army with atomic weapons. Moreover, former Hitlerite generals are being placed in command of the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc.

The militarization of West Germany cannot fail to arouse anxiety in all peace-loving countries, for it is well known that in the aggressive plans of

the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc it is West Germany that is to be the main striking force.

Other recent steps taken by the United States with a view to aggravating the international situation and creating situations endangering the cause of peace are also well known.

The States Members of the United Nations cannot disregard the aggressive measures of the United States which have recently been intensified.

The Soviet delegation accordingly proposes that the General Assembly should consider the item: "Question of aggressive acts by the United States of America constituting a threat to peace and security" before the end of its eleventh session.

Urgent consideration of this question by the General Assembly should help to unite the efforts of Member States in the interests of reducing tension and improving the international situation.

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