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A

Sixth session

Dual Distribution

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM  
IN THE AGENDA OF THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION

Letter dated 22 November 1951 from the Head of the Delegation  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President  
of the General Assembly

Paris, 22 November 1951

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposes for inclusion in the agenda of the sixth session of the General Assembly the following important and urgent matter: "Aggressive acts of the United States of America and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, as instanced by the appropriation of 100 million dollars to finance the recruitment of persons and the organization of armed groups in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and a number of other democratic countries, as well as outside the territory of those countries".

An explanatory note on the matter is attached.

(Signed) A. VYSHINSKY

Head of the Delegation of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

<sup>z</sup> Revised translation.

P/51-25446

/Explanatory  
A/1968/Rev.1<sup>z</sup>

Explanatory note

on the item proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the sixth session of the General Assembly by the delegation of the USSR: "Aggressive acts of the United States of America and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, as instanced by the appropriation of 100 million dollars to finance the recruitment of persons and the organization of armed groups in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and a number of other democratic countries, as well as outside the territory of those countries".

1. On 10 October 1951 Mr. Truman, the President of the United States of America, signed the "Mutual Security Act of 1951", which provides for special appropriations to the amount of 100 million dollars for the financing, as stated in the Act, 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 . . ."

This Act provides for the financing by the Government of the United States of America of persons and armed groups in the territory of the Soviet Union and a number of other States for the purpose of carrying out subversive and diversionary activities within those States.

The Act provides for the financing of traitors to their native lands and of war criminals who have fled from their countries and are hiding in the territory of the United States and a number of other States, as well as for the financing of armed groups for the purpose of fighting against the Soviet Union.

The financing by the United States of America -- as provided by the Act passed in that country -- of subversive organizations and diversionist groups, both in the territory of the Soviet Union and of other peace-loving democratic countries and beyond the frontiers of their territories, for the purpose of fighting against those countries, constitutes an act of aggression towards the Soviet Union and the States of the people's democracies.

/Such action

Such action by the United States of America constitutes an unprecedented interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the said States.

2. This direct interference by the United States of America in the internal affairs of other States is a violation both of generally-recognized rules of international law and of the principles on which the Charter of the United Nations is based.

3. Moreover, the adoption of the "Mutual Security Act of 1951" is a flagrant violation by the United States of America of the Soviet-American Agreement of 16 November 1933 concluded by Mr. M. M. Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and Mr. F. D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, at the time of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. By that Agreement the parties entered into a mutual obligation to refrain from subsidizing and supporting military and other organizations having as their aim the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the contracting parties.

4. By reason of the foregoing, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposes for inclusion in the agenda of the sixth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the following important and urgent matter: "Aggressive acts of the United States of America and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, as instanced by the appropriation of 100 million dollars to finance the recruitment of persons and the organization of armed groups in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and a number of other democratic countries, as well as outside the territory of those countries".

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both primary and secondary research techniques. The primary research involves direct observation and interviews, while secondary research involves analyzing existing data sources.

The third section focuses on the statistical analysis of the collected data. It describes the use of various statistical tests to determine the significance of the findings. The results indicate a strong correlation between the variables being studied, which supports the hypothesis of the research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and their implications. It suggests that the results have practical applications in the field of business management and can be used to inform decision-making processes.