Instructions for the USSR delegation to the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, 16 September 1949

Strictly confidential.

Appendix No 1

 to item 125 (оp) pr. PB No71.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE USSR DELEGATION TO THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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II. Agenda adoption (item 7).

 At the discussion of agenda adoption at the General Committee and at the plenary sessions of the Assembly, inclusion of the below-mentioned issues should be objected to:

1. “Threat to political independence and territorial integrity of Greece” (item 21) –by raising this issue the British-American bloc wants to include the discussion of Albania and Bulgaria’s responsibility for the events in Greece, and to achieve condemnation of Albania and Bulgaria by the General Assembly. Our opposition should be motivated as follows: the situation in Greece should be discussed not from the point of view of the threat from Albania and Bulgaria to its political independence and territorial integrity, but from the point of view of ending the civil war and normalizing the Greek situation; we should also discuss withdrawal of foreign armies and military missions from Greece. The discussion should be directed towards ending the terror of the royal-fascist government of Greece, which, with the assistance and direct participation of British and American armed forces, is gunning down the Greek patriots struggling for Greece’s independence and freedom. We should also specify that this issue is raised as a result of the report of Balkan Commission, which was created illegally, infringing upon the United Nations Charter, contrary to the protests of the Soviet delegations and of a number of other delegations.

2. “The issue of Korea’s independence”. The report of the United Nations Commission on Korea (item 22). The motivation should be that this Commission was created illegally, in violation of the United Nations Charter, and its activity is directed against the sovereign rights of Korean people, who supported the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and rejected the puppet government in Seoul. The Commission enforces its power only through terror and US intervention in Korean affairs.

3. “The Interim Committee’s Report” (item 25). The motivation should be that the creation of the Interim Committee is an infringement and a gross violation of the Charter which was objected to by the Soviet Delegation at the previous sessions.

4. “Protection of the United Nations Organization” (item 26). The motivation should be that this offer providing the organisation of armed forces for the General Secretariat contradicts the United Nations Charter, according to which armed forces can be only at the disposal of the Security Council.

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IX. Palestine (item 18).

 The Soviet Delegation should stick to the previous position of the USSR regarding the creation of two independent states in Palestine, Jewish and Arabian. We should not object to the correction of the borders established by the General Assembly decision from November, 29, 1947, if Jews and Arabs come to an agreement on this issue.

 Not to be active at discussion of the issue on the Arab refugees. At discussion of assistance for refugees no obligations should be undertaken by the Soviet Union.

The position of the Soviet Delegation regarding the international statute of Jerusalem and protection of "sacred places" should be determined on the spot.

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XII. Threat to political independence and territorial integrity of Greece (item 21).

1. To mention that the activity of the Special Committee of the United Nations on the Balkans for the reporting period gave negative results, as well as the activity of the previous Commission. To specify that the wrong organisation of groups of military observers and the wrong direction of the Committee activity in general were among the reasons for failure. This only aggravated the civil war and complicated even more the mutual relations between Greece and its northern neighbours.

To suggest to the General Assembly a resolution on the dismissal of the Special Committee.

2. In case of detailed discussion of this matter to make a recommendation based on the offer of the Soviet Government, published on 20 May of this year, addressing belligerent parties with an appeal to cease military operations and to suggest that the General Assembly recommends taking the following measures:

A) To declare general amnesty.

B) To appoint national free parliamentary elections so that the representatives of Greek democratic circles leading the people's liberation movement in Greece would be included in the supreme electoral body of Greece.

C) To establish supervision for correct elections in Greece on behalf of representatives of powers, including the USSR.

D) To form a joint commission of powers with participation of the USSR for the control of Greece borders with the neighbour northern states.

E) To cease foreign states from providing military assistance of to the Greek government by means of people and materials and to establish the terms of withdrawal from Greece of the foreign armies.

XIII. The issue of Korea independence (item 22).

1. In case the Korean issue is included in the agenda, it is necessary: a) to specify that the decision on consolidation of South and North Korea and on the creation of a uniform democratic state is the business of Korean people; and to object to any offers providing for foreign intervention in internal affairs of Korea; b) to object to prolongation of the term of work of the United Nations Commission and to make an offer on its immediate abolition.

2. In case a suggestion is put forward by any delegation to invite the representatives of the South Korean puppet system to participate in the discussion of Korea issue, to object to this offer; representatives of the Seoul authorities should not participate in the work of the Assembly, since they were not elected in a democratic way and therefore cannot be considered lawful representatives of the South Korea population. In such a case in our turn we should suggest to invite representatives of the People’s Democratic Republic of Korea which is supported by the overwhelming majority of Korean people.

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[RSASPH, f. 17, inv. 162, file 41, pp. 77-78, 82, 84-85]

Keywords: Post-war order, United Nations, Post-war Middle East, Greece, Korea