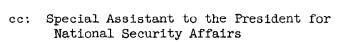
APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1/16/2006 FA ff CRF HR 70-14 23 OCT 1961 MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Intelligence and Research Department of State SUBJECT : Documents Relating to Soviet Bloc Policy for the XVIth Session of the UN General Assembly 1. The enclosed documents were provided by They wear with poviet the AVILA SESSION of the UN General Assembly. 2. Because of the , we request that \$ the documents be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within the Department. If you feel that they should be made available to the US Delegation at the UN, please consult with me or concerning appropriate arrangements. FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PLANS: RICHARD HELMS Copy No. SECRET



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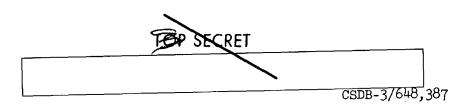
Deputy Director for Intelligence Assistant Director for National Estimates Assistant Director for Current Intelligence

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COUNTRY : USSR SUBJECT : Documents Relating to Soviet Bloc Policy for the XVIth Session of the UN General Assembly DATE OF INFO: September 1961 APPRAISAL OF CONTENT : Documentary

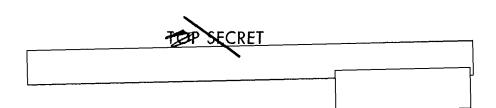
SOURCE:

Following is a verbatim translation of two documents which deal with Soviet Bloc policy for the XVIth Session of the UN General Assembly. ________ the original documents bear a TOP SECRET classification and were prepared by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and approved by the CC/CPSU. They were made available in early September on a highly restricted basis to certain Soviet Bloc delegations as guidance for the General Assembly Session opening on 19 September.

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The first document (pages 2-15 attached) appears to be an expansion of the second, which is labeled "Draft" (pages 16-25 attached).



On the Tasks of the UN in Helping Liquidate Illiteracy in the World

A proposal will be introduced for the working out of measures within the framework of the UN to help liquidate illiteracy in the world.

In the speech, note that at a time when mankind has achieved outstanding successes in various fields of science, technology and culture, mass illiteracy exists in many areas of the world, expecially in the underdeveloped countries. This not only hinders the development of these countries themselves but also of the whole of human society along the road to social progress.

Indicate that mass illiteracy is a heritage of long colonial oppression and a low level of economic and social development in a number of countries. Illustrate with examples of mass illiteracy from UNESCO data.

Using as an example the elimination of illiteracy in the republics of the Soviet Union after the great October Socialist Revolution, demonstrate the possibility of a quick and effective solution of this important social problem. Use also the examples of China and Cuba, who are successfully solving the problem of the liquidation of mass illiteracy in a very short time.

Introduce a corresponding draft resolution which would include a request to UNESCO that it study this problem at its regular general conference and work out concrete recommendations on this matter to present to the General Assembly.

On Immediate Measures to Implement the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. Strive that this question be examined directly at plenary sessions, in view of the extraordinary significance of this question and the fact that the Declaration itself was considered at plenary sessions. If it becomes clear that this proposal will not get majority approval, agree that it be sent to the First Committee. Protect and vote against its being sent to the Fourth Committee.

2. Unmask the policies of the colonial powers which are not taking measures to implement the Declaration and, what is more, are instigating new colonial wars. Unmask the role of the USA as the main bulwark of the colonial powers.

Show that no maneuvers by the USA can hide the fact that the USA is allied with Portugal and with other European colonial powers and is giving them broad military, political, and economic support.

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The USA organized an attack on Cuba and has its own colonies (Puerto Rico, Okinawa, the islands of the Pacific Ocean).

Unmask the colonial policies of France, especially in Algeria and Tunisia. Show that the policy of the Government of France is a policy of perpetuating military control over its former colonies in Africa through a system of military bases and agreements on "mutual defense".

Subject Portugal to severe criticism in connection with the suppression of the national liberation movement in Angola and in other Portuguese colonies.

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Criticize England for its colonial policies in Kenya, Uganda, and other territories and for its support of other colonial powers, including the racist-fascist Union of South Africa.

Emphasize the significance of the military blocs, NATO, SEATO, and CENTO, as the weapons of colonialism.

Show the danger colonialism poses to the cause of peace, emphasize that the actions of the colonialists lead to a heightening of international tension and are pushing the world to war. Every day of delay in the implementation of the Declaration is a crime against the peoples of the colonies and against mankind.

3. The delegation must do its work on this question in close contact with the neutral countries, leaning most heavily on Indonesia, Mali, Cuba, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, and Afghanistan. On the basis of our demands for immediate measures to implement the Declaration, unite all the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including those who are tied to the Western Powers by military obligations.

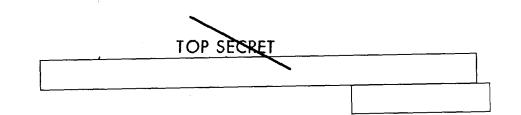
4. Introduce two draft resolutions:

a. Through one of the Afro-Asian or socialist countries, a draft resolution inviting representatives of the political parties and other organizations of the indigenous populations of colonial, trust, and non-self-governing territories and individual petitioners to take part in the discussions at the XVIth session of the General Assembly of questions connected with the implementation of the Declaration;

b. A draft resolution on immediate measures to implement the Declaration, fixing the end of 1962 as the maximum date for

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granting independence to all colonial countries without exception; that elections must take place to the legislative and executive organs of government on the basis of universal suffrage; the transfer to them of all aspects of power and the liquidation of colonial administrations; granting the native populations democratic rights and freedoms; the repeal of prohibitions or restrictions of the activities of political parties and societies; the cessation of military activity and repressive measures; the amnesty of political prisoners and emigres; the annulment of laws and regulations permitting racial discrimination; the evacuation of troops of the parent state, the break-up of military formations composed of non-natives, and the liquidation of foreign military bases; the inadmissability of the conclusion of unjust treaties and agreements with colonies and other non-self-governing territories, and also the annulment of similar treaties and agreements concluded in the past; the inadmissability of the union of colonies with the parent state; the election at the XVIth Session of the General Assembly of a special control commission on the basis of the principle of equal representation of the three groups of countries existing in the world - this commission should be endowed with the necessary powers to control effectively the implementation by the colonial powers of all the stipulations of the resolution. This draft resolution to be introduced by the delegation of the USSR.

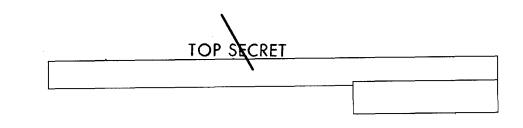
5. For membership in the control commission, propose: five socialist countries - Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, the Ukrainian SSR, and CSR; five Western countries - Canada, Norway, Pakistan, Argentina, and Thailand; five neutral countries - India, Indonesia, UAR, Guinea, and Brazil. Do not protest against the inclusion of the great powers in the commission provided the principle of equal representation is maintained. In this case, the Soviet Union would replace the Ukrainian SSR for the socialist countries. Providing the principle is maintained, do not protest other candidacies for the Western positions. If the question of enlarging the commission to eighteen members should arise, add Hungary for the socialist countries and Ghana or Mexico for the neutrals.

6. The delegation must do its work in such a way that in the end result at least the most important positions of the Soviet draft resolution will be accepted. In the event that the Afro-Asian countries introduce their own draft, endeavor to see that the most important positions of our draft are included. If the Afro-Asian draft appears to be acceptable from this point of view, our draft need not be brought to a vote. In the opposite case, decide at the time, depending on the situation.

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On Changing the Structure of the UN

In the main speech, in speeches on other questions, and in conversations, emphasize the necessity of rebuilding the structure of the UN. Be guided by the speech of N. S. Khrushchev on this question. Do not introduce any proposals of any kind on this question for discussion by the General Assembly.

Object to the recommendations by Hammarskjold to increase the number of deputies to the Secretary-General and to re-organize the departments of the Secretariat, inasmuch as these recommendations are directed against the proposals of the USSR on changing the structure of the UN and have as their goal still greater extension of the rights of the Secretary-General and the restriction of the rights of the Soviet members of the Secretariat; they will also involve an increase of expenditures.

The Question of Peaceful Coexistence

Introduce as an important and urgent question a proposal for inclusion in the agenda for the session of the acceptance by the General Assemby of a Declaration of general principles of peaceful coexistence.

Strive for direct discussion of this question at plenary sessions in view of the great importance of the question and the precedent of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. Take as a basis the speech of N. S. Khrushchev on 7 August of this year. Utilize a discussion of this question to unmask the policies of the USA and other Western Powers which are directed to the heightening of international tension and to preparation for war. Stress criticism of the peace-threatening line of the USA and NATO on the question of a peaceful solution for Germany, and also the aggressive actions against Algeria, Cuba, Tunisia, Laos, Angola, and others.

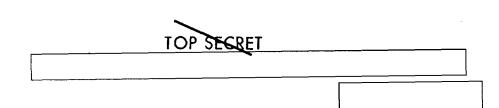
Strive to get support for our draft declaration on general principles of peaceful coexistence from as large as possible a circle of UN members. If the Declaration does not get the necessary support do not bring it to a vote.

Election of the President and Other Important Posts

1. Support the candidacy of Sastroamidjob or the candidate of the League of Arab States if the majority leans to the support of the Arab candidate.

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2. Seek the election of Nosek as Chairman of the First Committee on the grounds that in the course of fifteen years, no representative of the socialist countries has yet been chairman of this committee. If it becomes apparent that it will not be possible to achieve the election of the representative of Czechoslovakia to the post of Chairman of the First Committee, but that one of the representatives of the socialist countries will instead be offered another position, decide at the time in consultation with the socialist countries.

3. Vote for Venezuela for the position of Chairman of the Second Committee if Venezuela will decline its candidacy to the Security Council in favor of Cuba.

4. Decide at the time on other questions connected with elections.

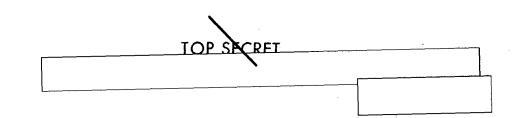
On the Liquidation of Racial Discrimination

The delegation will introduce for examination by the General Assembly the draft, "Declaration on the Liquidation of Racial Discrimination," in connection with the question of racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories or the question of racial conflict in the Union of South Africa.

Africa - the Program of the UN in Guaranteeing Independence and Development

Proceed from the necessity of the General Assembly's passing a resolution containing demands for full implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

In discussions on Part A of the draft resolution submitted by the twenty-five African countries at the second part of the XVth session, support those of its points which confirm the Declaration and which recommend its implementation. In connection with point 3 of this part, concerning the fixing of dates for the granting of independence to colonies, in working with the authors of the draft, strive that in the XVIth session of the General Assembly concrete dates for the implementation of the Declaration be established - not later than the end of 1962. In working with the African delegations, indicate that the present formulation of this point gives the colonial powers a pretext for evading the realization of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. If our proposal is not supported and the point is maintained in its present form, abstain during the voting. Vote "yes" on Part A as a whole.



In Part B of the resolution submitted by the Africans, it must be kept in mind that the Soviet delegation at the XVth session spoke out against the increase of allotments from the UN budget for aid to young African countries and abstained from the voting on resolution 1527 (XV), which approved such allotments. Indicate in the speech that the Soviet Union is now giving, and will continue to give, aid to the young African countries in ever-increasing amounts on a bilateral basis, in part through deliveries of industrial equipment for the creation of national industries. The Soviet Union is also for increasing the amount of aid to the countries of Africa on a multi-lateral basis within the framework of the UN, financed by the program of the UN, the resources of which are composed of voluntary contributions, as well as for the Expanded Program of Technical Aid by the UN with increased voluntary contributions for this purpose to this program. In accordance with the directives of the XVth session of the General Assembly, state that the Soviet Union in this case is prepared to contribute to the program an additional 1,125 thousand new rubles in national currency for this purpose. If this is not supported and the point remains in its present formulation, approving the increase of allotments from the UN budget, abstain from the voting. Vote "yes" on Part B as a whole.

Indicate in the speech that the granting of aid must not restrict the sovereign rights of these countries. In the voting on the draft resolution as a whole, vote "yes". HER

On the Activation of the Diversionary-Subversionary Activity of the USA Which Creates a Threat to World Peace

In the event that the Americans introduce for consideration by the Session the "Hungarian", "Tibetan" or any other question directed against the socialist countries and calculated to inflame the international situation, the delegation will demand the inclusion in the agenda of the question "On the Activation of the Diversionary-Subversionary Activity of the USA, Creating a Threat to World Peace," and will strive for discussion of this question directly at plenary sessions without its being sent to a committee. The delegation must strive to achieve condemnation of the aggressive undertakings of the Government of the USA, which has started openly to prepare military diversionary-subversionary groups for the removal of regimes in other countries which do not suit it, and for the suppression of the national liberation movement.

The delegation must concentrate on the unmasking of the activities of the Government of the USA which, as can be found in the speeches of President Kennedy and legislation passed by Congress, is making

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preparations for so-called "unconventional wars" with the use of diversionary-subversionary activities at the level of its official governmental policies. In illustration, use such facts as the recruitment for the American diversionary-subversionary groups of renegades from the socialist countries and also from the countries of Asia and Latin America, instigating the anti-government insurrection in Indonesia, organizing a conspiracy against Sihanouk in Cambodia, the use of mercenaries in Guatemala and in organizing intervention in Cuba, the support of insurgents and interference in the internal affairs of Laos.

Introduce the draft resolution on the question "On the activation of the diversionary-subversionary activities of the USA which create a threat to world peace". Depending upon the course of the debate, after consulting with friendly delegations decide at the time whether or not the draft resolution should be brought to a vote.

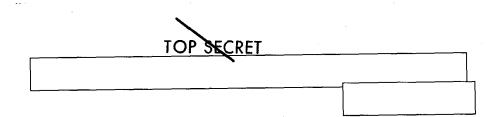
The Algerian Question

Support the proposal of including in the agenda the question of the situation in Algeria, proceeding from the basic position of the Soviet Union in relation to the peoples fighting against colonialism. The Soviet Government views the colonial war in Algeria as one of the most shameful manifestations of colonialism in our times and is convinced that any attempt to impose a solution to the Algerian question by force of arms is bound to fail.

Indicate that the continuation by France of the war in Algeria creates an ever-growing threat to peace and international security. The war can spread to neighboring countries. Without the financial and military aid and the diplomatic support of the USA and NATO, France could not continue the war in Algeria. As a consequence of the position taken by the Western Powers, the resolution of the XVth session of the General Assembly on Algeria has not been carried out.

Declare that the Soviet Union has always spoken out, and always will speak out, in support of the Algerian people; has furnished, and will furnish, aid to the Algerian people in its just struggle. The only way to solve the Algerian problem is to give the Algerian people an opportunity to effect their right to self-determination and independent existence, and to solve the question of the nature of their government without outside interference on the basis of the preservation of the territorial integrity of Algeria and the unity of the Algerian people. The Soviet Government speaks out for the immediate termination of the war and for negotiations which will observe the principle of equality and acknowledge the right of Algeria to independence. The position taken by the French side during the talks testifies to the wish to maintain the dependent status of Algeria.

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Condemn the efforts to take the oil-rich Sahara from Algeria and to save it for exploitation by French and international monopolies and as a military testing range. Do not get involved in concrete discussions on the question of the boundaries of the Sahara.

Condemn the French plan for the division into European and Moslem Algeria. This will lead to a worsening of the Algerian problem.

The Position of the USSR in the Event that the German - Berlin Questions Are Raised at the UN

It is necessary to object categorically against any efforts by the Western Powers to introduce the German and Berlin problems for discussions by the UN, since this is contradictory to Article 107 of the UN Charter. If these questions are none the less included in the agenda, it will be necessary to take part in the discussions and to take an aggressive line.

Declare that if representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany or West Berlin are invited to participate in discussions of the German or Berlin questions, we will strive for the invitation of representatives of the GDR as took place in 1951 at the VIth Session of the General Assembly.

In general, endeavor to direct the discussions toward the necessity of concluding a peace treaty with Germany without delay and normalizing the situation in West Berlin on this basis. In discussing this question, the Soviet delegation will be guided by the positions contained in the speech of N. S. Khrushchev on 7 August 1961, and also in the notes of the Soviet Government to the governments of the Western Powers and the memorandum of the Soviet Government to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, dated 3 August 1961.

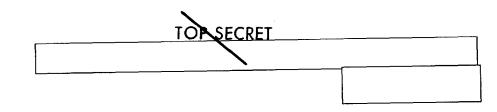
Elections to the Security Council

Vote for Rumania for the place vacated by Turkey. Object to the candidacy of the Philippines, which has pretensions to this spot. Vote for Cuba for the place being vacated by Ecuador. Vote for Ghana for the place vacated by Ceylon, if Ghana will support Rumania.

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Elections to ECOSOC

Vote for the election of Bulgaria to ECOSOC. Vote for India and Iraq for the places vacated by Afghanistan and New Zealand. Vote for the election of the USA.

Credentials Committee

Strive for the inclusion in the Credentials Committee of one other socialist country in addition to the Soviet Union. In the case of a refusal, this question could later be introduced for discussion at the plenary session. The position on the questions of the credentials of the Hungarian delegation and CHIANG Kai-shek's remains the same. The question of the credentials of the delegations of Congo and of Laos to be decided at the time depending upon the circumstances.

The Question of the Restoration of the Legal Rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the UN

It is desirable that the question of the restoration of the legal rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the UN be brought up by Indonesia or Cambodia. In the event that the question is not raised by one of the neutral countries, the delegation of the USSR will itself demand the inclusion of this question in the agenda. For the rest, the position remains as before. Under no circumstances accept the theory of "two Chinas", attack it in speeches and in conversations. Attempt to win over to our position the delegations of those countries which abstained from voting on this question at the last session of the General Assembly.

The "Tibetan" Question

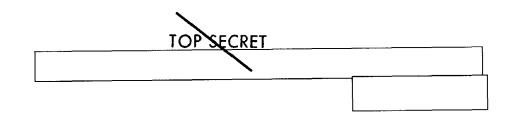
The position remains as before.

The Korean Question

Utilize the discussions of the Korean question for the fullest possible expose of the policies of the USA in Korea. Criticize the activity of the UN Commission and during the consideration of its report, introduce a resolution for the dismissal of this commission.

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If the Western Powers propose putting off discussions on this question, insist upon its complete removal from the agenda.

Insist upon the immediate removal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Proceed from the statement of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic about its willingness to take part in the discussions of the question in the UN. In the event that the Western Powers refuse to invite representatives of North Korea on the basis that North Korea has refused to acknowledge the competency of the UN, protest against the participation of the representatives of South Korea in discussion of the question.

Admitting New Members

Arrange things in such a way that in the Security Council, the question of the admittance of the Mongolian People's Republic be considered first. If, in such a situation the MPR is admitted, abstain from the voting on the candidacy of Mauritania. If the MPR is not admitted, vote against Mauritania. If a proposal is introduced to carry out a referendum on Mauritania, support this proposal on the grounds that this is consistent with our position on referendums.

The Angolan Question

Utilize the discussion of this question to unmask the colonial policies of Portugal and NATO. Exploit the disagreement existing among the Western Powers on this question.

Insist on the invitation of representatives of the political parties and social organizations of Angola to the discussion of this question.

Strive for the introduction of a resolution by a delegation of the Afro-Asian Bloc which would censure Portugal and would recommend that the Security Council examine the question of applying the economic and political sanctions envisaged in the Charter against Portugal. Strive for censure of the colonial policies of Portugal in Angola.

The Questions of Racial Conflict and the Situation of People of Indian and Indo-Pakistan Extraction in the Union of South Africa

Support the position of the Afro-Asian countries. Sharply criticize the Union of South Africa for conducting the policy of

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apartheid and for refusing to implement the previous resolutions on this question. Indicate that the situation which had developed constitutes a threat to peace on the African continent and that after nine years of discussion of this question in the UN, the time has come to take decisive measures in connection with the Union of South Africa. If the Afro-Asian countries propose the explusion of the Union of South Africa from the UN, support this proposal for the reason that conducting a policy of racial discrimination is incompatible with membership in the UN.

"The Hungarian Question"

Speak out against the inclusion of this question in the agenda and carry out corresponding work among the delegations. Vote against any proposals whatsoever aimed at interference in the internal affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. Sec. Ser

If the "Hungarian question" is included in the agenda, insist on inclusion in the agenda of the question "On the Activation of the Diversionary-Subversionary Activity of the USA Which Creates a Threat to World Peace".

Strive for repeal of the General Assembly decree appointing the New Zealander, Munro, as the Representative of the UN for "The Hungarian Question".

The Question of Kuwait

The question of admitting Kuwait to UN membership can be examined only in the case that all foreign troops are evacuated from the territory of this country. Otherwise, vote against the admittance of Kuwait. In the event that foreign troops are evacuated from the territory of this country, agree to its admittance.

Special UN Troops in the UAR

The position remains as before.

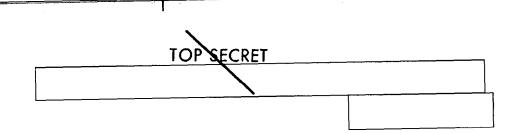
Preparation of a Conference for Reviewing the Charter of the UN

Take the stand that the tenets of the UN Charter are correct but the structure of the organization is outdated. Under present conditions it is necessary that all three basic groups of countries enjoy equal rights in the leadership of the UN. Inasmuch as there

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is reason to suppose that at the present time the proposal for changing the structure of the UN will not be accepted, arrange things so that the conference for reviewing the Charter be postponed to a future time. If it becomes necessary, use the argument that without the restoration of the legal rights of the Chinese People's Republic there can be no talk of reviewing the Charter.

The Question of Moving UN Headquarters

Carry out work in order that the UN Headquarters be moved from New York to Vienna. Use the following reasoning:

a. The difficult political situation in which the delegations are forced to work, above all as a result of the activity of the American press;

b. The discrimination in New York in relation to the members of the delegations of the Afro-Asian and socialist countries;

c. The majority of the member-states of the UN are European, Asian, and African countries and the travel of the delegations of these countries to the USA is comparatively expensive;

d. The cost of living in the USA is comparatively high, which also involves extra expenditures;

e. The USA has not ratified the convention on privileges and immunity, which creates uncertainty for the members of the delegations and many workers in the UN Secretariat.

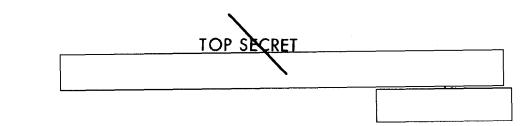
Do not introduce concrete proposals on this question.

On Enlarging the Size of UN Organs

Object to enlarging the membership of the Security Council and ECOSOC as currently proposed. Give as reasons that such a change would not be a real improvement under current circumstances. The only radical solution of the problem lies in the reorganization of all the organs of the UN, including the Secretariat, taking into account the principle of equal representation of all three groups of countries. Without the restoration of the legal rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the UN, no modification of the UN Charter can have force.

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Report of the Trusteeship Council

Strive for the immediate implementation in all trust territories of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. Condemn the colonial powers. In coordination with the delegations of the Afro-Asian countries, propose the liquidation of the Trusteeship Council and its replacement by a control commission for the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. The commission must be based on the principle of equal representation of the three groups of countries or it must consist of representatives of the Afro-Asian Bloc.

Support the request of Tanganyika for admittance to UN membership.

The Question of Western Samoa

Concur with the proposal to approve the results of the plebiscite in Western Samoa in the course of which the population chose independence. Support the request of Western Samoa for admittance to UN membership.

The Question of Ruanda-Urundi

Emphasize the necessity of implementing the decisions of the XVth General Assembly on this question. Insist on the granting of independence to Ruanda-Urundi in 1961. The dates for granting independence must be the same in both parts of the country, a trust territory must become independent in its entirety at the same time. Unmask the efforts of the colonalists in trying to divide the country.

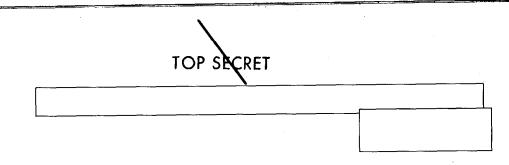
The Question of the Aggressive Activities of the USA Against Cuba

Support the Cuban proposal for the examination of this question. Expose the policies of the USA directed against Cuba, indicating that the activities of the USA constitute a threat to peace. Support the proposals of Cuba or of countries friendly to it.

The Question of Implementing the Resolution on Giving up War Criminals

The delegation of the Belorussian SSR to introduce for the consideration of the General Assembly the question of implementing the resolution of the General Assembly on the giving up of war criminals, dated 13 February 1946. During the discussion on this question condemn the policies of countries which are concealing war criminals.

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The Question of Peaceful Uses of Space

During the discussion of the report of the UN Committee on the Beaceful Uses of Space state that the unwillingness of the USA to permit the equal participation of the countries of the socialist camp in the leadership of the Committee, its three sub-committees, and the international conference of scientists made it difficult for the Committee and its sub-committees to take up its practical work, and the situation was also an obstacle to the convening of the international conference of scientists. Proceed from the basis that in the organization of the leading organs of the committee the principle of equal representation of the two groups of countries must be fully upheld and the decisions of the committee must be made in full accord.

The Soviet Union, in principle, is for the convening of the international conference of scientists on questions of peaceful uses of space. The time and place of convening the conference must be determined by the UN Committee.

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For the rest the position remains as before.

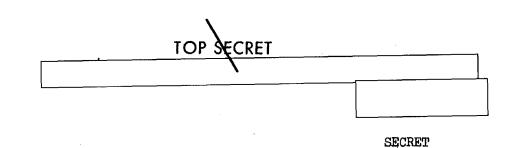
The Report of the /Special/ Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Strive for the replacement of the Committee by a commission on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. If this is not supported, strive for the enlargement of the membership of the Committee in order that the socialist countries comprise a majority.

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The XVIth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is gathering under conditions of a further change of the balance of power in the world arena to the advantage of Socialism. The publication of the draft Program of the CPSU, the heroic flight of the Soviet cosmonaut G. Titov in the spaceship "Vostok-2", etc., are sharp confirmation of the course of the USSR towards peaceful coexistence.

At the same time, the international setting in which the General Assembly is gathering is characterized by a well-known heightening of tension caused by the policies of the USA. The new administration of the USA, under the leadership of President Kennedy, is following the line of a still more dangerous heightening of international tension. Testifying to this is the position of the USA and other capitalist countries on questions of disarmament and the sabotage by the imperialist states of the implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial peoples. These conditions create natural alarm among neutral countries.

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In these conditions the main task of the Soviet delegation at the XVIth session of the General Assembly of the UN is to unmask the policies of the imperialist countries as dangerous to the peoples of the world, and to strive to rally peace-loving countries to the fight against imperialism, colonialism, and the threat of war.

At the same time it is necessary to utilize all possibilities to achieve mutual understanding and agreement on the question of the agenda for the General Assembly.

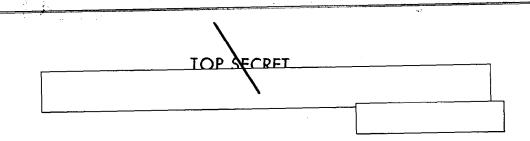
General and Complete Disarmament

- 1. On the composition of the Committee for Disarmament.
- 2. On measures leading to the relaxation of international tension, and thereby contributing to a solution of the problems of disarmament.

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- 3. On partial measures in the field of disarmament.
- 4. On the cessation of testing of nuclear weapons.



On Immediate Measures to Implement the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Peoples

The basic concept: Every day of delay in the implementation of the Declaration is a crime against the colonial peoples and against all mankind.

Introduce two draft resolutions:

1. Draft resolution on the invitation of representatives of political parties and other organizations of the indigenous populations of colonial, trust, and non-self-governing territories, and of individual petitioners to take part in the discussion of the question of implementing the Declaration.

2. Draft resolution on immediate measures for the implementation of the Declaration -- indicate a maximum date for the carrying out of the Declaration (end of 1962).

Propose the creation of a control commission for implementing the Declaration, consisting of 15 countries: 5 socialist countries; 5 neutral countries; 5 representatives of the military blocs. In the event that the participation of the great powers in the control commission is proposed, propose the USSR.

Strive for discussion of this question at plenary sessions.

Change of the Structure of the UN

Raise this question in speeches, but do not introduce formal proposals. Speak out against the Hammarskjold recommendations on increasing the number of deputies to the Secretary General.

On Peaceful Coexistence

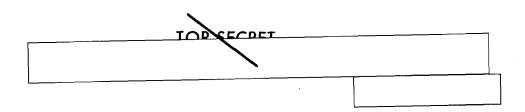
Introduce as an urgent and important question for the agenda the question of acceptance of a Declaration of general principles of peaceful coexistence.

Elections

Support the candidacy of Sastroamidjojo (Indonesia) for President of the General Assembly. In the event that the League of Arab States nominates a candidate for this post, support that candidate.

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For the post of Chairman of the First Political Committee nominate Nosek (Czechoslovakia).

Vote for the election of the Venezuelan representative as Chairman of the Second Committee on the condition that he will decline his nomination to the Security Council in favor of Cuba.

On Working out a Long-Term Program Under the UN for the Elimination of the Economic Consequences of Colonialism

Along with the question of the implementation of the Declaration, in the main speech to the Assembly, the heads of the Soviet delegation will raise the question of the necessity of liquidating the economic consequences of colonialism.

Come forward in the Second Committee of the General Assembly with a proposal on the necessity of working out a long-term program within the framework of the UN to effect the fastest possible elimination of the economic consequences of colonialism, and also for the convening of a special international conference on this problem under the aegis of the UN.

Strive for inclusion in the proposed long-term program of: measures to speed up the creation of national industry in the underdeveloped countries, the elimination of "non-equivalent exchange" in the trade of underdeveloped and industrially developed countries, the protection and strengthening of the sovereignty of underdeveloped countries over their natural wealth, the cancellation of unjust economic and other agreements, assistance to underdeveloped countries in the matter of developing their national resources and also in the matter of introducing the newest methods of production into their economies, and intensified efforts to prepare national cadres of specialists in underdeveloped countries, etc.

Declare that the main task of the UN in the economic field is to help the underdeveloped countries bridge the enormous gap between the level of their economic development and the economies of industrially developed countries in the shortest possible time.

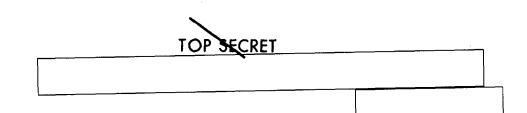
In speeches, show that the winning by peoples of political independence does not yet mean their full liberation from the colonial yoke.

Note that the colonial powers are trying to keep the reins of economic control in their hands and, with the help of renovated methods, to preserve the colonial exploitation of former colonial and dependent territories.

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Subject to criticism the policies of Western Powers and their monopolies in relation to the underdeveloped countries; these policies are directed to the exploitation and robbing of the peoples of these countries. Indicate that the colonial powers are obliged to return to the liberated peoples at least part of that wealth which they took from them through cruel exploitation and plundering of natural resources.

Indicate the benefits which the underdeveloped countries will receive from the elimination of the economic consequences of colonialism.

Propose that to investigate the needs of the underdeveloped countries and work out recommendations in connection with the abovementioned program, that a group of 10-12 experts be created who should be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equal representation from the three groups of countries.

Propose the convening of a conference on the question of liquidation of the economic effects of colonialism in 1962-63.

Carry out work among the delegations, especially those of the underdeveloped countries, to determine their reaction to this proposal. If it is found that our idea can be supported by a number of inderdeveloped countries - introduce the draft resolution. If there is no wide support for it - limit its treatment to a speech on this question. Distribute among the delegates as an official document the memorandum "On Measures to Implement the Fastest Possible Liquidation of the Economic Consequences of Colonialism and the Creation of Conditions for the Quick Growth of the National Economies of Underdeveloped Countries", ratified for the XXXIInd session of ECOSOC.

Election of the Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

Support the candidacy of Rumania in place of Turkey, Cuba in place of Ecuador, and Ghana in place of Ceylon. Speak out against the candidacy of the Philippines in place of an Eastern European country.

Elections to ECOSOC

Vote for the re-election of Bulgaria and the USA. Support the candidacy of India and Iraq in place of Afghanistan and New Zealand. The remaining two places - decide the question of candidates on the spot.

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Credentials Committee

Strive to increase our representation in this Committee. Decide on the spot the question of the plenipotentiary powers of the delegations of the Congo and Laos.

The Question of the Restoration of the Legal Rights of the Chinese People's Republic

If this question is not introduced by the Asian countries it should be introduced by the Soviet delegations.

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The Tibetan Question

Speak out sharply against the discussion of this question.

The Korean Question

(See below.)

The Question of Admitting the Mongolian People's Republic and

Mauritania to the UN

In the event that the MPR is admitted to the UN, abstain from voting on the question of admitting Mauritania. If the MPR is not admitted to the UN, vote against the admittance of Mauritania.

The Angolan Question

Support the draft resolution of the African countries which will contain a condemnation of Portugal, even to its expulsion from the UN, in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter.

West Irian and Oman

No entry was made in the original document.7

Union of South Africa

Support the draft resolutions of the African countries, including the expulsion of the Union of South Africa from the UN.

The Hungarian Question

If this is included, introduce our counter-question: "On the Subversive Activities of the USA Against Sovereign Countries."

The Question of Admitting Kuwait to the UN

Speak out against the admittance of Kuwait to the UN until such time as all foreign troops are removed from its territory.

Special Armed Forces

Repeat our former position about charging the expenses of maintaining UN forces in the UAR to the account of the aggressor.

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South Tirol

Not take an active part in the discussion of this question.

The Report of the Committee for Preparing a Conference to Review the UN Charter

Declare that the basic tenets of the Charter are correct. But the structure of the UN is outdated, and in this connection it should be reconstituted in accordance with the relationship of power in the world (three-sided). Attempt to draw out the question of convening the conference (for example, without the Chinese People's Republic, one cannot /remainder of sentence missing from original text/

NDIA

Review of the Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly

We are content with the present procedures, therefore speak out against the English proposal.

On the Transfer of the UN Headquarters to Vienna

Carry out the necessary work among the delegations, based on the following arguments:

- 1. The unfavorable political setting in the USA and the reactionary nature of the American press.
- 2. The racial and political discrimination in the USA against the delegates.
- 3. The high cost of travel to the USA.
- 4. The high cost of living in the USA.

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5. The USA has not ratified the conventions on diplomatic immunity.

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The Administrative and Budgetary Methods of the UN

Object to any proposals for the creation of a fund to finance measures to preserve the peace. Base arguments on the fact that according to the UN Charter the assembly cannot concern itself with this problem, since the primary responsibility for it rests with the Security Council.

On Enlarging ECOSOC

Object to this. Reasons: The mere increase of the membership cannot improve the situation; the only proper solution is the reorganization of UN organs and the Secretariat for equal representation of the three groups. Emphasize that without the Chinese People's Republic no modifications of the Charter can have force.

Trusteeship Council

Propose replacing the Trusteeship Council by a Control Commission for implementing the Declaration on granting independence to colonial peoples.

Strive for the replacement of the /Special/ Committee for Information from non-self-governing territories by this same Control Commission (at the very least insist on the enlargement of the Committee for Information on non-self-governing territories).

Convention on Consular Relations and Immunity

Support the draft convention and speak out for the convening of an international conference.

On the Tasks of the UN in Helping to Eliminate Illiteracy in the World

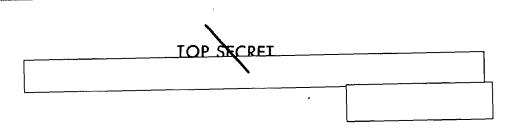
Introduce proposals on the working out of UN measures on this question. In the speech, note that at a time when mankind has achieved outstanding successes on the path of progress, mass illiteracy exists in the underdeveloped countries which hampers the development of these countries.

This is the consequence of colonialism (use the UNESCO data on former colonies).

Using the examples of the elimination of illiteracy in the USSR, China, and Cuba, show the ways of solving this problem.

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Introduce a sample draft resolution providing for increased activity of the UN in the matter of eliminating mass illiteracy in the world and containing a request that UNESCO consider this question at its regular General Conference and make concrete recommendations to the General Assembly.

International Law Commission

Speak against the enlarging of the Commission. Support the candidacy of Tunkin (USSR) and Bystricky (CSR).

UN Budget for Fiscal Year 1962

Strive for maximum reduction of the figure proposed by Hammarskjold. Reasons: The UN Secretariat is swollen, many of its workers actually do no work at all, and many budgetary measures are not based on necessity.

Speak out against any financial allotments to UN organs which have been created in violation of the Charter (the Commission for the Unification / and Rehabilitation / of Korea, the UN Field Service, the Military Observers in India and Pakistan, the UN Representative in Hungary, the Korean Cemetery, etc.) Speak out against allotments to the Personal Representatives of the Secretary General (in Laos).

Elections to the Consultative Committee

Support Comrade Makeyev in place of Comrade Sokirkin.

Question of the Cosmos

Criticize the position of the USA in connection with the representation of the three groups of countries in the UN organ on the cosmos.

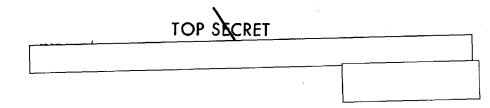
Cuba

Support the introduction of the question raised by the Cuban delegation, "The Threat to World Peace Arising as a Result of the New Aggressive Plans of the USA."

On the Fulfillment of the General Assembly Resolution on the Delivering up and Punishment of War Criminals

Introduce the question and the draft resolution on this question.

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On the Liquidation of Racial Discrimination

Propose that the General Assembly accept the draft declaration, "On the Liquidation of Racial Discrimination" (in connection with the discussion of racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa and the non-self-governing territories,)

On the Activation of the Diversionary-Subversionary Activity of the USA, Which Constitutes a Threat to General Peace

In the event of an aggravated situation in the General Assembly, introduce as a counter-question the above-named point for the agenda and a draft resolution. Strive for discussion of this question in plenary session (condemn the position of the government of the USA in the question of the organization of "unconventional wars").

The German Question and Berlin

Speak out against its inclusion. In the event that the question is included, take a decisively aggressive position.

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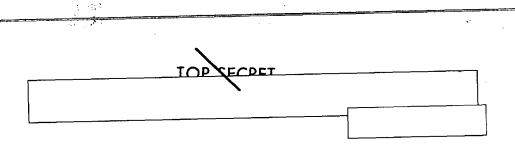
Africa - the UN Program

In the discussion, proceed from the necessity of the General Assembly's passing resolutions demanding full implementation of the Declaration. Support the draft resolution of the 25 African countries.

Part A, para. 3 - charging the IVth Committee with the task of working out the details of the Declaration, including the fixing of concrete dates - strive for the end of 1962 as the date. If this proposal is not accepted, abstain on this point. On the whole, on this part, vote "for".

Part B - the USSR, at the XVth session of the General Assembly, spoke against increasing the allotment for aid to the young African countries at the expense of the UN budget, and abstained in the voting on resolution 1527 (XV).

In connection with this, indicate in a speech that the USSR will continue to give aid to the young African countries in increasing amounts on a bi-lateral basis, in part, through deliveries of industrial equipment for the creation of national industry. Along with this, the USSR is for increasing aid to African countries on a multilateral basis also, within the framework of the UN, and financed by the UN program, the resources of which are created on a voluntary basis; in part, this could be done along the lines of an expanded program of technical assistance with increased voluntary contributions to the program.



Here, in accordance with the directives of the XVth session, declare that in this event the USSR is prepared to contribute an additional 1,125 thousand new rubles in national currency to the program for the purpose of assistance to the young African countries.

If this proposal is not supported, and the point confirming the allotment of funds for the young African countries from the UN budget is retained in the resolution, abstain from the voting on this point. On Part B as a whole, vote "for".

Emphasize in the speech that the rendering of UN assistance to African countries must not in any way restrict the sovereign rights of these countries, above all their right to develop bi-lateral economic and other relations with other countries.

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