

Section 4

REVIEW OF THE WEEK  
EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
WEEK-END CABLES

# The New York Times.

EDITORIALS  
SPECIAL ARTICLES—SCIENCE  
LETTERS—EDUCATION

Section 4

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

AS KHRUSHCHEV CONSOLIDATES HIS POWER WITH TWO OF HIS SUPPORTERS—THE DEPOSED AND THE VICTOR



### Great Purge

#### Khrushchev's Triumph

By 1953; the scene, Red Square in Moscow, the occasion, the funeral of Joseph Stalin.

The eulogies were spoken by the men of what was then regarded as a "triumvirate" of heirs to the power that had fallen from the hands of the old dictator. They were, in order: Georgi M. Malenkov, Lavrenti I. Beria, Vyacheslav M. Molotov. They far overshadowed the Communist party secretary, Khrushchev, who stood behind them. Khrushchev said: "Stalin's name is indelibly dear."

Within four months, Beria's hunger for a monopoly of power had sent his doom. Last week the two others of the triumvirate came to the end of the line. Malenkov and Molotov were condemned to life imprisonment and the death penalty. It was the culmination of a power struggle which, it now seems clear, had opened over the fate of Stalin's personal dictatorship with the vital backing of the Red Army, who go so far as to elect Stalin top men in a Soviet hierarchy purely solidly with men of his choosing.

What the change may mean for the West is not yet clear. In foreign policy Russia has recently produced much talk and little action on the easing of international tensions. Notwithstanding the power struggles within the Kremlin, Khrushchev has been calling the tune.

opening when police boss Beria made a bid for supreme personal power. Together with the Army, Khrushchev played the main part in the purge of Beria in June, 1953. Before the year was out Beria was the only man who remained after his principal remaining rival, the man widely regarded as the most able of all the Soviet leaders—Georgi Malenkov.

As Premier, Malenkov had begun a gradual retreat ("inasmuch," as one comment from Stalin's system. He had initiated a campaign for a "sharp rise" in consumer goods production by cutting back on heavy industry and military production. It seemed to be softening the industrial code. Peace had come in Korea. But there was no open denunciation of Stalin. Two Stalin's oldest associates—Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov and Minister Without Portfolio Lazar Kaganovich—stayed on in the Kremlin.



Top picture, taken last April at a Lenin memorial meeting, shows five of the six men demoted from top leadership—Bulganin is the sixth. Lower picture shows Khrushchev with Bulganin, who remains Premier, and Zhdanov, whose arm folds are a prime source of Khrushchev's support.

### The Impact

Assessment of the meaning of the political upheaval within the Kremlin last week involves three principal areas of concern—first, its impact inside Russia; second, its impact on Soviet relations with other Communist states; third, its impact on relations between Moscow and the West.

Inside Russia, the change evidently caused surprise and the reaction was distributed quickly, but there was little discussion by the man in the street. An electrical engineer said, "I am sure we don't know the reason of this change, but we are sure it is a change for the better. What is there to be afraid of? These men have been exposed and discredited."

### Challenge From U. S.

As for relations with the West, the changes in Moscow drew mixed reactions. There was gratification over the defeat of the Stalinist clique and the likelihood that the upheaval reflected deep-seated stresses and strains within the Communist system. But it was also pointed out that despite Khrushchev's personal avowal of "peaceful coexistence" and a easing of East-West cold war tensions, the Russian line has not been easy to follow to terms. In recent months he had reaffirmed past Soviet policy on substantive matters as "an indisputable fact" that the United States plotted a world war.

### Struggle for Power

The immediate arena of last week's Soviet drama was the interlocking apparatus of party and state—the Soviet system. The high political was Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin's rule in a two-day speech at the 20th Party Congress in Moscow, U. S. S. R., in October, 1956. In addition the face of Soviet foreign policy was softened by reconciliation with Tito of Yugoslavia, the one satellite leader who had broken with Stalin; by the Big Four summit meeting in Geneva; and by the Khrushchev-Bulganin tour of Southeast Asia, stressing the theme that, in Khrushchev's words, "We love India."

### Satellite Troubles

As for Malenkov, there were rumors that as Minister of Electric Power stations in the mid-July 1953 support among the top group of Soviet technical experts, notably Presidium members Mikhail Pervukhin and Maxim Saburov. Moreover, it was plain that in a pinch he could find other contacts with scores to settle against Khrushchev.

### The Showdown

The full story of how Khrushchev carried out his revenge may never be known outside the Kremlin. But from various sources an account of the developments can be pieced together. It runs as follows:

The Central Committee assembled in Moscow on June 22 in secret, and apparently on short notice. Khrushchev proposed that the first point of discussion be the current situation of the Soviet Communist Party. The debate continued over several days and reached a climax on June 29 with a confession by the accused that they had been plotting to oust Khrushchev. The Central Committee voted the purge next day.

### Anti-Party Group

Thursday morning the Russian people were let in on the story. Shortly after midnight the Soviet news agency, Tass, began moving a fourteen-page account of what had happened. The story was on Page 1 of Thursday's Pravda, which appeared on the streets of Moscow at 4:40 A. M.

The heart of the story was a statement "on the anti-party group" of Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov. The enumeration of the policies the "anti-party group" was allegedly aimed to overthrow a statement of the policies Khrushchev said he had for—peaceful co-existence, decentralization of the control of industry, "increased material incentives for the workers, the farm peasantry in expanding output of agricultural products" and abolition of the personality cult.

### Westen observers, however, agreed that the upheaval was profoundly significant. It seemed clear that Khrushchev had moved decisively to curb his opposition, actual and potential. His determination was evident in the way he went about it. No one doubted that the "old Bolshevik" Molotov could validly be called a Stalinist. But what of Malenkov and Shepilov, who had been ousted from their posts only a few days before the purge? These men have been exposed and discredited.

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### Beria Ousted

Khrushchev made his first big move within a fortnight of Stalin's death. On March 7, 1953, Moscow had announced that Georgi Malenkov had inherited Stalin's triple title—First Member of the Presidium, First Secretary, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier). On March 14, at a meeting of the Central Committee, Malenkov relinquished his post on the Secretariat to Khrushchev. From that point forward, Khrushchev held the principal power post within the party structure.

His next move was against the secret police, which was used as a disciplinary arm of the party. It found a roadblock in the Ministry of the Army, long training a guard against the secret police. He got an

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# A Resilient Russian

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**P**EOPLE whose business it is to see that Soviet citizens get clothing, shoes and the like normally have not risen very high in the Kremlin hierarchy. Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, however, has been one of the few exceptions.

His appointment yesterday as a Deputy Premier is being interpreted by some as an indication that more attention will be paid to that usually slighted area of Soviet life. Others view the appointment as still one more proof that Mr. Kosygin knows how to ride out Soviet political storms.

The secret of Mr. Kosygin's political longevity may reside in the fact that he has always made it plain that his ambitions are limited. In group pictures he is always the one in the background, in the second row rather than the first.

When one meets him in Moscow, his shy and diffident manner is at the opposite extreme from the confident self-assertiveness that is the hallmark of Nikita S. Khrushchev's personality. Even Mr. Kosygin's face has struck some who have met him as rabbit-like.

The great test of his ability to survive in life-and-death bureaucratic battles came in 1948 and 1949. Those were the years in which almost all members of the "Leningrad gang" to which he belonged were purged from power. Some of them, such as one of his chief sponsors, Nikolai A. Voznesensky, were executed at Stalin's order.

## 'Baby' of the Politburo

Mr. Kosygin may have been aided by the fact that he was the "baby" of the Politburo, as the highest Soviet ruling group was then called. Characteristically, his name in those days always appeared at the bottom of official lists of Politburo members ranked in order of importance.

So harmless did he appear to his colleagues and to Stalin that he survived demotion to alternate membership in the Politburo in 1952 and full exclusion in early 1953. He was an early post-war example of the possibility that a Soviet leader could be demoted without being purged.

Yet meekness is far from the whole truth about Mr. Kosygin, who survived still another crisis in 1956, for he could never have got to his present post if he were only a Soviet Caspar Milquetoast.

He was born into a poor worker's home in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on Feb. 20, 1904. He was only 13 when the Bolshevik Revolution took place, and his rise since has been a Soviet version of the "rags-to-riches" theme.

Some of the strength in him is suspected by his colleagues at 10 he volunteered for the



Sovfoto

## From rags to riches

Red Army during Russia's civil war. The Nineteen Twenties and early Nineteen Thirties saw him occupy a number of minor jobs, none of which promised much in the way of success, and as late as 1936 he was only a foreman in a Leningrad textile plant.

But then opportunity was created by the great purges that his the ranks of Soviet leadership in the late Thirties. In 1937 he became a factory director and in 1938 Mayor of Leningrad. In 1939 he was already People's Commissar of the Textile Industry, in charge of all Soviet textile production.

## Premier of a Republic

The climb continued in the early Nineteen Forties, in 1940 he became a Deputy Premier, working directly under Stalin. In 1943 he became Premier of the Russian Republic, largest constituent unit of the Soviet Union.

He entered the charmed Politburo circle as an alternate in 1946 and as a full member in 1948. His meekness plus his ability had obviously won Stalin's favor, a fact more remarkable since his main concern has always been with the consumer goods fields, to which Stalin normally attached only minimal importance.

The great mystery of his career is his relationship to Anastas I. Mikoyan, the other major figure who has traditionally been concerned with meeting the Soviet consumer's needs in some measure. Are they rivals or do they work hand in glove?

No Westerner knows, but it may be significant that in this latest Soviet shake-up this week Mr. Mikoyan has survived in the highest Soviet ruling group and Mr. Kosygin has become a Deputy Premier.

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# MALENKOV TRIAL FOR LIFE IS SEEN

Continued From Page 1



Associated Press  
**SLAIN STALINIST: Lavrenti P. Beria, former head of the Soviet secret police.**

Pandora's box of Stalin's crimes, which he briefly lifted in February, 1956, at the Twentieth Party Congress. But this time, instead of putting the blame all on Stalin himself and the late Lavrenti P. Beria, he may accuse his ousted colleague. As for his own role in Stalin's sinister regime, he might thus obscure his trail in the dust that he raised about his former associates.

The charge leveled at Mr. Malenkov yesterday indicated that Mr. Khrushchev might be prepared to expose another unsavory story of inner Kremlin rivalries. That story involved Beria, Mr. Malenkov and the late Andrei A. Zhdanov, a rival of Mr. Malenkov's, who died on Sept. 1, 1948.

The Leningrad affair was an important episode of that rivalry. It involved a purge of Leningrad Communist party leaders associated with Mr. Zhdanov and of other important party members.

The principal victims, whose names were never announced or even mentioned during Stalin's lifetime, were N. Kolai A. Voznesensky, the principal state planner, who vanished from the Politburo in March, 1949; Nukhail I Rodionov, Premier of the Russian Federated Republic; Mayor Petr S. Popkov of Leningrad; and A. A. Kuznetsov, Leningrad party leader and a secretary of the Communist party Central Committee.

These men were arrested in late 1948 and early 1949, only a few months after the death of Mr. Zhdanov, the leader of the Politburo faction with which they were associated. Whether they were shot at that time or later has never been established.

### Revealed After Beria's Death

The case was first mentioned in the revelations that followed the execution of Beria, who was said to have been implicated in it. Later Abukumov and five associates were tried for their part in the case, it was announced Dec. 24, 1954. Abukumov and three others were executed.

Mr. Khrushchev gave further details of the affair in his secret speech to the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party in 1956, but did not hint at that time that Mr. Malenkov might have been connected with it.

However, students of Soviet affairs have long suspected that Mr. Malenkov, Mr. Zhdanov's chief intra-party rival at that time, had a hand in the case. It has also long been suspected that Mr. Malenkov and Beria at this and at other times had worked in close alliance.

While there seems a little chance that Mr. Malenkov could survive a trial on charges of this nature, the possibility should not be entirely ruled out. Mr. Malenkov has been described by some of Mr. Khrushchev's associates as having placed a leading role in the events connected with the arrest of Beria. It is possible that he might be spared in payment for those services. Or Mr. Khrushchev, seeking to emphasize the difference between his purge and those of Stalin's, might make a spare Mr. Malenkov.

Yesterday, there was no indication whether Mr. Molotov and Mr. Kaganovich faced the same

younger than Mr. Khrushchev and a past master at Kremlin intrigue, might be regarded by the party Secretary as a much greater danger than Mr. Molotov or Mr. Kaganovich. The former Foreign Minister of a long career in Bolshevism and Mr. Kaganovich has also long since passed his prime.

Mr. Khrushchev, however, has a variety of alternatives. He has a made-to-order group of villains. Each of the three ousted men was a close lieutenant of Stalin's. Each obviously did participate in Stalin's crimes.

Mr. Khrushchev may, in the first instance, simply paralyze his opponents with blackmail threats similar to his declaration in Leningrad. He would thus make it plain that if they did not submit quietly or if they attempted in any way to oppose him he would bring them to trial for their real or fancied connections with Stalinist crimes.

He may reinforce his threats by going forward, after a pause for consolidation, with further public revelations of Stalin's crimes.

In making further revelations, he could mention the names of Messrs. Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov or he might simply state his case in such a way that their complicity was obvious and leave the actual formal charges like a sword of Damocles over their heads.

Or, finally, he might bring formal charges against his old associates. Mr. Molotov might be presented as Stalin's alter ego in the early years and the eminence grise of the later years.

Mr. Kaganovich could be tagged with responsibility for various Ukrainian party purges and perhaps be charged with sabotaging Soviet industrial development. He has already been accused of nearly wrecking the Ukrainian Communist party in 1947.

With such powerful weapons as these in his arsenal Mr. Khrushchev can well be confident of the success of his coup.

SUM  
*Clear*

ALL THROUGH

# New York Times

**THE WEATHER**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Page 43) forecasts:  
Fair and warmer today. Partly cloudy, warm, humid tomorrow.  
Temp. range: 68-77. Yesterday: 81, 67-74.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1957.

21¢ beyond 100-mile zone  
From New York City TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

## WARREN PRAISES TRUMAN LIBRARY AS A 'MILESTONE'

Dedication Speech Also Hails Former President for His 'Courage and Stamina'

By DONALD JANSON  
Special to The New York Times

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 6—The Warren Commission of the United States, acclaimed the Harry S. Truman Library today as a research center representing "a milestone in American history."

The Chief Justice spoke at ceremonies dedicating the crescent-shaped limestone and marble structure that will house the Presidential records of Mr. Truman's seven years in office.

Mr. Warren presided over the sun-drenched dedication on the steps of the newly completed library by speakers that included Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate majority leader; William F. Knowland, the Senate minority leader; Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, assistant House minority leader.

Among the guests were former President Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

### A 'Momentous' Period

Partisanship was missing as leaders of both major political parties united to praise the former President and the library he has labored for several years to establish.

"The Truman era is already recognized as one of the most momentous periods in the history of our country and the world," Chief Justice Warren asserted.

"Without the 3,500,000 documents collected in the library, he said, "the world would never fully understand his courage and stamina in responding in the vigorous and effective way he did to crises such as few other executives have had to face."

Mr. Warren cited the establishment of the United Nations Headquarters in this country, the spelling of aggression in Korea, the Berlin airlift and the nation's "very new policy" of foreign economic and technical aid as some of the historic accomplishments of the Truman Administration.

### 'Generosity' Is Hailed

He praised the former President as a "tireless, fearless and decisive" man of action.

The library is intended to provide an official record of the functioning of the administrative branch of Government during the Truman tenure. Mr. Warren said the institution would keep "the page one copy" of every document that he declared:

"Mr. Truman, who has an abiding interest in our national history, has arranged for the preservation of his papers in this library in such manner that his Administration will be one of the 'clearest ages' of history."

"It is in compliance with this

# MALENKOV ACCUSED BY KHRUSHCHEV AS A LEADER IN '49 LENINGRAD PLOT; MOLOTOV AND KAGANOVICH ASSAILED

## U.S. IS DENOUNCED

Moscow Says Plan to Send Arms to Korea Is Peace Threat

The text of Soviet statement will be found on Page 12.

MOSCOW, July 6—The Soviet Union accused the United States tonight of threatening peace in the East by its decision to move modern arms and planes into South Korea.

A Government statement denounced the decision of the United Nations Command for Korea last month to revoke the ban of supplying new weapons to units in Korea.

"The United Nations command said it had decided to build up its armed forces by sending modern arms and planes to South Korea and Chinese Communists had illegally brought new weapons into North Korea in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement."

"Dangerous situation has arisen," the Soviet statement said, "as 'easy to imagine' the situation would arise if the Communist side 'on its part' attempted to introduce into North Korea new types of armaments."

"There can be no doubt that as a result, a situation fraught with most dangerous consequences could be created," it asserted.

The statement denied Western charges that there has been a build-up of Communist strength in North Korea. It accused United States military authorities of "systematically pursuing a policy of undermining the armistice in Korea."

The statement reviewed the decision by which the United Nations Command canceled paragraph 13D of the armistice agreement, under which both sides agreed not to increase or modernize their armaments in the divided country.

### Atomic Arms Plan Alleged

A spokesman of the United States Defense Department simultaneously had announced that modern arms, including fighters and bombers capable of carrying atomic weapons as well as tanks and other armaments" would be shipped to Korea.

"A spokesman of the United States Defense department also stated that American divisions in South Korea would be equipped with atomic weapons," it said.

Western charges that the Communists have been modern-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

## Purge Trial for Malenkov Indicated in New Charges

Soviet Shake-Up Seems to Be Assuming Patterns Familiar in Early Years of Stalin's Rise to Power

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY  
Special to The New York Times

Soviet developments yesterday strongly suggested that Nikita Khrushchev might be preparing to place his erstwhile associate, Georgi M. Malenkov, on trial for his life.

Whether there would be any such action against Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich, who were expelled from the Soviet leadership with Malenkov, was not indicated. But the statements being made by Mr. Khrushchev and the Soviet press assumed a foreboding tone.

In a speech in Leningrad yesterday, Mr. Khrushchev accused Mr. Malenkov of being an instigator of one of the most notorious purges of the Stalin era. That was a conspiracy for which four men, headed by Viktor S. Abakumov, former State Security Minister, have already been shot.

Since Mr. Khrushchev called

organizers" of this plot, it hardly seemed likely that the former Premier member would escape more lightly than the former Minister of State Security.

Thus, the Soviet shake-up appeared to be assuming a pattern familiar in the early years of Stalin's rise to power. Stalin, occupying the key post of party Secretary, now held by Mr. Khrushchev, first consolidated his hold on the bureaucracy, then moved to eliminate the Old Bolsheviks, the men who had been closest to Lenin. Mr. Khrushchev in much the same manner has now moved to consolidate his power by striking at the old Stalinists.

Mr. Khrushchev's charges against Mr. Malenkov suggest that he is now prepared once again to remove the lid from the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

## ATTACK GROWING

Ex-Premier Accused of Planning Deaths of High Officers

Excerpts from the Khrushchev speech are on Page 2.

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN  
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 6—Nikita S. Khrushchev charged today that former Premier Georgi M. Malenkov had helped to plan the death of several high-ranking Communist officials in Leningrad in 1949. This was the most serious accusation leveled thus far against any of the leaders who this week were swept from power.

Mr. Malenkov had been accused earlier of having engaged in anti-party activities together with his former colleagues of the Communist party's President, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich.

Mr. Khrushchev made his grave allegations against Mr. Malenkov in a speech at an electrical products factory in Leningrad. The speech was heard here on the radio.

### Leningrad Marks 250th Year

The party chief said the question of which members of the Government and party leadership should go to Leningrad for the celebration of that city's 250th anniversary had led to the decision by the Malenkov-Molotov-Kaganovich groups to oppose openly the Communist party's collective leadership.

"Why did it happen so?" he asked. "Probably of no little importance was the fact that all the members of the [anti-party] group were particularly guilty of the serious errors and deficiencies of the past, and Malenkov, who was one of the most important organizers of the so-called Leningrad case, was simply afraid to come here to you in Leningrad."

The Leningrad case was admittedly based upon Viktor S. Abakumov, one of the leading aides of Lavrent P. Beria, late secret police chief. Mr. Abakumov, who himself headed the police system at one time, confessed his role in the Leningrad case and was executed in 1954.

The victims of the plot included some of the leading Communists of post-World War II era. They have since been rehabilitated posthumously as respected members of the party.

While Mr. Khrushchev fired his heaviest charge at Mr. Malenkov, he had some words for Mr. Molotov, too. He said the "anti-party faction," especially Comrade Molotov" had "hindered in every way the implementation of the measures for relaxation of international tension."

Mr. Khrushchev asserted that Mr. Molotov had favored a tough policy—he called it "tightening all the screws"—in contradiction to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence.

Now that Messrs. Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich are

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

## Dulles Scores Cuts In Aid as Periling Economy of Allies

Review Indicates Russians Are Better Equipped to Fight Any Kind of War

By JACK RAYMOND  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 6—The State Department today suggested that the Soviet Army was better equipped than itself to fight any type of war under any conceivable conditions.

This was stressed in a review of Soviet weapons in the Army Information Digest, an official publication, understood to have been prepared by intelligence officers.

The Digest said that "the Soviet Army is the only major force in the world today that has a completely new post-war arsenal of weapons in being, capable of fighting either a nuclear or non-nuclear war, big or small, in any kind of climate or terrain."

Publication of the article coincided with comments made privately at the Pentagon that political problems in the Soviet Union should not be construed as necessarily implying significant military weakness. The tribute to the Soviet Army's capability followed recent United States official tributes to Soviet air and naval power.

It has been recognized here that a good deal of the emphasis on Soviet capability is motivated by the United States military leaders' efforts to gain support for their own estimated requirements.

### Zhukov Role Studied

At the same time, Pentagon officials were said to be studying particularly the role of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Minister, in the latest developments in Moscow. But military spokesmen called attention informally to the tremendous military build-up of which the Russians had been capable despite the great political struggle that has marked recent years.

A report that the Soviet Union successfully had tested an intercontinental ballistic missile could not be confirmed, but one high ranking official at the Defense Department said he assumed it was true.

The Army report, which was unsigned, indicating a staff effort, cited recent disclosures of Soviet equipment in the operations against the Hungarian rebels. It also noted Soviet equipment used by Egypt.

"Most uninformed Americans today still think of Soviet equipment as cheap, second class, poorly made, and of necessity, simple enough for unschooled peasant masses to operate," the Army report de-

## U.S. ARMY CREDITS SOVIET WITH LEAD

Review Indicates Russians Are Better Equipped to Fight Any Kind of War

By JACK RAYMOND  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 6—The State Department today suggested that the Soviet Army was better equipped than itself to fight any type of war under any conceivable conditions.

This was stressed in a review of Soviet weapons in the Army Information Digest, an official publication, understood to have been prepared by intelligence officers.

The Digest said that "the Soviet Army is the only major force in the world today that has a completely new post-war arsenal of weapons in being, capable of fighting either a nuclear or non-nuclear war, big or small, in any kind of climate or terrain."

Publication of the article coincided with comments made privately at the Pentagon that political problems in the Soviet Union should not be construed as necessarily implying significant military weakness. The tribute to the Soviet Army's capability followed recent United States official tributes to Soviet air and naval power.

It has been recognized here that a good deal of the emphasis on Soviet capability is motivated by the United States military leaders' efforts to gain support for their own estimated requirements.

### Zhukov Role Studied

At the same time, Pentagon officials were said to be studying particularly the role of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Minister, in the latest developments in Moscow. But military spokesmen called attention informally to the tremendous military build-up of which the Russians had been capable despite the great political struggle that has marked recent years.

A report that the Soviet Union successfully had tested an intercontinental ballistic missile could not be confirmed, but one high ranking official at the Defense Department said he assumed it was true.

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"Most uninformed Americans today still think of Soviet equipment as cheap, second class, poorly made, and of necessity, simple enough for unschooled peasant masses to operate," the Army report de-

## Churchill Foresees Eased Soviet Stand

By DREW MIDDLETON  
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, July 6—Sir Winston Churchill said today the Soviet Union was moving toward a new status in international affairs in which it would play its part "in this broad and easy composition of the human race."

Evidently he was referring to the recent changes in the Soviet Union and Nikita S. Khrushchev's report, which was unsigned, indicating a staff effort, cited recent disclosures of Soviet equipment in the operations against the Hungarian rebels. It also noted Soviet equipment used by Egypt.

Speaking at Wansted, in Essex, on one of his rare public appearances, Britain's elder statesman warned his countrymen that to rely solely on the United Nations for a peaceful solution of the world's problems "would be disastrous for the future" of Britain.

Continued on Page 6, Column 3



CEREMONIES yesterday at In- on left: Mrs. Harry S. Truman, former President Herbert Hoover, Basil O'Connor, head of the group that obtained funds for the library, and former Chief Justice Earl Warren.

SECRET VEILED Leningrad Case

Plot Has Played Key Role in Intrigue in Highest Circles for Decade

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

The Leningrad case... Plot has played key role in intrigue in highest circles for decade... Mr. Khrushchev's mention of it was one of the few times the matter has been raised in public.

Charges Fabricated

Their path eased by Mr. Zhdanov's death, his opponents apparently undertook to fabricate criminal charges that would make it possible to remove his protégés from their high positions.

First Intimation of Case

The first intimation that Mr. Malenkov might have been officially charged with complicity in the Leningrad case came a year ago from a former high Polish propagandist, Szwarcman.

Malenkov Scored by Khrushchev

Continued From Page 1

of the way, Mr. Khrushchev... Mr. Malenkov scored by Khrushchev...

Some Russians Stunned

In his speech, Mr. Khrushchev... Some Russians stunned by Khrushchev's attack on Malenkov.

Cunning Schemes Charged

By The Associated Press... Mr. Khrushchev charged... cunning schemes of Malenkov.

Fire Destroys Tokyo Pagoda

TOKYO, July 6 (Reuters)—... Fire destroyed Tokyo Pagoda... 140-foot high pagoda that had survived the ravages of the war.

Soviet Tells of Cairo Atom Unit

MOSCOW, July 6 (Reuters)—... Soviet tells of Cairo atom unit... first atomic electric power station in Cairo.

Khrushchev's Talk at a Rally in Leningrad Figures in Shifting Soviet Scene

LONDON, July 6 (Reuters)—

Following, in unofficial translation, is the text of part of an address by Nikita S. Khrushchev...

The successes of our industry and of our country as a whole are great and impressive. We want our industry and its foundation, the heavy industry, to grow and become stronger.

We wish our agriculture to grow and develop even more successfully. We want the Soviet people to have more milk and meat, and that our shops be filled with many interesting and pretty fabrics and clothes.

To achieve that, we have to solve great and difficult tasks. In the sphere of foreign policy we will demand another surge of creative initiative and activity of all Soviet people and further improvements in economic management.

You know that the party and Government are taking a series of decisions of far-reaching importance.

We have reorganized the management of industry and building. One hundred and five economic councils have been set up in the country and have already started work.

With the improved organization of industrial and building management, with the more skillful use of the possibilities of socialist economy, we shall be able in the next few years to solve the problem of catching up with the United States of America in industrial production on a per capita production.

Agricultural Goal Cited... As you know, in agriculture we have set ourselves the next task in the next few years to catch up with the United States of America in the production of meat, milk and wool.

The local party meetings... and the conferences of leading agricultural workers have shown that it is really possible to achieve it.

Of course, to implement this, a great effort will be needed on the part of both agricultural workers and industrial workers. Much will depend on our skill to mobilize the initiative and activity of the masses.

But to be Communists means to know how to rally together and organize the masses to lead them forward without fear of obstacles or difficulties.

Our opponents are well aware of the great significance that our victory will have in the present connection between the Socialist and capitalist systems.

The success of our Union in the development of industry and agriculture in the continuing rise of living standards of the Soviet people are things which our "enemies" are very afraid of.

It will be a great moral and political victory for the Soviet Union over the capitalist system, which has had its day.

The party opposes such measures, for instance, as the widening of the scope of rights of union republics in the field of economic and cul-

lural construction and in matters of legislation. They were against carrying out a reorganization in the management of industry and building. One hundred and five economic councils have been set up in the country and have already started work.

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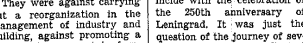
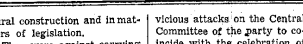
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Georgi M. Malenkov, former Premier who may be tried. The late Alex A. Zhdanov, who was rival of Malenkov.



national initiative of the people's masses. In foreign policy, the Communist party and the Soviet Government will continue to carry out Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social and political systems, a policy of friendship among nations, a policy directed to the strengthening of our mighty Socialist camp.

We shall even more determinedly work for the easing of tension in relations between states and the establishment of trust between them, extending trade and cultural ties, eliminating all obstacles that hinder us from living in peace and friendship.

The problem of disarmament, the banning of atom and hydrogen weapons is one of the most important international problems. Certain imperialist powers are placing their bets on the policy of positions of strength and continue unabated the arms race that is such a heavy burden on the peoples.

We shall continue to unmask all those who attempt to hinder our peaceful efforts and who want to continue the "cold war" in order to obtain large military contracts.

The Soviet Union will continue to increase its efforts to put an end to the arms race and to reach an agreement on the banning of atom and hydrogen weapons and all questions linked to the problem of disarmament.

Our Government had made such proposals that permit of a good basis for getting the disarmament problem out of the hands of the imperialist powers. It is now up to the Western powers.

All sincere friends of peace can be firmly sure that in the Soviet Union they have a true and sincere fighter for the cause of peace and progress.

Comrades, the unmasking of the Communist party and people of the anti-party group of Malenkov, (Lazar M.) Kaganovich and Molotov will still more in bringing to life the historic decisions of the party congress and the anti-party group, because their removal means the removal of all those forces who were bent on hampering the fulfillment of those decisions.

The party and the whole Soviet people are welding themselves even more closely around its Leninist, Central Committee and our dear Soviet Government.

No one will ever be able to shake this unity. No one will ever be able to bring the party from the correct Leninist line.

Long live the collective Elektrizatsia works, one of the leading detachments of our heroic working class!

Long live the glorious giant Leningrad, the city of toilers—Leningrad!

Long live the mighty Soviet people marching with determination along the road of building communism!

Long live the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov—unflinching vanguard of the Soviet people—the monolithic, inviolable Communist party of the Soviet Union!

The Communist party of the Soviet Union—our glorious comrades!

denied by the party," Mr. Khrushchev added. Lavrentia, the Government newspaper, also singled out Mr. Malenkov for attack. It accused him of having sabotaged one of Mr. Khrushchev's pet programs, the development of virgin farm lands to increase Soviet agricultural production.

Mr. Khrushchev touched on this in his Leningrad speech, saying he was being hounded against all four of the ousted leaders.

The legislation they have come out against the carrying out of the reorganization of the management of the country and construction, against the developing of collective farmers, state farm workers and all agricultural workers themselves of the movement for overtaking America in the next few years as regards per capita production of milk, meat and wool," Mr. Khrushchev asserted.

As to relations with other countries, Mr. Khrushchev said the four ousted leaders "found more convenient a policy of isolationism, which was counter to the wise Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of the Socialist and the capitalist systems."

Declaring that the Soviet Union would pursue relentlessly the policy of peaceful coexistence, the party chief added: "We shall wish still greater determination seek to achieve the easing of tension in relations between states, the establishment of trust between them, the briefest mention of all the obstacles which hinder the people from living in peace and friendship with one another."

In a reference to disarmament, Mr. Khrushchev said: "The Soviet Union will continue to unmask all those who attempt to hinder our peaceful efforts and who want to continue the 'cold war' in order to obtain large military contracts."

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HAIRLESS SAMSONS

Thinning Pats Mark Virility, Says Hormone Expert

EDMONTON, Alta. (Science Service)—A new study has been reported showing that the hair on the face of men is thinning in proportion to the amount of testosterone in their blood.

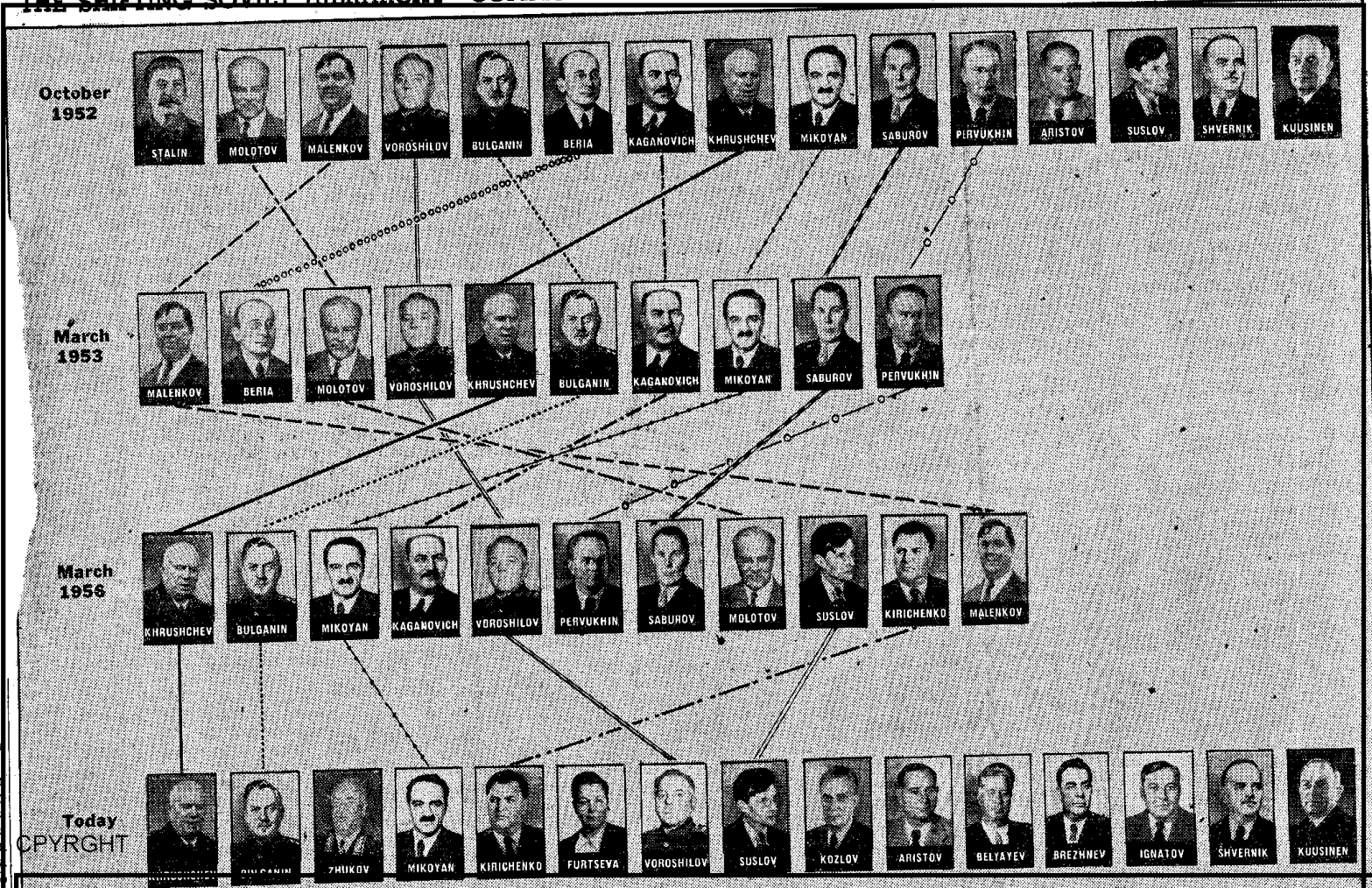
When men have too much testosterone in their blood, their body hair is increased, while at the same time the hair on their heads starts thinning out, Dr. Gilbert said.

Thinning Pats Mark Virility, Says Hormone Expert

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### THE SHIFTING SOVIET HIERARCHY—COMMUNIST PARTY PRESIDUM AT FOUR STAGES OF RECENT HISTORY



Photos by Associated Press, The New York Times, Spivak

The size of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist party has varied over the years. All members at each of four stages are pictured above, except for the 1952 Presidium; this included twenty-five men, of whom the leading fifteen are shown. Stalin died March 5, 1956, and Beria was purged on June 26. Aristov, Suslov, Shvernik and Kuusinen were dropped after the death of Stalin but have since been elevated again. Order of precedence on today's Presidium is based on best information available here.

## MOOD OF BUDAPEST IS NOW ONE OF SULLEN RESIGNATION

Approved For Release 2002/07/22 : CIA-RDP65-00756R000500130069-8  
Sentences  
people



## SOVIET MAN IN THE STREET SEES POINT AND HEEDS IT

He Knows What Is Expected of Him  
Eager to Applaud Communist



The New York Times ESTABLISHED 1851 REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. "All the News That's Fit to Print" ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1955

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land when a great wave of popular discontent compelled the Gomulka Government to make concessions and Moscow to accept them; or in Hungary when thousands of patriots died in the streets and many other thousands fled the country to get away from the hateful foreign tyranny?

We must not talk of war under modern conditions. It is unthinkable. We may, however, think in terms of economic, social and, above all, moral strength. Power in the democracies is sold because it rests on open debate and the consent of the governed. There is no such solidity in the countries beyond the Iron Curtain, where a few distorted personalities controlling the machines, the arms and the communications squabble among themselves to see who shall be king. The legend of the supreme and superhuman bully who contris the destiny of nations and of mankind is dead. It should have died sooner.

THE COMMONWEALTH MEETS

There was no reason to expect any "decisions" from the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers or their deputies that has just concluded in London. This was not a "plenary" session. The Prime Ministers represent their several Governments. There is not a uniform and agreed "Commonwealth policy," however much agreement there may be at many points. This aspect of the meeting was well pointed up in the concluding communiqué that was issued, when it said:

"In this association of free and independent nations it is inevitable that there should be some differences of viewpoint and opinion. But these meetings reveal a broad similarity of approach and purpose. It is not their function, nor is it the object of the communiqué, to record agreed decisions or formal resolutions."

The whole structure of this British Commonwealth of Nations is something of a political phenomenon. Nothing quite like it has existed previously, and, indeed, at some points it has had the strong mark of improvisation to meet a given situation, as in the case of India.

The one really important thing to remember, and the final communiqué makes this obvious by the implication in the phrase "association of nations," is that there is no element of coercion at work here. This is, therefore, not merely government but association by consent of peoples, with the

may be prohibitive. Meanwhile the need remains.

One thing that can and should be done is an immediate exploration of the possible use of paper that is now wasted in the large consuming countries. Repulping is certainly possible on a larger scale. There can be a campaign of education in the matter of saving. It was done as a war measure. It can be done in peacetime, and it should be.

AFTER NINETY YEARS

The civil-rights debate—if such it is to be—is scheduled to begin in the Senate tomorrow. It will have a number of peculiarities. One of these is historical. Moderate men, South as well as North, are trying to work out some arrangement by which the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, now nearly ninety years a part of the Constitution, can be made more fully effective.

The pending bill, already passed by the House of Representatives, would do two important things: first, it would enable the Department of Justice to intervene in civil-rights cases by appealing to the Federal Courts for an injunction order; and, second, it would authorize Federal judges to try violators of such injunctions, as is customary in proceedings for contempt, without a jury.

Some Southern opponents of this measure insist that denial of a jury trial is contrary to the principles of justice. This argument not only overlooks long-established legal precedent but it also ignores the fact that in such cases a white jury would be considering the act of a white man charged with trespassing on the rights of Negroes. There are many white men in the South, we feel sure, who would act with impartiality in such a predicament, but the suspicion of partiality would always be there. Under the traditional system of challenges no such jury could be constituted, or would be a proper jury if it were constituted.

At the end of the week there was talk of compromise. Without a compromise it was believed that a Southern minority would kill the civil-rights bill by talking it to death. This Southern minority has notoriously been able to do this before.

Perhaps now is the time to put the bill to a new test. One difficulty about stopping filibusters lies in the fact that most Senators cling to this weapon for their own protection. Some of them it is

other names. He really isn't a thrush at all in the ornithologist's lexicon. He belongs to the family of mimidae, the mimics, and he is cousin of the mockingbird, the catbird and various other lesser known songsters.

Mr. Thrasher is a slim, long-tailed bird with a nervous air and a jaunty look. He is as long as a robin but not as paunchy. His back and head are a light cinnamon brown; his cheeks and belly are sandy-white streaked with flecks of brown and he has sandy-white bars on his wings. His long tail is busy. He usually nests near the ground.

But it's his voice that makes the thrasher distinctive. He can sing almost anything, and usually he does. Morning and evening are his favorite times to sing, particularly now. His notes, often flute-like, sometimes like those of a piccolo, occasionally suggest those of a violin. He can do almost all the vocal tricks that a catbird can and many of those characteristic of a mockingbird. But he doesn't jeer as the catbird does. And he repeats his songs, phrase by phrase, as he goes along. That's his trademark, as it were. That and his enormous energy and his vocal enthusiasm. He's a good neighbor, eats beetles by the score, and pays his rent with song. Who could ask more of any bird?

Topics of The Times

Lesson for Despot: Mao Tse-tung's advice to the Chinese Communists to "let a hundred flowers blossom" has already suggested to Secretary Dulles that this may be a trick to get certain "flowers" to lift heads that could be conveniently cut off. Something like that may very well happen, confirming one of the oldest devices of despots. One such despot is remembered in ancient history. An inquiring stranger came seeking information on how to be a successful dictator. The old despot said nothing, but led the way into his garden. As he walked among the flowers he seemed to be examining them closely, and whenever he found one which had raised its head higher than the others he promptly struck it down with his walking stick. The stranger quickly caught the reported back of the dictator.

Almost everywhere the moderates and the extremists are in noisy contention, as usual, but the point is that lately the extremists—those who want to use extreme action to achieve their objectives—have been losing. And the moderates—those who are prepared to make accommodations with the opposition—are prevailing.

Fiery Run, Va.

The World Seen From a Higher Place

By JAMES RESTON

FIERY RUN, Va., July 6—A health director in this Blue Ridge Virginia county (Fauquier) reported this week that a small mouse, which presumably had been watching television, attacked a little girl and her full-grown cat.

According to Dr. Thomas Lee Allman, the girl was treated for rabies, but both mouse and cat survived, and the incident is recorded here as a reminder that things seem to be changing. The mice in the world are no longer doing what the cats say. The Soviet Union is having trouble with the peasants and the students and with Poland, Hungary, and the other communistic mice elsewhere. The United States is appealing Japan and West Germany. France is under attack in Algeria and the British are being nibbled to death in the Middle East.

It is a curious paradox, for the big nations have never had more power, yet they have never had more trouble with the small nations they have the power to crush, and the voices of little people, crying for peace, are forcing the big governments to pay attention.

Comparative Moderation: Khrushchev is no mouse, and in our terms he is certainly not moderate, but compared to the hard-faced Stalinists whom he attacked and bounced he is, in Soviet terms, on the moderate side. He is for decentralization in Soviet industry and agriculture. He is for letting the satellite mice frolic a little more than he is for talking

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# The New York Times.

**CITY EDITION**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Ship Page) forecasts:  
Fair, chance of thunderstorms  
today. Thunder showers tomorrow.  
Temp. range: 85-70. Yesterday: 85.1-69.2.

The New York Times Company,  
New York 36, N. Y.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1957.

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from New York City

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**ROAD DEATHS RISE  
IN RUSH FOR HOME  
AT HOLIDAY'S END**

**SOVIET HOLDS KEY  
TO EFFECTIVE PACT  
ON DISARMAMENT**

**NEW CHARGE TIES MOLOTOV,  
MALENKOV AND KAGANOVICH  
TO STALIN'S PURGES OF 1930'S**

Treaty Outlook Said to Hinge  
of Its Acceptance of Ban  
on Atom Arms Output

By DREW MIDDLETON  
Special to The New York Times  
LONDON, July 7—The success  
or failure of the most promising  
disarmament talks since the end  
of World War II lies with the  
Soviet Union.  
After nearly sixteen weeks of  
presentation, explanation and  
discussion the United Nations  
Disarmament Subcommittee has  
reached a point where ac-



**SHVERNIK SPEAKS**

**New Presidium Aide  
Widens Allegations  
Against Three**

Excerpts from Shvernik speech  
will be found on Page 3.

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN  
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, July 7—Georgi M. Malenkov, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich have been accused of having permitted illegal prosecutions of fellow Communists during the Stalin era.

The charge against the three deposed Communist leaders was made by Nikolai M. Shvernik, newly promoted member of the Communist party's Presidium, in these words:

"In correcting the violations of revolutionary legality permitted by Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov during the period of mass repressions, the party Control Commission examined in 1957 a great number of cases of former party members who had been rehabilitated by the courts. The majority of these were reinstated in the party by the Control Commission."  
[In recent Soviet parlance, the phrase "period of mass re-

Associated Press Radio Photo  
**KHRUSHCHEV IN LENINGRAD:** Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party chief, making speech on Saturday in which he charged that former Premier Georgi M. Malenkov had helped plan death of several party leaders in 1949.



# DEPOSED LEADERS MAY BE MADE RESPONSIBLE

## For the Period of Terror Before World War II

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

The stage is apparently being set to make the Malenkov-Kaganovich - Molotov "anti-party group" the scapegoat for the large-scale Soviet purges of the Nineteen Thirties.

Nikolai M. Shvernik, in his address in Leningrad Saturday, used language identical to that employed by Nikita S. Khrushchev early last year in his secret speech exposing Stalin. The party secretary had put the number of purge victims at 7,679.

The unusual public mention of the purges by Mr. Shvernik, a new full member of the party's Presidium, appeared to be most ominous for Georgi M. Malenkov. In his secret speech, Mr. Khrushchev put much of the blame for the purges on former Soviet secret police chief, Nikolai L. Yezhov. He accused Mr. Yezhov of having submitted to Stalin large lists of persons to be purged.

### Malenkov Linked to Yezhov

Research by Western analysts before Stalin's death in 1953 disclosed that Mr. Malenkov had worked closely with Mr. Yezhov in the Communist party's Department of Leading Party Organizations. It was this department that kept biographical data on all personalities and prepared the lists of persons to be purged that Mr. Yezhov submitted to Stalin.

Mr. Malenkov is believed to have laid the foundation for much of his later rise in power during this period. He apparently not only had much to say about who would be purged but recommended persons to fill the resulting vacancies.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov was Premier during the purges, and presumably worked closely with Stalin and other leaders responsible for the arrests and secret trials of the period. Lazar M. Kaganovich was also one of the highest officials of the Soviet regime during this period.

The purge period, particularly the years 1936 to 1938, was one of enormous terror among Soviet citizens, Communists and non-Communists alike. Mr. Khrushchev made clear in his speech last year, were arrested, tortured, made to confess imaginary crimes and plots, tried in secret and then sent to prison or executed.

In that secret speech, Mr. Khrushchev laid much of the blame for the speeding up of the purge process in late 1936 on a

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

ance to the great Soviet purges of the Nineteen Thirties. Similar language was so used by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, in his secret speech last year attacking Stalin. An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said that the new charges against the three deposed leaders might clear the way for criminal prosecution of them.

### Leningrad Anniversary

Mr. Shvernik was one of a large group of Communist officials who, together with Mr. Khrushchev, spoke in Leningrad yesterday during belated observance of that city's 250th anniversary. The text of Mr. Shvernik's address was made public here today.

Mr. Shvernik repeated Mr. Khrushchev's accusations that Mr. Malenkov had taken an active part in organizing the "Leningrad case," involving a conspiracy to plan the death of several high Government officials in Leningrad in 1949. Mr. Shvernik said evidence in the Leningrad case had been proved to have been falsified.

In the past most of the blame for the persecution of innocent

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

# ARABS TO CONTEST ISRAELIS ON ELATH

## Will Contend Foes Have No Right to Use Aqaba Gulf

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, July 7.—Egypt and the Arab states are preparing to argue that Israel has no legal right to the port of Elath, on the Gulf of Aqaba, official sources said today. Therefore, they hold, Israel has no legal right to send her ships through the gulf, an arm of the Red Sea.

This fresh argument is to be part of a new broadside by the member states of the Arab League in an all-out effort to bar Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba.

[Israel eased her curbs on Arab citizens this week, permitting them to travel in certain areas without permits. She also pledged aid to water, road and education programs for Arab villages.]

The Arab contention, these sources said, will be that Elath is rightfully the property either of Egypt or of Jordan, since it lies between those two countries at a narrow point of the Negev, where it meets the gulf.

The Arab states are preparing to make this point as part of a second round of a joint effort to induce the United States to abandon its support of Israel's claim to the right of free passage through the gulf.

These sources said similar, if Continued on Page 11, Column 2

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## RUSSIANS TIED TO STALIN PURGE

Continued From Page 1

persons under Stalin had been placed on Lavrenti P. Beria and other masters of the secret police. Now the organizers of the so-called anti-party revolt, especially Mr. Malenkov, are said to have shared responsibility.

Some of the rehabilitation mentioned by Mr. Shvernik were posthumous ones.

In addition to charging the three major conspirators who are said to have sought to wrest the party leadership from Mr. Khrushchev, had committed violations of "Socialist legality" under Stalin, Mr. Shvernik provided additional details of the methods of gaining party control.

He said they had held secret meetings "behind the back of the Presidium." He declared they had tried to recruit supporters among the party membership and had stationed their followers inside party groups.

Mr. Shvernik alleged that Messrs. Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov had "intended to seize power in their hands in the party and in the country." He said they had wanted to force a return to "the incorrect methods" of Stalin's time.

The text of Mr. Shvernik's speech, together with those of Mr. Khrushchev, which had been

broadcast yesterday, Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov and other party officials occupied four of the six pages in today's Pravda.

One of the most bitter and personal attacks on any of the three ousted leaders appeared in the Government newspaper Izvestia. In an article marking Railroad Workers Day, the newspaper said that Mr. Kaganovich's reputation for improving the Soviet transport system had been "greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Kaganovich's best-known achievement during his five years as secretary of the Moscow branch of the Communist party in the early Thirties was the building of the Moscow subway. From 1935 to 1937 he was People's Commissar of Railroads. After a year in heavy industry, he returned to the railroad post in World War II, as a member of the State Defense Committee, and he was responsible for all wartime transportation.

In the past, Izvestia wrote, the role of Kaganovich in the development of railroad transport has been greatly exaggerated. He cultivated the idea that it was particularly he who deserved special merit for significant successes in Transport. In fact, it was no one but Kaganovich who was directly responsible for the serious lag of the technical foundation of the railroads.

He is to blame for the fact that for many years we have delayed in the electrification of railroads, that we are

lagging behind in implementing the use of the most advanced electric and Diesel transportation."

Mr. Kaganovich was further charged with having implanted "bureaucratic methods" in transportation management. His attitude toward party people and technical personnel was said to have been "incorrect, rude and haughty."

The attacks on the repudiated Soviet leaders continued today with no signs of let-up. It was noted that in the last twenty-four hours those attacks had taken on new gravity and increasing scorn. As of now, the three highest officials, and Dmitri T. Shepilov, who was said to have joined them, retain their membership in the Communist party.

They also presumably held their posts as Deputies of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislative. However, there is provision in Soviet law for the recall of Deputies, and it may be only a matter of time until that provision is used.

In Moscow, and apparent throughout the country, life was going on as usual despite the recent events. It was a sunny windy day and the usual number of strollers and window shoppers were on the streets riding in taxis produced by the capital. People were still taking on new gravity and increasing scorn. As of now, the three highest officials, and Dmitri T. Shepilov, who was said to have joined them, retain their membership in the Communist party.

Reminders of the accused men were all around but no one seemed to notice or care.

### International

Nikolai M. Shvernik, newly promoted member of the Soviet Communist party's Presidium, declared that the three leaders demoted last week had been responsible for the illegal prosecutions of fellow-Communists during Stalin's era. He made the charge in Leningrad, scene of the most notorious of such prosecutions after the war. Mr. Shvernik also charged the ousted leaders with having held secret meetings in their "conspiracy" to seize the party leadership. [Page 1, Column 8.] Mr. Shvernik's speech was held to be preparatory to an attempt to make the Malenkov-Kaganovich-Molotov group the scapegoats for the bloody Soviet purges of the Nineteen Thirties. [1:7.]

The Moscow correspondent of the principal Warsaw Communist newspaper traced the beginnings of the struggle between Khrushchev and Molotov to the choice between "guns or butter" six months after Stalin died. He linked the demotion of the three leaders to the virtually simultaneous decree abolishing compulsory collections from the private lands of collective farmers. [4:3.] Negotiations on disarmament in London have reached the stage, after almost sixteen weeks, where actual bargaining is in view. [1:5.] In Washington Senator Humphrey said it was "essential" for Communist China to be brought into such an agreement, thus differing with Secretary of State Dulles and the President. [1:6.]

Egypt and the Arab states were reported to be preparing to argue that Israel has no legal right to the port of Elath, hence no right of passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. [1:8.]

King Hussein of Jordan delivered a new rebuke to Arab leaders who have allowed Communist influence to penetrate the Middle East. [14:1.] Israel relaxed slightly the

changes to soften the city's bill outlawing discrimination in private housing, relying more on "conciliation." [1:3.]

Random notes on people and events in Washington. Page 7 How area members voted in Congress last week. Page 15 Status of major legislation before Congress. Page 17

### General

The nation's death toll began to rise sharply as motorists turned homeward at the end of the Fourth of July holiday, but appeared still to be lagging behind the original pessimistic forecasts. Crowds at the beaches here were light. [1:4.]

Jersey boy acts to memorialize Garfield death spot. Page 11

Week-end tourists marvel at New York. Page 25

Bar groups asked to help draft laws on atomic energy. Page 25

### Industry and Labor

Building strike in city is entering its second week. Page 25

New building here to house two schools. Page 25

Labor group to hear marine union disputes. Page 44

Charter market at standstill in holiday week. Page 44

### Health and Science

Ticonderoga hails doctor for sixty-year service. Page 25

Geneva to get 13 million reports on weather. Page 25

Spreading of their faith urged on Catholics. Page 26

Bishop Chellappa urges full unity of churches. Page 26

### Religion

The Rev. Dr. Herman S. Sidener officiated for the first time at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, as a result of a court order. His predecessor, the Rev. William Howard Melish, took communion from his hands. But the pro-Melish vestry still protested, and later in the day, its members turned over the

### Amusements and the Arts

A survey showed that the Broadway season just past set

Happened Yesterday

SA 20 REDUCED Am Spring CLEAR our Limited No alteration

# New York Times

CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Skip Page) forecast:  
Fair, breezy, cooler today.  
Mostly fair tomorrow.  
Temp. range: 62-68. Yesterday: 69-76.1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1957.

10¢ beyond 100-mile zone  
from New York City

FIVE CENTS

## U. S. BIDS MOSCOW JOIN DISMANTLING OF ATOMIC BOMBS

Would Transfer 53% of Its Material to Peaceful Use if Soviet Acted on 47%

By DREW MIDDLETON  
Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 5.—The United States asked the Soviet Union today to join in dismantling a proportion of their nuclear weapons and transferring the fissionable material thus obtained to industrial use.

Since the United States had initiated the proposal Harold E. Stassen said it would be willing to go beyond parity in such transfers allotting 53 per cent of any total to be transferred against 47 per cent by the Soviet Union.

This proposal to reverse the tide of nuclear armament was put forward by the chief United States delegate at the first of two meetings of the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee. It completed the presentation of the details of the United States position on nuclear disarmament.

Like every other United States proposal, this was tightly linked to progress in other areas toward a first-step disarmament treaty. The proposal would go into effect only after an agreement had been reached on halting nuclear weapons tests and the manufacture of such weapons.

### Qualifications Listed

Mr. Stassen hedged proposal with four important qualifications. These appeared designed to quiet apprehensions of allies of the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the proposed treaty on disarmament would reduce the strength of the United States nuclear deterrent, under whose protection Europe has lived for a decade, and halt the transfer of United States nuclear weapons to foreign stations.

The first of the qualifications may have been drafted with an eye to reassuring public opinion in the United States. It was that the United States did not plan the transfer of nuclear materials from bombs to power stations to a point where it would weaken the defense of the United States. What was described as "substantial nuclear weapons capacity" is to be retained by the United States.

Assurances Given to NATO  
Under the second qualification a disarmament treaty would not prevent the refabrication of existing nuclear weapons now stockpiled. For example, the United States would be able to remake old nuclear bombs into ones less radioactive in its search for a "clean" hydrogen weapon. Another instance of permissible refabrication would be the conversion of bombs originally intended for use on the ground into defensive aerial bombs and warheads.

In this connection it was noted that the proposed halt in the production of nuclear weapons did not affect existing stockpiles.

The two final qualifications to

## 2 MORE RUSSIANS OUSTED FROM HIGH CABINET POSTS; ZHUKOV ASSAILS MOLOTOV

### U. S. Asks Moscow to Prove Peaceful Aims of Shake-Up

#### Invites Kremlin to Take 'Practical' Steps on Arms Cuts, Unity of Germany and Easing Tension in Mideast

By RUSSELL BAKER  
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The United States invited the Soviet Government today to prove the peaceful purpose of its latest Government shake-up with "practical" steps toward disarmament, German reunification and easing Middle East tensions.

Few experts here on Soviet affairs expect the Soviet leaders to oblige, at least in the near future.

Despite Soviet explanations that the men now fallen from power in the Soviet Union were guilty of obstructing moves to ease international tension, there is great skepticism within the State Department that their removal will bring dramatic changes in Soviet foreign policy.

This skepticism was reflected by Lincoln White, State Department press officer. He suggested that the curious wait for con-

crete actions from Moscow before taking Soviet talk about easing tensions at its face value. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," said Mr. White. Before the official Soviet explanation can be accepted, "the proof of the pudding will be to see whether or not the Soviet Union will now proceed with practical measures directed toward achieving just solutions to such important international problems as disarmament and German ratification," he explained.

Another area in which the Soviet Union might demonstrate its passion for spreading peace is the Middle East. Mr. White suggested. The latest Soviet maneuver in that explosive area has been the sale of three submarines to an Egyptian Govern-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

## ECONOMISTS OUT

### Pervukhin and Saburov Are Removed as First Deputy Premiers

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN  
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, July 5.—Two former Soviet economic planners, Mikhail G. Pervukhin and Maxim Z. Saburov, were removed today as First Deputy Premiers.

This was the latest move in the most drastic alteration of the Soviet hierarchy in twenty years.

The brief announcements by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) announcing the removal of the two economists from the Soviet Council of Ministers gave no reason for the action.

They were not charged with having played any part in the alleged anti-party activities of Georgi M. Malenkov, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich. These three together with former Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov, who was said to have joined in opposing the Communist party line laid down by Nikita Khrushchev, have been stripped of all their party and Government posts.

Demoted in Party Earlier

At the plenary session of the party's Central Committee late last month at which Messrs. Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich and Shepilov were removed from the party's hierarchy, Mr. Saburov was also dropped from the Central Committee's Presidium. Mr. Pervukhin was demoted to alternate membership in that top policy-making body. Apparently Mr. Pervukhin is to continue in his job as head of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building Industry. [This ministry is believed to be concerned with atomic energy.]

Another brief Government announcement this evening said Alexei N. Kosygin, newly appointed alternate member of the party's Presidium, had been made a Deputy Premier. He is also deputy chairman of the Government Planning Commission (Gosplan).

The changes of the last twenty-four hours have reduced the Soviet Council of Ministers to its chairman, Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin; First Deputy Premiers Anastas I. Mikoyan and Joseph J. Kuzman, and now Mr. Kosygin.

Whereabouts of 4 a Mystery

The latest changes in the Government failed to divert much attention from the more important developments of the last few days. Interest is still focused on Messrs. Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich and Shepilov, although nothing has been seen or heard of them since their ouster.

In Moscow alone, more than 8,000 meetings are said to have been held since the eight-day Central Committee meeting that ended June 29. They are still going on here and throughout the country, in party groups, trade unions, schools, factories and on farms.

The press is filled with reports

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

## Warsaw Circles Say Four Confessed Plot To Oust Khrushchev

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, July 5.—Vyacheslav M. Molotov and three other Soviet leaders confessed a plot to oust Nikita S. Khrushchev before they were dismissed from their high positions, Warsaw circles said today.

These sources said that the reported self-criticism was the climax of a thirty-five-hour debate in the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee.

While the debate raged, Mr. Khrushchev, chief of the Soviet Communist party, is said to have sent representatives to Communist China, Poland and the sensitive Soviet Republic of Georgia to explain what was going on.

The report had no official confirmation, but Warsaw long has been known as a leaking point for secret Soviet moves.

### Report of Party Clash

The report gave this account: The clash between Mr. Molotov and Mr. Khrushchev came into the open as soon as the Central Committee session began June 22 in Moscow.

Mr. Khrushchev proposed that the first point of the agenda should be the current situation of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Molotov pressed a counter-proposal—that the party consider the "international position of the Soviet Union in the light of attempted imperialist putschs in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to consider its relations with other so-called Marxist parties—those of Poland, Italy,

All four of these Communist parties have disputed the orthodox view that the Hungarian uprising was the work of Western agents.

## PEIPING APPROVES MOSCOW OUSTERS

### Chinese Send Brief Message to Soviet Party Endorsing Dismissal of 4 Leaders

By TILLMAN DURDIN  
Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, Saturday, July 6.—The Chinese Communist party expressed satisfaction yesterday with the dismissal of four Soviet leaders from their high positions in the Soviet Communist party.

Peiping's approval was conveyed to Moscow and the world by means of a brief message sent to the Central Committee of the Soviet party by the Central Committee of the Chinese party. The text of the message was released for publication and was received here early this morning in a newscast from the Chinese capital.

The message said: "We thank you for informing us through Comrade P. S. Yudin [the Soviet Ambassador in Peiping] of the resolution passed at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union from June 22 to 29 on the anti-party group of [Georgi M.] Malenkov, [Lazar M.] Kaganovich and [Vyacheslav M.] Molotov.

Soviet Party 'Unity' Cited  
"We believe that this resolution, passed unanimously at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union will help further the unity and consolidation of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

Communist party of China will consistently unite closely with the Communist party of the Soviet Union to

Continued on Page 3, Column 4



Associated Press Wirephoto  
50 men who arrived in helicopters  
fely distant from atomic test blast.

## BRITISH PREMIERS ASK STRONGER U.N.

### 'Deficiencies' Are Stressed — Commonwealth Trade Study Set as Talks End

Text of the communiqué will be found on Page 4.

By LEONARD INGALLS  
Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 5.—The 1957 conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended today. Their final communiqué called for strengthening of the United Nations, which they described as having "certain deficiencies and weaknesses" in its functioning.

The conference also scheduled meetings of experts to discuss economic and trade problems besetting the British family of nations and to exchange information on nuclear energy.

The summary of the ten-day meeting was phrased in generalizations. It noted that the conference had included "all the major international questions of the day." Among these were the Middle East, Hungary, constitutional development in British dependencies, disarmament, the Far East and Southeast Asia and world peace and security.

### Investment Plan Formised

Some of the Prime Ministers were remaining in London or traveling to Europe or the United States before returning to their respective capitals. Others were returning home immediately. Among the latter were John Diefenbaker, the new Prime Minister of Canada.

Before leaving London Airport tonight for Ottawa Mr. Diefenbaker said he would submit a plan in about two weeks for an expansion of trade and the stimulation of investment within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Diefenbaker said Canada

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## Romans Charge Mayor of Boston Met With Fascists; He Denies It

### Hynes Calls Reports 'Absolute Nonsense'—Dispute Mars 'Friendship' Mission



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**International**  
The Soviet Government shake-up continued with the dismissal of two of that country's major economic planners, Mikhail G. Pervukhin and Maxim Z. Saburov, as First Deputy Premiers. Terser official announcements by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet gave no reasons for the removal of the two formerly powerful figures from the Council of Ministers. [Page 1, Column 8.]

Meanwhile repercussions from the ouster of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov and Lazar M. Kaganovich continued in world capitals. Warsaw reported that the ouster had taken place at a stormy fifty-five-hour meeting of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee during which the dismissed leaders confessed to having plotted to remove Nikita S. Khrushchev. [1:6.]

Communist China said the shake-up "will help further the unity and consolidation of the Communist party of the Soviet Union" and that Chinese Communists would "consistently unite closely" with their Russian comrades. [1:7.]

In Berlin the East German Communist Central Committee held a secret meeting to consider the governmental shake-up in Moscow. The unity of the German Communist leaders appeared unbroken. [3:1.]

Washington asked Moscow to demonstrate the peaceful purpose of the purge with "practical" measures toward disarmament, German unity and easing of Middle East tensions. [1:8-7.]

Harold E. Stassen, at the London disarmament conference, said the United States would like to have the Soviet Union join in dismantling some non-peace weapons and transferring their fissile materials to peaceful purposes. [1:5.]

Michael Curtiz to direct "The Proud Rebel". [Page 9.]

Morison's book on invasion of Europe reviewed. [Page 13.]

New evening TV show planned for Bob Crosby. [Page 27.]

Six tennis players will appear on TV show. [Page 27.]

**Health and Science**  
Second Aerobee rocket crashes in Magitoba. [Page 17.]

Navy hard-pressed for Antarctic volunteers. [Page 17.]

**Religion**  
Church summer programs add 7,000,000 children. [Page 7.]

**Amusements and the Arts**  
Michael Curtiz to direct "The Proud Rebel". [Page 9.]

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**Obituaries**  
Judge Alfred J. Hofmann of Queens County Court. [Page 15.]

James S. McCullough, retired ball station executive. [Page 15.]

Berwin Bechtel, lawyer and authority on roses, 77. [Page 15.]

Conrad F. Nagel Jr., former Aloco executive. [Page 15.]

Paul Starrick, builder of Empire State Building. [Page 15.]

Samuel Hoffman, partner in law firm here. [Page 16.]

**Financial and Business**  
The stock market had another good day and advanced for the sixth trading session in a row. The combined average of The New York Times index of fifty leading stocks gained 1.65 points and closed at 342.78. Sales totaled 2,240,000 shares. [18:1.]

International Shoe's sales and earnings decline. [Page 18.]

Activity in capital markets to rise next week. [Page 18.]

Money in circulation rose nearly half-billion. [Page 18.]

\$7,000,000 alumina plant being built in Louisiana. [Page 18.]

United States again raises sugar quotas. [Page 18.]

Dealings in dollar stocks curbed by London. [Page 18.]

Air-dup boxes patented for jet car of future. [Page 18.]

Carloadings were down 3 percent last week. [Page 20.]

Department store sales rose 2 percent last week. [Page 24.]

Boiling water nuclear reactor is safe power source. [Page 24.]

**Government and Politics**  
The Senate prepared to take up Monday the controversial Civil Rights bill amid compromise talk. Senator Knowland, leader of the bipartisan coalition behind the measure, did not rule out some concession to the Southerners, who are bitterly opposed. He said the Senate should give careful consideration to all proposed amendments. [1:2-3.]

Order directing four to testify ruled invalid. [Page 19.]

Washington proceedings and today's schedule. [Page 13.]

Statute of major legislation in Congress. [Page 13.]

Kavanaugh asks data on Idaho tax law. [Page 12.]

## HEAVY INDUSTRY 2 More Soviet Leaders Ousted LOSER IN SOVIET From High Positions in Cabinet

### Chiefs Completely Routed as a Political Force by Khrushchev's Victory

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

The chiefs of heavy industry in the Soviet Union appear to have been completely routed as a significant political force in that country's ruling group.

Yesterday's news that Mikhail Pervukhin and Maxim Z. Saburov had been relieved as First Deputy Premiers made plain the full extent of that rout.

Previously it had appeared they might retain some influence since Mr. Pervukhin, head of the Soviet atomic energy ministry, remained as an alternate member of the Communist party Presidium.

No person who has made his reputation primarily as an executive of Soviet heavy industry now belongs to the new fifteen-member Presidium announced earlier this week. Anastas I. Mikoyan is the only member of the new Presidium who built his reputation on work in the Soviet economy, and his fields have traditionally been foreign trade, domestic trade and consumer goods production.

Two of the three top Soviet leaders expelled from the Central Committee were key figures in the leadership of heavy industry. Lazar M. Kaganovich had for many years been the chief "trouble shooter" of the Soviet leadership, having been assigned to different economic areas as new key problems arose. Georgi M. Malenkov, from his resignation as Premier in February, 1955, until this week, was Minister of Electric Power Stations.

**An Unexpected Rout**  
The fate of Mr. Saburov appears to suggest that the rout he and his fellow executives suffered last week was quite unexpected. In the first days of the June 22-29 Central Committee meeting that resulted in the shake-up, Mr. Saburov was in Warsaw as the Soviet delegate to the first meeting of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid held since May, 1956. The council is the organ for economic integration of the Soviet bloc.

The Warsaw meeting adopted a series of important decisions. These sought to take account of the damage done to Soviet bloc economic integration by last fall's Polish and Hungarian revolts. The meeting also laid the groundwork for what is intended to be more comprehensive Soviet bloc economic integration within the framework of economic plans to be set up for periods ten to fifteen years in the future. The possibility arises that these decisions will have to be revised in the light of the new balance of power in the Soviet Union.

The rout of the heavy industry leaders appears to have taken place on two issues. One is made plain by the communiqué issued last Wednesday announcing the latest Soviet leaders, supported also by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, opposed Nikita S. Khrushchev's economic decentralization program. That project broke up the vast empire created by the different heavy industry ministries centered in Moscow and transferred much of their power to a 105 regional economic administrative council now existing all over the Soviet Union.

**Won Last February**  
The decision to effect this decentralization was a victory for Mr. Khrushchev, Communist Party First Secretary, won at the Central Committee meeting last February. It was apparently Mr. Khrushchev's successful riposte to the defeat administered by him last December, 1956, Central Committee meeting where Mr. Pervukhin was named economic chief of the Soviet Union in accordance with a plan that would have centralized in his hand enormous power over the economy.

The second issue on which the heavy industry leaders have been fighting concerns the shape of the revised Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1956-1960. The decision to revise the original Sixth Five-Year Plan, announced in February, 1956, was disclosed last December, and the need for revision apparently arose from the heavy and unexpected drag placed on the Soviet economy by the Polish and Hungarian revolutions last fall and their repercussions.

Continued From Page 1

On those meetings and with expressions of "indignation" attributed to the people against the alleged anti-party actions of the Malenkov-Molotov-Kaganovich group.

It was reported today that top leaders of the Soviet armed forces had met Tuesday to hear a report from the Defense Minister, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, in the party's actions against the three former high officials. Represented at the gatherings were party members of the Defense Ministry and of the Moscow garrison.

Marshal Zhukov, who has just been advanced to full membership on the party's Presidium, told the Communists of the military forces that "not one member of the Central Committee" had supported the accused men with even a single word at the plenary meeting at which they were ousted from the party's leadership.

The Defense Minister made no new accusations against the three men with whom he and other Soviet leaders had long been associated.

Reiterating the allegations in the Central Committee's report, he Marshal said, Messrs. Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich had failed to believe that the Soviet Union could make a speedy advance in agriculture, had opposed giving farmers material incentives and had fought the plan of Mr. Khrushchev, the party chief, for reorganization of Soviet industrial management.

Marshal Zhukov singled out Mr. Molotov for special criticism. He said the old Bolshevik and former Foreign Minister had not recognized himself as the party chief of trying to ease international tension.

**Konev Also Speaks**  
Other speakers included Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, or Soviet bloc, forces.

Marshal Konev said that Mr. Molotov had tried to refer to Lenin but that the former Foreign Minister, the only surviving member of the group that worked closely with the founder of the Soviet system, "actually understands Lenin wrongly and mechanically."

Others who spoke at the military meeting of active communists included Marshals R. Y. Malinovsky, K. Moskalenko, K. B. Bagramyan and K. Merzizkov, Admiral S. G. Gorshkov and Air Marshal K. A. Vershinin.

They all pledged the support of the Soviet armed forces for the Communist party and its Central Committee.

In the Ukraine, the party faithful gathered at a rally in Kiev to hear Alexei I. Kirichenko, a Presidium member, speak at the Central Committee's action against his three former colleagues.

Those at the meeting heard attacks of the current campaign against members of the ousted group. The attack was made by the Premier of the Ukrainian Republic, N. T. Kalchenko.

"You all know," he said, "that for a short time Kaganovich was secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist party. In that capacity he did all he could to discredit and insult party workers and threw mud at many ardent people devoted to the party, debasing their dignity."

He leveled unfounded and serious accusations against many leading executives and representatives of the foremost Ukrainian intelligentsia. Had Kaganovich, he recalled from the Ukraine in time he would have done tremendous damage to the Ukrainian people and party and the Ukrainian position.

Similar accusations were heard at meetings across the Soviet Union. The whole elaborate propaganda machine of the Government was thrown into the campaign to tell the people that



Maxim Z. Saburov



Mikhail G. Pervukhin

official version of what had happened and why it was good for them and the country.

The broad geographical representation of the new Presidium has convinced some observers that it is an integral part of Mr. Khrushchev's new program for decentralization of industrial and construction management.

Since the Communist party boss disclosed his program three months ago, he and many official commentators have stressed the necessity for Communist party organs to maintain firm control over industrial direction. The central role of the party in guiding all phases of life is not to be altered.

Part of the machinery by which that control is to be maintained apparently will be the newly promoted Presidium members and alternate members. Virtually all those now occupying leading positions have party backgrounds as opposed to governmental or technical experience.

### CEYLON RAISES TARIFFS

**Luxury Items Taxed as High as 107% on Some Cars**  
Special to The New York Times.  
COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 4.—U. S. goods such as automobiles, gasoline and air-conditioners were among articles whose import duties were increased in the annual budget today.

The budget was presented in Parliament by Finance Minister Stanley de Zoysa. It estimated that estimated revenues would total 1,280,000,000 Rupees (\$269,494,495) and expenditures, 1,489,000,000 rupees.

The budget deficit was reduced to 180,000,000 rupees in anticipation of revenues from the increased taxation on imports of "luxury goods."

### Caribou Like Large Harems

Caribou stags are polygamous and like large harems

## ADENA

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### PEIPING APPROVES MOSCOW OUSTERS

Continued From Page 1

struggle together for further strengthening the great fraternal alliance between China and the Soviet Union, for lasting world peace and for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

Peiping message referred to the removal of Messrs. Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov from the Presidium of the Soviet Communist party last Wednesday. It contained no mention of Dmitri Z. Shostakov.

and elsewhere were an obstacle to unity in the Communist world. He is supposed to have emphasized, as has Mr. Khrushchev, the necessity for national variations in Communist policies and tactics and to have explained the thinking of the Chinese Communists in their current encourage-

ment of limited criticism and their campaign of "rectification" of the national bureaucracy.

The Moscow shake-up and other development in the Soviet Union are not expected to have any effect in Communist China in terms of political change or strain. The dismissed Russians are not believed to have had collaborators of importance in China.