

# SOVIET BACKS CUBA ON OUSTER OF RED

## Party Endorses Expulsion of Escalante by Castro

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, April 11—The Soviet Communist party endorsed today the expulsion by Premier Fidel Castro of Anibal Escalante, an old-line Communist, from the National Directorate of Cuba.

Pravda, the party newspaper, joined Dr. Castro in accusing Señor Escalante and a number of his associates of having tried to extend their control over the Cuban revolutionary movement for the sake of "personal ambitions."

The editorial was viewed by Western observers here as an attempt by the Kremlin to reassert Soviet influence in Cuba at a time when Dr. Castro appears to be reviewing the development and the goals of his revolutionary regime.

Pravda warned against what it termed the threat of United States imperialism to Cuba. It also cited the dangers of "dogmatism and sectarianism," ideological terms the Kremlin has applied to policies of the Chinese Communists, who have established close ties with some Cuban Communists.

Covering half a page in Pravda, the editorial analyzed the speech made by Dr. Castro March 26 and how it reflected upon the progress of his revolutionary organization toward the setting up of "a single Marxist-Leninist party."

The importance attached to the editorial was indicated by the fact that Tass, the Soviet press agency, distributed the text of the editorial abroad.

The editorial concluded that Dr. Castro's denunciation of

# Dentists to Install President



Dr. Gustav P. Frahm

The installation of Dr. Gustav P. Frahm as president of the New York Academy of Dentistry will take place at a meeting in the Columbia University Club tonight at 8 o'clock. He succeeds Dr. Norman L. Hillyer.

Others to be installed are Dr. Robert W. Northrop, who will assume the presidency next year; Dr. Robert L. Heinze, vice president; Dr. Walter H. Mosmann, secretary, and Dr. John J. Asch, treasurer.

Dr. Frahm has been president of the Second District Dental Society, the Queens County Dental Society and the Long Island Academy of Odontology. The academy is an honorary society composed of dentists who have been invited into fellowship as a result of research, teaching, development of dental techniques or other contributions to the profession.

Senor Escalante and his fellow Communist militants would facilitate the establishment of a monolithic party that would unify all Cuban revolutionaries, including the Communists.

Pravda declared: "Escalante was justly and sharply criticized for wrong methods in forming party cells, for wrongly orienting them in the guidance of the administrative apparatus and this led to the separation of the Integrated Revolutionary Organizations from the revolutionary masses."

The newspaper reported that Senor Escalante had been expelled from the National Directorate by a unanimous vote of the Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and that the membership of the ruling body had been increased to twenty-five. Pravda said that in all major branches of party work in Cuba commissions had been

created that would be more qualified to solve questions of party and government activities."

Ideologically, the Soviet Communist party has been somewhat reserved about Dr. Castro's description of his revolutionary movement as a Marxist-Leninist one.

Today's Pravda editorial went further in bringing Dr. Castro into the ideological fold, but it did not embrace him completely.

"The building of a single Marxist-Leninist party in a country where the revolution was won only three years ago is not a simple and easy thing," Pravda said. However, the editorial said that the establishment of the Integrated Revolutionary Organization was an important step toward the creation of such a party.

N.Y. Times, Jan. 17, 1960  
"Redistribution"

THE

## 2 Years of Aid Service Abroad Urged as Substitute for Draft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)

—Would well-educated young Americans sign up for two years work on development projects abroad as a substitute for military service?

Would enough—say 10,000—be interested in such work at soldier's pay even without the incentive of having it satisfy draft obligations?

Congress has been asked to find out. And, to stimulate its interest, Representative Henry S. Reuss, Democrat of Wisconsin, has put in the Congressional Record an analysis made at his request of the possible organization and role of a "point 4 Youth Corps." He has on file in the House a bill for a thorough study of the idea.

The analysis in the Congressional Record is by Arthur H. Darken, foreign affairs specialist on the staff of the Library of Congress. It suggests that any such corps contain only young men and women who have had at least two years, preferably four years, of college study. For the women, of

course, service would be purely voluntary. Draft exemption would be an attraction only to the men.

The draft exemption would bring up its own problems. It might attract opportunists having no real interest in working among retarded peoples. It might arouse the opposition of the military services and veteran organizations.

Mr. Darken suggested a compromise under which there would be offered exemption from the draft but also exclusion from veteran benefits.

Concerning possible work for the corps members, Mr. Darken wrote: "The great need probably will be in the village and rural areas, where their semi-skilled labor will be more useful than in the cities."

He noted also that "there is a great demand for English teachers throughout Asia and Africa" and that "perhaps more useful than teaching English would be training native teachers in a variety of subjects such as biology, simple sanitary procedures, mechanics, arithmetic."

# Soviet Sets Up Group to Modernize Farming

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, April 23 — The Soviet Communist party announced today the formation of a high-level commission to carry out Premier Khrushchev's ideas on modernizing the lagging agricultural economy of the Soviet Union.

The group, headed by Nikolai V. Podgorny, a member of the party's Presidium, includes President Leonid I. Brezhnev and five other Presidium members, seven ministers concerned with farm planning and management and the party and Government leaders of the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

Within a month the commission is expected to make specific recommendations about the organization of specialized farms for egg and broiler production, the fattening of hogs and the production of milk.

The party leadership also called for the organization of a nationwide program of farm education in the use of machinery and fertilizers and in other modern techniques. The program provides for publicizing methods of leading farmers by means of training manuals, textbooks and educational films.

The party leaders acted after Mr. Khrushchev submitted a long memorandum to his Presidium colleagues assailing the country's present agricultural system as primitive and demanding the adoption of efficient methods used in the United States.

In the memorandum, which



The New York Times

Nikolai V. Podgorny

covered three of the six pages in tonight's edition of Izvestia, the Government newspaper. Mr. Khrushchev hinted that the Soviet Union might be in the market for United States egg and broiler plants, each with a capacity of 50 million eggs and 700 tons of meat a year.

The Premier said that he had an offer from the Finley Moody Corporation of Auroka, Ill., for the sale of a pig-fattening plant with a capacity of 250,000 hogs a year. The plant can be operat-

ed by a staff of only 126 persons, Mr. Khrushchev said.

George A. Finley, president of the concern, and James T. Biggs, vice president, met with Mr. Khrushchev yesterday to discuss the production of hogs and broiler chickens on an industrial scale.

According to an official announcement, the Soviet leader expressed the hope to the two businessmen for collaboration in agricultural production.

### Farming 'Amateurs' Scored

In his memorandum Mr. Khrushchev demanded the dismissal of unqualified farm administrators, saying that agriculture "is no place for amateurs who do not know their business."

Noting that the Soviet Union had 39 billion rubles (\$43 billion) invested in agriculture, Mr. Khrushchev said qualified administrators were needed "if we want these billions to yield a dividend, if we want a good return."

The Soviet leader accused Soviet agricultural research institutions of having failed to come up with any new ideas, as a result, he said, the Government has to turn to the United States, West Germany and other capitalist countries to learn about advanced farm methods.

Alluding to a suggestion made

in the Soviet press that the Government make loans to backward collective farms, Mr. Khrushchev said such loans would be wasted if a farm did not have qualified administrators. He therefore gave priority to management reform.

The publication of the memorandum and the formation of the special commission were interpreted here as evidence of Mr. Khrushchev's concern about progress in the farm sector after last year's failure of the wheat crop.

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Apr. 16, 64

## Brazil's Uncertain Future

The jubilation in Washington at the revolution in Brazil which overthrew President Joao Goulart contrasts strangely with the unenthusiastic reception which Brazilians appear to be extending to their new military Government. While there is no suggestion that the United States Government was directly involved in the revolution, its unseemly haste in welcoming the new regime may well be interpreted in Brazil as evidence of undue political partiality, if not as outright interference in domestic affairs.

The U.S. version of events in Brazil is that the country was rapidly declining into chaos and communism under the Administration of the left-leaning Mr. Goulart, and that the majority of Brazilians are glad to see the end of the regime and the installation of a right-wing military Government with dictatorial powers. They are said to be confident that the generals will honor their promise to clean up affairs, suppress communism and then turn the country to full democracy in 1966.

Perhaps the generals will keep to their program and perhaps it is correct to say that they enjoy the support of the majority of Brazilians. But there are some odd facts which do not quite fit into this rosy picture.

When the Brazilians last had an opportunity to elect a President, in 1960, they chose Mr. Janio Quadros, who campaigned for honest government, social and fiscal reform and an overhaul of domestic and foreign policies. Mr. Quadros, by common consent, was an honest, if sometimes eccentric, reformer who took over a bankrupt country consumed by inflation and riddled with social pressures and discontents. He attempted some worthwhile domestic reforms.

Seven months after taking office, Mr. Quadros suddenly quit, claiming that he was being driven out of office by special interests at home and abroad. There were suggestions at the time that he had incurred the displeasure of the United States by showing sympathy for Fidel Castro.

Mr. Goulart was the Vice-Presi-

dent and entitled to succeed Mr. Quadros, but strenuous efforts were made to keep him out of office. The military threatened a revolt, and for several days he was unable to enter the capital. Finally a compromise was reached. The conservative Congress changed the Constitution to strip the presidency of much of its executive power.

The new system did not work and Mr. Goulart was able to pressure the Congress into holding a plebiscite on the question of the Constitution. In January last year Brazilians voted overwhelmingly to restore to the President the powers of which he had been deprived.

It is clear that Mr. Goulart then enjoyed a great measure of public confidence. He embarked on policies of land reform, which it is hard to imagine were unpopular, and on some less well-advised adventures in expropriation and nationalization which frightened conservative elements in the country, the United States and other foreign investors.

Mr. Goulart's failure to check inflation — which was already rampant when he took office — was distressing to many Brazilians. It is probably true that he allowed Communists to infiltrate his administration to the point where they were a real danger.

It is plain from this record of events, however, that the real opposition to Mr. Goulart was not based upon his performance in office, but on his left-wing sympathies. The conservative politicians, allied with the military and perhaps discreetly encouraged from the United States, frustrated policies which appear to have been chosen by the people at the polls.

This does not give a great deal of hope that the new Government under Marshal Castelo Branco will be able to fulfil its pledges to put the country back on its feet. Radical, even revolutionary, policies are needed in Brazil and if the Brazilian Establishment was not prepared to accept them under Presidents Quadros and Goulart, it seems hardly likely to enforce them itself.

# U.S.-SOVIET LINKS STIR BONN UNREST

Apr 28 64

American Troop Reduction  
Decried by Erhard Aide—  
Tacit Accords Feared

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN

Special to The New York Times

BONN, April 21—A senior Cabinet member spoke out sharply today against "detente talk" and the new reduction of United States forces in West Germany.

The critical comments from Dr. Heinrich Krone, chairman of the National Defense Council, were expressive of a sense of uneasiness evident in political quarters here over multiplying signs of Soviet-United States undertakings to reduce tensions.

Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and his ministers have no quarrel with steps such as the parallel decisions in Moscow and Washington to stop new production of fissionable materials. The Chancellor specifically hailed the twin announcements as a step toward general and controlled disarmament.

The uneasiness stems from the technique of coordinated moves, which are thought to be based on private consultations between the Soviet and United States Governments. It is speculated that the time might come for a tacit agreement on matters affecting vital German interests.

It is widely believed in informed West German quarters that such an agreement is already in existence between the Soviet Union and the United States with respect to Berlin. It is believed that there is an understanding to "freeze" existing relationships and procedures affecting the Western presence in and access to the former German capital.

There have been no significant "incidents" involving the exercise of Western or Soviet rights in the Berlin area for six months.

Last week the allied commandants overruled the West Berlin authorities in favor of Communist diplomats on a procedural question concerning credentials. The United States commandant in Berlin, Maj. Gen. James H. Polk, has

THE NEW YORK TIMES, T

# U.S.-SOVIET LINKS STIR BONN UNREST

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

dropped the idea of reasserting his right of access to East Berlin.

Many West German officials believe that the decision last week to withdraw 7,500 more United States troops from West Germany was motivated more by its intended effect in Moscow than by reasons of economy.

High officials concede that Bonn approved in advance the announcement that reinforcements sent to West Germany in 1961 would be withdrawn, but they emphasize that Bonn's reaction simply made a virtue of necessity.

## Reflecting Real Reaction

The statement by Dr. Krone, a Minister Without Portfolio whose influence is great in the Christian Democratic party, reflected more accurately the real reaction in Bonn.

"The impression should not arise that the defensive strength and will to defense of the West is weakening," he wrote in an official party publication. "This means that the leading power of the West, which alone by virtue of its nuclear weapons can present a completely effective deterrent, must not dismantle its troop presence in Europe rapidly or in a conspicuous way."

Dr. Krone also commented critically on "detente talk," an expression coined by former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in his denunciations of United States efforts to ease tensions with the Soviet bloc.

One sometimes gets the impression, Dr. Krone said, that international tensions are now regarded as having been brought about not by pressures from the East but by the cohesion of the West.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1964.

## ANGOLANS ACCEPT PRO-PEKING REBEL

Move by Roberto Front Is  
Viewed as Step to Left

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS

Special to The New York Times

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, April 22—The Angolan rebel organization headed by Holden Roberto has accepted for membership a rebel group strongly linked with the Chinese Communists.

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola, of which Mr. Roberto is president announced today that it was accepting the application of the group, headed by Viriato da Cruz.

Observers here regard Mr. da Cruz as a dedicated Communist who follows the Peking line. The admission of his group is seen as an important new move to the left by Mr. Roberto's organization.

Mr. Roberto, who is also president of the Angolan Government in exile, announced in January that the National Front would accept aid from Communist China and other Communist countries.

This came as something of a surprise because Mr. Roberto had been widely considered a political moderate with pro-Western sympathies.

### Grows Disillusioned

However, he has become disillusioned because the United States and other Western countries have not put pressure on Portugal to negotiate with the rebels.

Perhaps even more important the guerrilla war that the rebels have been waging against the Portuguese for the last three years is not going well. The rebel soldiers are demanding more and better weapons. Mr. Roberto knows he cannot get these from the West. The Communists are eager to supply them.

However, although Mr. Roberto said in January that he would send an arms mission to Peking soon, the mission still has not left. Some of the front's more radical members are showing impatience at this delay.

Some observers believe Mr. da Cruz's admission may be a reflection of this impatience. They recall that last July, when Mr. da Cruz's group first



The New York Times

**GAINS PEKING LINK:  
Holden Roberto, leader of  
Angolan rebel organization.  
His group accepted a rebel  
unit strongly associated  
with Chinese Communists.**

applied for admission to the front, Mr. Roberto was not interested.

These observers believe Mr. Roberto is still not happy about accepting Mr. da Cruz, but that the move has been forced on him by the front's more radical members.

Mr. da Cruz is widely regarded as one of the ablest and shrewdest of the Angolan rebel leaders. He is believed to be in his early thirties.

## Johnson Bids Bonn Improve Soviet Ties

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN

Special to The New York Times

BONN, April 28 — President Johnson has urged West Germany to seek better relations with the Soviet Union and to allay "understandable" Soviet fears of Germany.

The President offered his recommendation in an interview published in the current issue of the illustrated Munich weekly Quick. He told his West German interviewer that he had given the same advice to Chancellor Ludwig Erhard in Texas in December.

"When the Chancellor was here, I told him: Put yourself in the place of the Russians," President Johnson said in the interview. "Try to understand their feelings. They are wor-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

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## JOHNSON ADVISES BONN ON MOSCOW

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

ried about the Germans, and that is understandable. The Russians are fearful."

The President said he had urged Chancellor Erhard to do everything possible to establish better relations with the Russians "and above all to allay their concerns."

The President's remarks were widely commented upon in German political quarters. There was no Government comment, however, on his recommendation that Bonn pursue an active policy toward Moscow.

There have been serious misgivings in West German political quarters on the policy of seeking a relaxation of tensions, which in West Germany is associated with Chancellor Erhard and Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder.

In a talk with leaders of the Christian Democratic party today, Dr. Erhard appealed for a common front, at least publicly, on foreign-policy issues.

The remarks by President Johnson appeared certain, nevertheless, to revive controversy between the advocates of a stiff policy toward the Soviet bloc and those who favor following the President's advice.

### Gave Views to Premier

The President, who gave the interview in the White House about 10 days ago, used the occasion to emphasize his efforts to ease United States rivalry with the Soviet bloc. He noted that he had had several "exchanges of views" with Premier Khrushchev and had twice talked with Anastas I. Mikoyan, a First Deputy Premier.

"We shall continue in the future to probe every way toward peace," President Johnson said. "We shall remain flexible. We don't stand with our feet anchored in concrete. The Germans should not either."

"When the issue is peace, we shall meet the Russians halfway — and even more than halfway when it is necessary."

The President said he was hopeful on the prospects for successful disarmament negotiations in Geneva. He said he was not discouraged by initial Soviet rejection of a proposal to freeze the present levels of nuclear weapons and bombers.

"I have indications that they

## Johnson Said to Work Harder Than Kennedy

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28 — Secretary of Commerce

Luther H. Hodges thinks that President Johnson works harder than President Kennedy did. Mr. Hodges is not worried, however, about the President's health.

"The pace is faster, much faster," Mr. Hodges said today in response to a news conference question concerning the differences between the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

Mr. Johnson, he said, "is closer to the individual problems that affect every department." The President "seemed to work at it right on through the evening" whereas Mr. Kennedy "stopped at dinner time," he said.

The reason Mr. Johnson can stand the stresses of his schedule so well, Mr. Hodges said, is probably that "he is enjoying it, enjoying the tremendous play back and forth."

are more interested in such an agreement than they show," he said.

"Their first reaction was negative as usual. But there is more in my proposal than the public assumes and — I believe — more than the Russians assume. My hope is that after their first reaction they will take up the matter seriously."

President Johnson told his interviewer that the United States had nothing against an expansion of West German trade with the Communist bloc.

"Of course we would not like if Germany would deliver war materials to Cuba," he added. "But we have nothing against worldwide trade."

The President reaffirmed the

United States commitment maintain its Atlantic treaty forces in West Germany except for "routine" adjustments. The interviewer reported that the President interrupted the talk to telephone Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to confirm this matter.

Mr. McNamara disclosed that a 500-man "special unit" would be withdrawn from West Germany next autumn, according to Quick. A group of 1,500 soldiers are now packing to go home after a two-year tour as "reinforcements."

President Johnson said he favored seeking the reunification of Germany by means of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Western powers, including West Germany. He declined, however, to discuss Berlin.

"I'd rather not say anything about it," the President said. "It is all quiet there. Let sleeping dogs lie."

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27 Apr 64

## Combat-Ready General

William Childs Westmoreland

FOR Lieut. Gen. William Childs Westmoreland, the appointment to be commander of the American forces in South Vietnam follows a pattern of tough assignments.

As an infantryman, he led troops in battle in World War II. He served as a paratrooper leader in Korea. A

rugged, no-nonsense soldier, General Westmoreland does not ask his men to do anything that he would not do himself. In 1955, as commanding general of the 101st Airborne Division, he participated in a jump that cost five of his men their lives when unexpected gusts of wind snatched their chutes. The general was dragged 200 feet.

"This was not a stunt; it was part of our business," he said at the time of the tragedy. During subsequent training exercises he jumped ahead of his men to test the wind. He would sometimes cancel an exercise if he found the descent perilous.

General Westmoreland first tasted combat when he led an artillery battalion ashore at Casablanca in 1942. He fought in Tunisia and Sicily and later landed on D-Day, June 6, 1944, on Utah Beach in France as executive officer of the Ninth Infantry Division.

### Became General in 1952

It was in 1952 in Korea, where he was commander of the 157th Airborne Regiment Combat Team, that General Westmoreland was promoted from colonel to brigadier general. In 1956, at the age of 42, he became the youngest major general in the Army.

In South Vietnam, where he has been since early this year as deputy to Gen. Paul D. Harkins, who is retiring as the American commander there, General Westmoreland has never been far from the sound of rifle fire. Last week General Westmoreland's plane was fired upon by Vietcong snipers but the general was uninjured.

In Vietnam, General Westmoreland has won wide popularity among other members of the American mission, particularly younger officers and civilians. Part of the reason is that he feels more decisions could be made by men on the spot without reference to higher authority.

General Westmoreland was born on March 26, 1914, the only son of a textile-plant manager in Spartanburg County, S.C. Now, just turned 50, he is blond, six feet tall, and gray at the temples with regular features. He has a soft Southern drawl.

As a boy he was an Eagle Scout, the highest rank in scouting. After studying for a year at the Citadel, a South Carolina military college, he won an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1932. Twenty-eight years later he



U. S. ARMY  
Likes on-the-spot decisions

became superintendent of the academy, a post he held three years.

When he was graduated from West Point, Cadet Westmoreland was First Captain of the Corps—the man considered by the faculty and corps to be the one best fitted for command. As an undergraduate he was a track and basketball star.

The West Point yearbook of 1936 said of him: "A fine soldier and true friend is Westy, modest, generous, tolerant and possessing a grand sense of humor." It went on to cite executive ability, high ideals and good judgment.

Before World War II, he served with field artillery units in Oklahoma, Hawaii and North Carolina.

After the war, he took paratrooper and glider training to broaden his preparation for combat. He also attended the advanced management program at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. In 1956 he became secretary to the general staff at the Pentagon.

General Westmoreland does not smoke. When a friend pointed out that five recent Chiefs of Staff were non-smokers, the friend reported "the look of Westy's face" was one of manifest destiny.

### Wife an Army Child

For 11 years after he was commissioned a second lieutenant at West Point, General Westmoreland was a bachelor. He married "within the service", his wife is the former Katherine Van Dusen, whom he first met when she was 16. She was the daughter of his commanding officer at Fort Sill, Okla., his first post after graduation.

They have two daughters, Katherine and Margaret, and a son, James Riley.

In his leisure hours, General Westmoreland enjoys outdoor activities—hunting, water skiing, golf, tennis and squash.

## WET-SEASON PLAN SOUGHT IN SAIGON

57-07-14  
Incoming U.S. Chief Hopes to Alter Notion That Rains Favor Guerrilla Forces

By PETER GROSS

Special to The New York Times  
SAIGON, South Vietnam, April 26—Lieut. Gen. William C. Westmoreland, named yesterday to be the next commander of the American forces here, is trying to end what he calls the "psychosis of the rainy season" among Vietnamese troops and their American advisers.

A qualified source said the 50-year-old general had prepared new tactical instructions for the Government troops to use against the Communist guerrillas in the coming four months of seasonal rains.

He thus hopes to end a long prevailing belief that the tactical advantage goes automatically to the guerrillas when the rains come.

General Westmoreland's appointment, announced by President Johnson yesterday, came as no surprise here. Ever since he arrived last Jan. 27 as deputy to Gen. Paul D. Harkins, General Westmoreland has been quietly at work on long-term plans in both the tactical and organizational fields.

### Long Overlap Planned

General Westmoreland is to take over his new command on Aug. 1 when General Harkins retires. A long overlap between the two men, who have worked in adjoining offices, was arranged to insure continuity of effort.

The announcement of General Westmoreland's appointment coincides with a general overhaul of the United States command here. Both structural and personnel changes are involved.

Last week a new chief of staff was named, Maj. Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, who has been assistant chief of staff for operations. Two other assistant chiefs of staff arrived in Vietnam at the same time as General Westmoreland, Brig. Gen. Ben Starborg of the Army, head of the personnel staff, and Brig. Gen. Carl A. Youngdale of the Marines, head of the intelligence staff.

General Stilwell's successor as head of the operations staff is to be Brig. Gen. William E.

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## WET-SEASON PLAN SOUGHT IN SAIGON

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Depuy of the Army, who is scheduled to arrive this week.

There was no official comment today from either General Westmoreland or General Harkins on the shift.

Shortly after his arrival, General Westmoreland turned to the problem of how to fight the Vietcong in the rainy season when the Government's advantage in firepower and equipment has usually faded before the Vietcong skill in using small guerrilla units.

Heavy tropical rains in the summer months turn wide expanses of the critical Mekong Delta into a quagmire where infantrymen fear to tread. Large parts of the country are completely under water. Mechanized units are unable to maneuver in flooded rice paddies and heavy artillery shells fired with high trajectories fall ineffectively into the mud.

General Westmoreland held consultations with the field advisers who worked through the last rainy season, with a view to deriving new tactics.

General Westmoreland is inheriting a military situation in

which the Vietcong are showing increasing boldness in large unit operations.

Again this weekend in the delta, a Vietcong battalion chose to dig in and fight rather than filter away after an initial engagement. The battalion was the well-known 514th, which has scored an impressive string of victories against Government troops.



Market Bureau Report (Page 36) tomorrow.  
 y. then fair today; fair tonight.  
 chance of showers tomorrow.  
 Range: 62-47; yesterday: 63-44.

M **TEN CENTS**

# RUMANIANS URGE SOVIET-CHINA TALK TO SEEK A TRUCE

**They Offer to Be Mediators  
 in 3-Party Commission—  
 World Meeting an Aim**

**SAY RUSSIANS AGREED**

**But Bucharest Reds Declare  
 Peking Has Not Replied—  
 Publish 'Policy Analysis'**

By The Associated Press  
**VIENNA, April 26**—Communist Rumania, in a new effort to bring about a truce between Moscow and Peking, published an urgent call today for a meeting of Soviet and Chinese leaders with Rumania as mediator.

In a statement carried by its major newspaper, *Scinteia*, the Rumanian party also said that the Russians had "agreed in general" to the truce plan and that it was the Chinese who so far had failed to heed it and had continued their anti-Kremlin campaign.

The statement, issued by the official Rumanian news agency *Agerpres*, said the Rumanians believed it was "the duty of every party to do its utmost to avert the danger of a split." It proposed, therefore, that "the two parties, together with the Rumanian Workers (Communist) party," try to settle the dispute in a three-party conference.

**'All Parties Emphasized'**

The Rumanian proposal was aimed at bringing the Russians and Chinese to agree to form a commission of officials of the three parties, which should make preparations for a world-wide meeting of Communist party leaders.

Such a meeting, the Rumanians proposed would "comprise all Communist parties of the world, not merely certain parties."

But, the statement said, although the Russians agreed to "examine" the proposal the Chinese have not yet made known what they think about it.

This conference, proposed to the Russians and Chinese last March, should serve to "discuss and finalize an appeal to all the Communist and Workers parties" in conformity with the norms jointly established at the 1957 and 1960 Moscow conferences concerning relations between Communist parties, the statement said.

**A Rare Insight**

The statement coupled with a "policy analysis" outlining the views of the Rumanian party ran to more than 12,000 words. It disclosed the contents of documents whose publication was decided on by the party's Central Committee on April 22 after a week-long plenary session.

The documents offer a rare insight into the struggle between the two giants for leadership of world Communism. They also illustrate how the Rumanians are striving to remain neutral in the conflict and, by playing the role of a mediator, to establish themselves as a "third power" between the two.

The documents disclosed that the Rumanian party sought to stave off Soviet attacks on the

# RUMANIANS URGE RED PARTY TALKS

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Chinese while trying to achieve a truce.

According to the statement, the Russians informed other Communist parties on Feb. 13 that they planned to publish a "collective rebuttal" to the Chinese party's views.

"This caused us great anxiety since it aggravated the danger of a split in the Communist movement," the statement said. Consequently, the Rumanians "comradely and insistently appealed (to the Russians) not to publish the materials of the Soviet party plenum, and at the same time appeal to the Chinese comrades to put an immediate end to the polemics" and "suggested a meeting of the higher leadership of the two parties."

The Russians agreed to delay publication of their Feb. 15 plenum report on condition that "the Chinese would also cease their public polemics."

**Peking Invites Rumanians**

The Chinese said they were ready to observe a temporary cease-fire and invited a Rumanian delegation to Peking. This mission, headed by Premier Ion Gheorghe Măsuru, went to China late in February. It ran into stiff Chinese opposition to the idea of halting the propaganda battle.

"The Chinese declared that the open polemic could be stopped only after an agreement was reached through bilateral or multilateral discussions on the condition of its cessation," the Rumanians said. "In their opinion, the polemic was to continue until such talks were in progress."

Returning from Peking, they were told in Moscow that, in view of the Chinese refusal, the Soviet party would no longer remain silent. At this point, the statement said, the Rumanians decided "to take a new action to safeguard the unity of the Socialist movement" by proposing the three-party meeting.

Five days before the Russians renewed their attacks on the Chinese after a long silence, they informed Bucharest that they would "agree in general to the draft appeal."

They added: "If the Central Committee of the Chinese party also manifests a positive stand we agree to immediately proceed to the examination of the appeal in order to work out jointly its final form."

The Rumanian "policy analysis" supported the Soviet idea of peaceful coexistence with the West and, without naming China, rebutted Chinese criticism of the treaty for a limited nuclear test ban.

The analysis also made it clear that Bucharest would defend its economic position in the Eastern bloc and would resist Soviet attempts to curb Rumania's industrial development in favor of more raw material and food production.

The statement said that the project of a supranational control body in Comecon—the Soviet bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance—"is not in keeping with the principles that underlie the relations between Socialist countries."

"The idea of a single planning body for all Comecon countries," the statement declared, "has the most serious economic and political implications. The sovereignty of the Socialist state requires that it holds in its hand all the levers for managing economic and social life."

**Peking Scores Soviet 'Lies'**

HONG KONG, April 26—Peking today denounced recent Soviet attacks on the Chinese Communists as "nothing but lies, sophistry and abuse." It was the first Chinese counter-attack following publication in Moscow of a report by Mikhail A. Suslov, the Soviet party's leading theoretician, for the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party. The report denounced the Chinese Communists and was followed by attacks on Peking by Premier Khrushchev.

Also today a major policy speech by Premier Chou En-lai was published in Peking, denouncing the Soviet appeal to world governments to renounce the use of force in territorial disputes.

The Chinese leader described

the call, made by Mr. Khrushchev in a New Year's message, as a "new fraud that served imperialist policies of aggression and war."

Premier Chou's statement followed a reference to Taiwan and was interpreted here as reserving for Communist China the right to seize the Nationalist Chinese island by force.

**Report on Chou's Travels**

Premier Chou's speech was in the form of a report on his recent visit to Albania and 11 countries in Africa and Asia. He made the report at a joint session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress—China's Parliament—and the State Council, or Cabinet. A summary of the speech was carried by *Hsinhua*, the Chinese Communist press agency.

Summing up his Government's foreign-policy position, Mr. Chou said Peking was ready to practice peaceful coexistence with "capitalist countries, including the United States."

"But Chinese-United States ambassadorial talks," he said, "have failed to yield results up to now because the Government of the United States has time and again refused to reach agreement with the Chinese Government on peaceful coexistence and refused to guarantee withdrawal of its armed forces from China's Taiwan province and Taiwan Strait."

Presumably Mr. Chou referred to the periodic talks that have been going on in Warsaw for 13 years between Peking's and Washington's ambassadors in the Polish capital.

He said that, to sever Taiwan from mainland China, the United States was "stripping up

its scheme to create 'two Chinas' or 'one China and one Taiwan'."

"It can be definitely said," he asserted, "that such attempts, however varied, will never succeed."

He then made his reference to the Soviet proposal on renunciation of use of force and said it "deliberately confused imperialist aggression and occupation of other countries' territories with territorial disputes and boundary questions left over by history."

Premier Chou said boundary questions between Asian and African countries and between Communist countries could find a fair and reasonable solution through peaceful consultations.

"But imperialist aggression and occupation of other countries is a matter of completely different nature," he said. "As to countries whose territories have been invaded and occupied by imperialism, they naturally have every right to recover their lost territories by any means."

The Premier also said China "must continue to render firm support and assistance to all oppressed peoples and nations in their revolutionary struggles."

"United States imperialism," he declared, is "riding roughshod and looting it over whole world" and has become the "most ferocious enemy" of all people.

Premier Chou said Communist China still had a "prolonged and arduous struggle ahead" against "imperialism, reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism." The last of which is Peking's term for Soviet Communism.

*Hsinhua*, the Communist Chi-

nese press agency, also reported on Peking's ideological counter-attack. It said Mr. Suslov's "anti-China report" would be published in *Jen Chung Pao* newspaper of the Chinese Communist party, together with its "anti-China reaction" of the Soviet party's Central Committee and an "anti-China editorial" published in *Pravda* on April 3.

In an editorial note, *Jen Chung Pao* said it would also publish 12 "anti-China speeches" made by Premier Khrushchev between April 3 and 11.

The editorial note, which was quoted by *Hsinhua*, taunts the Soviet Communists for not having delivered the "most resolute rebuttal" to Peking that they promised last year.

# SOVIET DENIES AIM IS ISOLATED CHINA

Lenin Celebration Speaker Calls Charge Nonsense

By HENRY TANNER

MOSCOW, April 23.—The Soviet leadership, flustered as "sophists" today say a question that it might be seeking the "isolation" of China from the Communist camp.

Yuri V. Andropov, one of the highest secretaries of the party, declared that on the contrary, the Soviet leaders regarded China as a country that, in the end, would stand with the Soviet Union in the fight for Berlin and Paris.

That was the old revolutionary line in an otherwise hard-line speech.

Mr. Andropov said the charge of a renegeation was remote. He charged that the Chinese insisted on "unconditional surrender" and acceptance of the "Yankee line" by their opponents as the price for ending a struggle.

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LENIN ANNIVERSARY MARKED: Premier Khrushchev speaking yesterday in Moscow on the 94th anniversary of Lenin's birth. At lower right is Anastas I. Mikoyan, a Soviet First Deputy Premier. Beside him is Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, the Premier of Mongolia.

He said the Communist party has grown out of the class of the proletariat and has become a party of the entire Soviet people. He added that, in keeping with Leninist theory, the Soviet Communist party would gradually disappear and that this process had already begun.

### Accord Still Polish Aim

By PAUL URBANOWICZ

WARSAW, April 23.—The Communist leadership here still hopes a way can be found to bridge the differences between the Soviet Union and Communist China to avoid a final split.

Although supporting the Soviet position in the dispute with Peking, the Polish regime is throwing its entire weight into an effort to mediate or at least moderate the quarrel.

There are indications that the Polish viewpoint is being heeded in at least in Moscow. Western analysts have attributed the renewed emphasis on Communist unity in Premier Khrushchev's recent remarks to Mr. Goscinski's influence.

Warsaw is trying to persuade the leaders of the 5th Central Committee to stop their public polemics and to talk over their positions between themselves. In this effort the Poles are supported by other Communist-led nations of Eastern Europe, notably the Rumanians, who have been working in their own way toward the same goal.

Polish Communists do not shrink a settlement that would force either Moscow or Peking to compromise their position.

What we want is a unity of

disagreements and not a "divorce of initiatives," one highly placed Pole commented.

It is understood in Warsaw that the initiative in this matter is now up to the Chinese. If they want to force a split in pursuit of their own aims, the Polish efforts will have gone for naught.

The role of a mediator is limited, one source noted.

The Poles have been expounding their point of view over and over again recently.

During the visit to Moscow last week Mr. Goscinski publicly approved Moscow's call for a world conference of Communist parties to discuss the dispute, but only if such a meeting would "bring us closer" to unity and "make less sharp the edges of the ideological and political differences that are now dividing us and the Communist party of China."

### Rumanian Meeting Ends

By PAUL URBANOWICZ

VIENNA, April 23.—A one-week meeting of an "emergency panel" of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist party on the Peking-Moscow quarrel closed today in an atmosphere of unanimity, according to Agencepres, the official press agency, and the Red Star radio.

The plenum heard a report on the activity of a high-level Rumanian delegation that a few weeks ago conducted talks with representatives of the Communist parties of China, North Korea and the Soviet Union.

The unanimous approval taken by the Rumanian party Politburo in connection with the Chinese-Soviet charges that have disrupted international Communism.

### Indian Tied to American Death

By PAUL URBANOWICZ

NEW DELHI, April 23 (AP)—The police at Allahabad, 330 miles east of New Delhi, said today that they arrested a man in connection with the slaying of Mrs. K. R. Nelson of Calcutta, Carl Mrs. Nelson, 60 years old, wife of Dr. Phillips Nelson, a fourth day Adventist missionary, was stabbed Thursday and the equivalent of \$400 taken from her.

### Reds Stop Jamming B.B.C.

By PAUL URBANOWICZ

LONDON, April 23—All British Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries are now free from jamming. The only exception is the B.B.C.'s Bulgarian service. The corporation said it warmly welcomed "this notable improvement" in international communication.

### Polish Meeting Ends

By PAUL URBANOWICZ

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TY EDITION

Other Bureau report (page 40) forecasts  
and mild today; chance of  
ers tonight and tomorrow.  
page: 60-49; yesterday: 57-44.

M TEN CENTS

# KHRUSHCHEV VOWS PARTIES' EQUALITY IN BID FOR BACKING

## Says Peking, by Contrast, Is Claiming Ruling Role in Communist World

### REPORTS TO THE NATION

#### Premier Calls on Other Red Leaders to Join 'Resolute Rebuff' to Chinese

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, April 12—Premier Khrushchev pledged the Soviet Union today to a policy of strict respect for the equality of all the members, large or small, of the Communist community.

He charged that the Chinese Communist leaders, by contrast, claimed a "special role" in the movement and sought to impose their will on other Communist countries and parties as Stalin had done.

Mr. Khrushchev made his statement in a radio and television report to the nation. Its subject was his 10-day visit to Hungary. He returned last night.

Wearing a dark suit, white shirt and conservative tie, the Premier read his text carefully and with deliberate solemnity. His tone was moderate and free of the pyrotechnics of most of his improvised speeches.

#### 15 Countries Hear Speech

He was seen and heard simultaneously by viewers in 15 other European countries, including all the Communist states of Eastern Europe except Rumania and Albania.

There was no official explanation why Rumania, which has been playing the role of a mediator in the Moscow-Peking conflict, did not receive the telecast. Albania is an ally of the Chinese and has suspended relations with Moscow.

The fact that Mr. Khrushchev chose to make equality within the Communist bloc his principal theme was regarded as significant.

The Soviet Union is making an almost desperate effort to win the support of the largest possible number of foreign Communist parties for what Mr. Khrushchev called a "resolute rebuff" to the Chinese Communists.

The Premier said it was "imperative" to produce a situation in which the members of the Communist movement could administer such a "rebuff."

#### Hungarians Agree

He and Hungarian leaders agree on this, he declared. His talks in Budapest were the first of a series of consultations on this subject with Communist leaders.

Tomorrow the Polish party secretary, Wladislaw Gomulka, and Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz are scheduled to arrive here. Communist delegations from other Eastern European countries are expected to arrive later in the week to participate in the celebration of Mr. Khrushchev's 70th birthday.

Mr. Khrushchev's emphasis on the need for equality, consultation and consensus among Communist parties was not merely a slogan but reflected a new reality within the Communist camp, Western observers here felt.

Twice in the last six months

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1964

# KHRUSHCHEV VOWS PARTIES' EQUALITY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

the Soviet leaders tried to enlist the support of prominent Communist parties for a policy desirable to the Kremlin. Both times they had to back down and adjust their policy to the will of the others.

This happened last fall when the Russians were pressing for a worldwide conference of Communist parties to deal with what they described as Chinese Communist "subversion." Some of the foreign parties, notably the Italians and Poles, resisted, and the Soviet leadership consented to another round of consultations with Peking.

Two months ago, after the new conciliation efforts had failed, the Russians were ready to resume polemics and to publish the report in which Mikhail A. Suslov had defined the Soviet position at a party meeting. But again a number of foreign parties warned against a premature showdown. Again the Russians agreed to another conciliation effort, by a Rumanian delegation that went to Peking.

Only when the mediation of the Rumanians had failed did the Soviet leaders finally publish the Suslov report on April 3.

Now a third round of consultation between Soviet and foreign Communist leaders has begun. This time the subject is the form of the "resolute rebuff."

One of the issues again involved is a conference of Communist parties. Western observers here feel that this time, too, the result may well be a compromise.

"In the community of Socialist nations there is no room for great nations and small ones, for infallible teachers and submissive pupils," Mr. Khrushchev said in the telecast.

"The Chinese leaders are against this," he continued. "They claim to have a special role in the Socialist camp. They want to restore the procedures and methods that existed in relations between the Communist parties and countries at the time of Stalin's personality cult. But these times have gone forever."

Mr. Khrushchev called for a continuous process of consultation.



Shown via Associated Press Objections  
BEFORE TV SPEECH:  
Premier Khrushchev of the  
Soviet Union in Moscow yesterday. In a televised address, he called for equality among all members of the Communist community.



K. Polanyi

Text of the Communist Party's New Draft Program

PART ONE

Capitalism to Communism

New York Times Service

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—Following is the text of the draft program of the Communist Party, to be presented to its 22nd Congress in October, as translated into English by Tass, the official Soviet press agency.

The historical necessity of the transition from capitalism to socialism...

The epoch-making fact of capitalist development...

Capitalism in the last epoch of its development...

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of capitalist monopolies, the development of the working class...

The revolutionary defeat of imperialism does not take place all over the world simultaneously...

The bourgeoisie of the advanced capitalist countries...

V. I. Lenin developed the theory of the socialist revolution...

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Nikita Khrushchev Responsible for party's new program to be approved in October.



Vladimir Lenin Adapted Marxism as an instrument for socialist revolution in Asia.

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Joseph Stalin Consolidated the Communist system within the borders of the Soviet Union.

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# Program Claims Imperialism Is Now in Period of Collapse

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MILITARY SHOW: Moscow parade passes through Moscow's Red Square. Program stresses need for state security while decriing need for armament.

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1963 REVOLT: Red partisans and fighters who took part in an unsuccessful revolution in Romania in 1960 carry flags in Red Square to mark anniversary. Communists believe objectives can be realized without war.



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# State to Provide Collective Farmers With Modern Machinery, Chemicals and Workers

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MOSCOW MARKET: Residents purchase fish, one of the most plentiful of foods in Russia. New program will replace Asian cooking with public catering.

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PUBLIC UPBRINGING: Importance of the school is to cultivate love of labor and raise younger generation in the spirit of Communist consciousness and morality.

By fulfilling the tasks set by the party for the improvement of the well-being of the people, the Soviet Union will make considerable headway toward the peaceful realization of the Communist principle of distribution according to need.

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## Boost Production

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Central Planning

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Role of Budget

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Short Working Day

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Set Program

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Full Services

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Joint Enterprises

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## AT HOME

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## ON TOUR

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

## Children's Needs

...of the state by the collective farmers, and the state will provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers. The state will also provide them with modern machinery, chemicals and workers.

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# Greater Role for Co-operative Organizations Seen

Continued From Page 17

The USSR from the point of view of the future of internal development.

The state, which was a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has become a state of the dictatorship of the people, and the state will be a state of the dictatorship of the people.

From top to bottom, checking the work of these bodies and ensuring their activity, systematic attention to the work of these bodies is required. This is done by a special commission in the work of the government, economic and other organizations.

Every district or enterprise must take an active part in Government affairs and carry out its work. The role of the leading committees of the working people in the district is to check the work of these bodies and ensure their activity.

### Promote Welfare

Expressing the will of the people, it must secure the building up of a material and technical basis of the state, and the transformation of the working people into a new class of the working people.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

### Cut Red Tape

Efforts to improve the work of the state must be directed towards the removal of the red tape which hinders the work of the state.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

### Full Discussion

It is necessary to ensure the full discussion of the work of the state, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

### Work Progress

Work progress must be ensured, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

### Modern Arms

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

### Fraternal Bonds

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

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### Transportation

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

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### Promotion of Law

The further promotion of law is required, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

### Social Associations

A greater role will be played by social associations, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The broader democracy must go hand in hand with increasing observance of discipline by the working people, which is most pressing through central laws and other measures.

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

The YCL must direct its activities towards the promotion of law, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

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Political character and will become more and more pronounced, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

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HOUSING PROBLEM: Soviet planners hope to replace this midtown Moscow slum with rebuilt and appropriately improved homes, rent free for all citizens, during the second decade of the draft program.

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### A Nation United

The state must ensure the welfare of the working people, and the state must ensure the welfare of the working people.

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### Single Culture

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### Ideological Basis

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TRANSPORTATION: Springing Locomotives, which means line, on the side of Moscow is suggestive of the greyhound used on buses in North America.



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# CANADA'S ONLY NEWSPAPER OF RECORD

*Today The Globe and Mail publishes the text of Khrushchev's program for the Communist peoples. Recently The Globe and Mail published the text of Pope John's Encyclical letter. Representing different worlds, both statements are of great import to Canadians. It is the policy of The Globe and Mail to publish the text or partial text of all such significant declarations to be truly 'Canada's Newspaper of Record'.*

**The Globe and Mail**  
CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER