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NATO RESTRICTED  
ADDENDUM to  
WORKING PAPER  
AC/34-WP(54)6(Revised)

WORKING GROUP ON TRENDS OF SOVIET POLICY

REVISED DRAFT REPORT ON TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS OF  
SOVIET POLICY

Note by the Secretary

In accordance with established procedure a Chronology has been prepared in connection with the Report on Trends and implications of Soviet Policy. Copy is circulated herewith, in draft, and comments are invited at the Working Group's next meeting, to be held on 6th December 1954, at 9.30 a.m.

2. The final version of the Chronology will be circulated as an addendum to, but separately from the final version of the Report because of its lower security classification.

(Signed) LUCILLE M. PEART

Palais de Chaillot,  
Paris, XVIIe.

USSR : SELECTED CHRONOLOGY

APRIL 1ST, 1954 TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1954

A. EXTERNAL

APRIL

- 6 EASTERN GERMANY: IVth Congress of Socialist Unity (i.e., Communist) Party closes (March 30th - April 6th). MIKOYAN headed Soviet Delegation. ULBRICHT re-elected First Secretary of Central Committee.
- 15 EASTERN GERMANY: Soviet High Commissioner in Germany V.S. SEMYONOV, in note to Western powers, requests them to approach East German authorities on all questions involving "German Democratic Republic".
- FRANCE: MALENKOV, MOLOTOV, KHRUSHCHEV, other top Soviet leaders, attend final Moscow performance of Comédie Française.
- SWEDEN: Dr. Andrea ANDREEN, Swedish feminist, awarded Stalin Peace Prize in Kremlin ceremony.
- 19 RUMANIA: Gheorghe GHEORGHIU-DEJ yields top Rumanian Workers' (i.e. Communist) Party post to Gheorghe APOSTOL, but keeps post of Prime Minister.
- 21 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: USSR joins UNESCO.
- 22 HUNGARY: Pravda article by RAKOSI, First Secretary of Central Committee of Hungarian Workers' (i.e. Communist) Party, says his Party's most important task is to convince peasantry of advantages of collective farming.
- UNITED STATES: Dr. William DUBOIS presents Stalin Peace Prize to Howard FAST in New York.
- 23 AUSTRALIA: USSR breaks diplomatic relations with Australia over PETROV case.
- BURMA: V.M. MOLOTOV receives Burmese Foreign Minister Sao Kun CHO, who is in Moscow on "unofficial visit".
- POLAND: Polish Parliament approves release of Boleslaw BIERUT from Chairmanship of Council of Ministers on his election as First Secretary of Central Committee of Polish United Workers' (i.e. Communist) Party. Jozef CYRANKIEWICZ named Chairman of Council of Ministers.
- 24 GENEVA CONFERENCE: USSR delivers note to US, UK and France reiterating Soviet demand that Chinese People's Republic participate in Geneva Conference as one of Big Five.
- 26 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: USSR joins International Labor Organization.
- 30 LEBANON: Soviet-Lebanese Trade and Payments Agreement signed in Beirut. Soviet Trade Mission in Lebanon established by exchange of letters.

MAY

5 CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Czechoslovak Government, in note to US, protests launching of balloons, carrying "slandorous leaflets", from Western Germany.

8 GREAT BRITAIN: TASS communiqué says that Sir Winston CHURCHILL's statement to Primrose League, calling for improved Soviet-British relations, "evoked positive echoes in leading circles of Soviet Union".

12 UNITED STATES: USSR, in answer to US note of May 5th, denies that Americans taken prisoner in Korean War have been transferred to Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR's join UNESCO.

14 NORWAY: USSR denies Norwegian charges concerning flight by foreign aircraft over Norway on March 30th. Norway sent protests to USSR and US on May 12th.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Pravda announces that Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR's have joined International Labor Organization.

15 POLAND: Polish note to US accuses letter of responsibility for Nationalist Chinese seizure of Polish freighters "Gottwald" and "Praca", demands their return.

18 FRANCE: Ilya EHRENBURG awards Stalin Peace Prize to Pierre COT in Paris. Pravda publishes message of congratulations sent to COT by Edouard HERRIOT.

22 GREECE-BULGARIA: Representatives of Greece and Bulgaria sign agreement renewing diplomatic relations.

26 GREAT BRITAIN: Pravda article hails twelfth anniversary of signing of Anglo-Soviet Treaty.

GREAT BRITAIN: Executive Committee of Labour Party accepts invitation of Chinese People's Institute of International Relations to send delegation to Communist China. Clement ATTLEE will head delegation, among whose members will be Aneurin BEVAN.

28 GREAT BRITAIN: Soviet Ambassador MALIK protests activity in United Kingdom of Russian émigré group NTS.

29 UNITED STATES: Pravda article acknowledges breakdown of US-Soviet "atomic pool" talks, reiterates traditional Soviet demand for "unconditional ban" on use of atomic weapons.

30 HUNGARY: IIIrd Congress of Hungarian Workers' (i.e., Communist) Party, which opened on May 24th, closes. Soviet Delegation headed by VOROSHILOV. Central Committee re-elects RAKOSI First Secretary.

JUNE

2 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Peking radio announces recent decision of Soviet Government to recall some of its nationals now in China "to participate in the great construction work of communism". No similar announcement from Moscow.

3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Hungary "agrees" to resume participation in UNESCO.

JUNE

- 5 CANADA: Chairman of Canadian Society for Cultural Relations with the Ukraine V.I. SVISTUN received in Moscow by KHRUSHCHEV.
- 7 FRANCE: THOREZ re-elected Secretary-General of Central Committee of French Communist Party at close of XIIIth Party Congress, which opened June 3rd. DUCLOS, three others, elected Secretaries.
- 9 EASTERN GERMANY: In letter to three Western High Commissioners, Soviet High Commissioner SEMYONOV refuses their offer of May 24th inviting him to participate in quadripartite talks on easing travel restrictions between East and West Germany.
- 10 GREAT BRITAIN: MIKOYAN, ZHUKOV, SOKOLOVSKIY, Metropolitan NIKOLAI of Krutitskiy and Kolonna, and other Soviet officials, attend Queen's birthday reception at British Embassy in Moscow.
- 11 EASTERN GERMANY: Prime-Minister Otto GROTEWOHL of "German Democratic Republic" received by MALENKOV on concluding period of medical treatment and convalescence in USSR. MALENKOV says Soviet Government would receive favourably West German approaches looking towards establishment of economic and cultural ties between USSR and Western Germany.
- 15 CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Antonin NOVOTNY re-elected First Secretary of Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party following Party's Xth Congress (June 11th-15th). Soviet delegation to Congress headed by KHRUSHCHEV, who, in speech before it on June 12th, declares Soviet bloc is in condition to rebuff "lovers of military adventures", and that third world war would end in catastrophe for capitalist world.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: In speech to Prague workers' meeting at end Xth Czechoslovak Party Congress, KHRUSHCHEV declares that USSR's possession of hydrogen bomb makes it as strong as West, warns West it risks fate of HITLER and MUSSOLINI if it "raises hands" against USSR. Pravda account of speech (June 16th) differs essentially from KHRUSHCHEV's text, turning it into plea for "peaceful co-existence".
- UNITED STATES: Two days after Pravda article reporting sentences of 25 years at corrective labour on "US spies" GALAI and KHRAMTSOV, Izvestiya article reports surrender of two more "spies", YAKUTL and KUDRYAVTSEV. Komsomolskaya Pravda reports 25-year sentence on Akira TANI, allegedly Japanese "spy for US".
- 17 SWEDEN: Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Osten UNDEN, who is in Moscow on "unofficial visit", received by MIKOYAN and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs ZORIN.
- ISRAEL: Pravda announces USSR and Israel have agreed to raise their missions to Embassy rank.
- SWEDEN: "International Conference on Reduction in World Tension" opens in Stockholm. Soviet delegation headed by A. KORNEICHUK. Conference closes June 23rd.
- ICELAND: USSR-Iceland trade protocol signed in Moscow for period July 1st, 1954 to December 31st, 1955. USSR to receive one-third of Iceland's frozen-fish production.

JUNE

20 EASTERN GERMANY: Pravda reports that staff of Soviet High Commissioner in Gormay to be reduced by one-third. Offices of High Commissioner in Berlin and fourteen other cities closed.

BULGARIA: Danube bridge linking Giurgiu, Rumania, and Ruse, Bulgaria, inaugurated. Bridge, constructed under Soviet supervision, called "biggest in Europe".

EASTERN GERMANY: European Trade-Union Conference, organized by Soviet-front World Federation of Trade Unions, opens in Berlin. Conference "discusses" role and tasks of trade unions in struggle for peaceful relations among all countries of Europe, supports Soviet "collective-security" plan. Closes June 22nd.

24 UNITED STATES: Soviet note to US protests arrest in waters south of Formosa of Soviet tanker "Tuapse", says arrest could only have been made by US vessel, demands return of tanker, crew and cargo.

UNITED STATES: Return by Soviet Union to US of 38 naval vessels, supplied to USSR under lend-lease during war, completed in Istanbul.

Council of Economic Mutual Aid, which unites USSR and Eastern European satellites, meets in Moscow June 24th-25th.

28 INDIA: Joint communiqué issued following CHOU-NEHRU talks says China and India will guide themselves in their relations with each other and with other countries by five principles: (1) mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty; (2) non-aggression; (3) non-interference in each other's internal affairs; (4) equality and mutual benefits, and (5) peaceful co-existence. Communiqué calls for establishment of "free, democratic, united and independent states" in Indo-China.

GREAT BRITAIN: Chinese People's Republic trade delegation arrives in London.

29 FRANCE: Franco-Soviet agreement, signed in Moscow, provides for establishment of Paris-Moscow air route. "Air France" will operate Paris-Prague leg, Soviet civil aviation company "Aeroflot" will operate Prague-Moscow leg.

DENMARK: Danish Minister of Labour and Economy E.O. KRIG leaves Moscow as Danish-Soviet trade talks break down as result of Soviet insistence that Denmark build tankers for USSR. (Danish Delegation arrived Moscow June 9th).

BURMA: CHOU En-lai leaves Rangoon for Peking. In joint communiqué CHOU and Burmese Prime Minister U NU declare their adherence to "five principles" (see June 28th, INDIA).

30 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: At Geneva meeting of UN Economic and Social Council, USSR promises to contribute \$1,000,000 to 1954 programme for technical aid to under-developed countries. USSR also contributed \$1,000,000 in 1953.

JULY

1 Pravda announces that first atomic electrical station in USSR, supplying electricity to "industry and agriculture", went into operation on June 27th.

JULY

- 3 EASTERN GERMANY: Final results of anti-EDC plebiscite held in "German Democratic Republic" June 27th-29th show 93.6% of votes were cast "for a peace treaty and withdrawal of occupation troops". (98.6% of all eligible voters went to polls.)
- 6 HUNGARY: Budapest radio announces Ernoe GEROE has been relieved of his post of Minister of Interior, but remains First Deputy Prime Minister, Laszlo PIROS named Interior Minister. Other governmental changes made.
- 8 IRAN: Soviet Ambassador hands Foreign Minister ENTEZAM aide memoire protesting alleged Iranian moves towards joining US-sponsored Middle Eastern military alliance.
- 9 BELGIUM: Belgian fellow-traveller Isabelle BLUM receives Stalin Peace Prize in Kremlin ceremony.
- 10 FINLAND: Ships of Soviet Baltic Fleet arrive in Helsinki for courtesy visit.
- 14 INDIA: Major-General Prof. Sahib Singh SOKHEI receives Stalin Peace Prize in Kremlin ceremony.
- 16 SWEDEN: Soviet cruiser "Admiral Ushakov" and four torpedo-boats arrive at Stockholm on courtesy visit. They depart July 21st.
- 17 EASTERN GERMANY: G.M. PUSHKIN replaces V.S. SEMYONOV as Soviet Ambassador to "German Democratic Republic" and High Commissioner in Germany.
- FINLAND: Soviet-Finnish trade agreement for 1956-1960 signed in Moscow. It provides for eventual total volume of trade of 1,150 million rubles annually.
- 18 FINLAND: Pravda publishes Soviet-Finnish communiqué in which parties agree that "only collective efforts of all states, regardless of their social structure, can ensure the security of the peoples". USSR and Finland will raise diplomatic missions to rank of Embassies.
- 20 EASTERN GERMANY: Dr. Otto JOHN, director of German Federal Republic's Office for Protection of Constitution, defects to "German Democratic Republic".
- 21 JAPAN: First Vice-Prime-Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Ya. VYSHINSKIY receives delegation of Japanese M.P.'s, headed by Nisimura NAOMI.
- 23 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CPR planes shoot down British commercial passenger aircraft off island of Hainan.
- 24 Soviet notes to Great Britain, France and US, answering Western notes of May 7th, reiterate proposal for conference on European collective-security treaty.
- 29 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CHOU En-lai received in Moscow by KHRUSHCHEV, VOROSHILOV and MALENKOV.
- 31 POLAND: Polish note to US alleges that American planes fired on Polish freighters "Braterstwo" and "Pokoj" off Hainan on July 26th.

GUST

2 RUMANIA: Plenum of Central Committee of Rumanian workers' (i.e., Communist) Party meets, calls IIInd Congress of Party for October 30th. Congress was originally scheduled for March, 1954.

3 GREAT BRITAIN: Polish Government note protests removal by British police on night of July 31st - August 1st of Polish stowaway Antoni KLIMOWICZ from "Jaroslaw Dabrowski" in Port of London, demands he be handed over to Poland, claims damages for alleged manhandling of crew.

UNITED STATES: USSR note protests alleged surveillance by US planes of Soviet merchant ships in waters adjacent to Formosa, demands termination of practice.

4 YUGOSLAVIA: Rumania and Yugoslavia agree in Belgrade to resume railroad communications.

In oral statements to three Western foreign ministers, Soviet ambassadors in London, Paris and Washington propose convocation of conference on Soviet European collective-security plan for August or September.

7 EASTERN GERMANY: USSR Council of Ministers revokes all orders and decrees relating to political, economic and cultural life of "German Democratic Republic", issued by Soviet Military Administration and Soviet Control Commission in Germany from 1945 to 1953. Soviet Government simultaneously takes note of GDR Government declaration that GDR will observe responsibilities flowing from four-power agreements regarding development of Germany in peaceful and democratic fashion.

EASTERN GERMANY: GDR Government announces it has requested Soviet High Commissioner in Germany to transmit to US High Commissioner its letter accepting President EISENHOWER's offer of July 29th to aid flood-victims in Central and Southeastern Europe.

8 OUTER MONGOLIA: It is announced that recent plenum of Central Committee of Mongolian People's Revolutionary (i.e., Communist) Party has convoked XIIth Party Congress for November 18th.

9 IRAN: Threatening Pravda article warns Iran against being drawn into US-sponsored Middle-East pact, quotes Teheran Telegrafe ruzane on danger of evocation in Iran of "disasters which were evoked [by US imperialists] in Korea and Indo-China".

0 GREAT BRITAIN: MALENKOV gives dinner for Labour Party delegation travelling to Chinese People's Republic.

1 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: In foreign-affairs report to Central People's Government Council of CPR, CHOU En-lai calls for "liberation" of Formosa.

EASTERN GERMANY: Otto JOHN, in East Berlin press conference, declares "secret agreements" are part of European Defense Community plan, but refuses to give details about them.

CHILE: Chilean poet Pablo NERUDA is awarded Stalin Peace Prize in Santiago de Chile by Ilya EHRENBURG.

AUGUST

12 AUSTRIA: USSR, in answer to Austrian Government note of July 22nd, rejects proposal for formation of four-ambassadors committee to alleviate Austria's situation in absence of Austrian State Treaty, and proposes instead conference of four ambassadors on Treaty.

16 CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Czechoslovak Government accepts President EISENHOWER's offer of food for flood victims.

17 HUNGARY: Hungarian Government accepts President EISENHOWER's offer of food for flood victims.

SCANDINAVIA: Izvestiya article attacks Nordic Council as "connected with North-Atlantic bloc", warns Finland against joining.

20 UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS: Pravda article attacks US "Point Four" assistance as designed: (a) to force recipients to accept US foreign policy, and (b) to exclude "old colonial powers" from areas of American interest. Article reviews USSR, Ukrainian, Byelo-russian, Polish and Czechoslovak contributions to UN technical-assistance programme, concludes that Soviet participation in aid efforts will show recipients difference between Soviet and US policies.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: IXth Session of Council of International Union of Students meets in Moscow from August 20th to 27th.

3 UNITED STATES: USSR, in answer to US note of August 13th, implies that US procured defection of Yu. A. RASTVOROV by force from his Soviet diplomatic post in Japan.

4 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: MAO Tse-tung receives Labour Party delegation.

5 POLAND: Polish Ambassador in Paris hands note to French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs attacking E.D.C., praising Soviet "collective-security" treaty, and offering France treaty of alliance and mutual assistance with Poland against "revanchist forces of German militarism".

6 SCANDINAVIA: Polish liner "Batory" leaves Stockholm on first leg of "Peace Cruise", carrying Swedish, Finnish, Danish, Norwegian, Polish and East German "peace partisans". Aim of cruise is to make Baltic "sea of peace". Cruise ends in Stockholm September 10th.

9 GREAT BRITAIN: Soviet press reviews praise Bevanite pamphlet "It Need Not Happen", which has been published in Russian translation in Moscow. Pamphlet attacks German re-  
armament.

SEPTEMBER

4 SWEDEN: Swedish-Soviet agreement on life-saving co-operation in Baltic signed in Moscow, after negotiations which began on August 20th.

5 UNITED STATES: Soviet Foreign Office delivers note to US protesting "violation of Soviet Far-Eastern air space" by US military plane of "Neptune" type.

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SEPTEMBER

- 5 GREAT BRITAIN: TASS communiqué calls British Admiralty's August 25th statement on Soviet naval strength a "gross lie".
- 6 GREAT BRITAIN: Soviet Trade-Union Chairman SHVERNIK, in message to British Trades Union Congress, calls for renewal of Anglo-Soviet Trade-Union Committee activity and invites TUC delegation to visit USSR to discuss questions of common interest.
- 9 GREAT BRITAIN: Pravda publishes article attacking ATTLEE for telling MAO that USSR should reduce its armaments.
- 10 USSR: Soviet Foreign Ministry statement hails defeat of E.D.C., re-asserts USSR's European collective-security proposal.
- INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Czechoslovak Ambassador in Paris sends note to Director-General of UNESCO, informing him that Czechoslovakia is rejoining that organization.
- 11 EASTERN GERMANY: On invitation of "German Democratic Republic", British Labour Party delegation, headed by M.P. Frank BESWICK, arrives in Berlin to investigate reports that Eastern Germany is heavily armed.
- JAPAN: Japanese economic delegation, headed by Counselor of Japanese Foreign Office Nobuhiko USIBA, arrives in Moscow. Delegation leaves Moscow for home on October 15th.
- 13 JAPAN: Pravda publishes MOLOTOV's reply to Japanese editor's questions, expressing Soviet desire to normalise relations with Japan.
- "PEACE" MOVEMENT: World Peace Council Bureau meets in Vienna (September 13th-15th), resolves to convocate session of WPC for November 18th to discuss, among other things, preparations for "assembly of representatives of forces of peace of all countries", to be held in first half of 1955.
- 15 SEATO: Pravda publishes Soviet Foreign Ministry statement attacking Manila Conference and SEATO pact as "actions directed against interests of security in Asia and Far East and, simultaneously, against interests of freedom and national independence of peoples of Asia".
- 16 FINLAND: Soviet note to Finland apologizes for "involuntary" violation of Finnish air space by three Soviet jet aircraft on September 10th.
- 17 ATOMIC ENERGY: TASS communiqué announces "recent" explosion by USSR of "one of types of atomic weapon". Experiment "will help Soviet scientists and engineers to solve successfully problems of defence from atomic attack".
- 18 RUMANIA: USSR and Rumania conclude in Moscow second of two agreements on sale and transfer to Rumanian Government of Soviet shares in mixed Soviet-Rumanian companies. First agreement was signed March 31st.
- 19 FINLAND: Finnish President PAASIKIVI is awarded Order of Lenin by Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet on tenth anniversary of signing of Finnish-Soviet armistice agreement.
- 20 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: All-China Assembly of People's Representatives unanimously adopts new CPR Constitution.

DECLASSIFIED - PUBLIC DISCLOSURE / DÉCLASSIFIÉ - MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

SEPTEMBER

- 21 UNITED NATIONS: At opening of UN General Assembly session, Soviet delegate VYSHINSKIY presents resolution calling for admission of Chinese People's Republic to UN. Resolution is rejected by General Assembly.
- 22 IRAN: Soviet Ambassador delivers to Iranian Foreign Minister protest against "slandorous campaign" in Iranian press against USSR.
- 23 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CHOU En-lai calls for "Geneva-type" conference on Korea, says "Formosa must be liberated" and rejects UN or any other kind of trusteeship for Formosa as "absolutely unacceptable" to Chinese people.
- EASTERN GERMANY: Soviet High Commissioner PUSHKIN sends US High Commissioner CONANT letter detailing alleged US-sponsored espionage activities in Eastern Germany and demanding dissolution of "espionage-diversionary" organizations in Western Germany and West Berlin.
- GREAT BRITAIN: British Professor John BERNAL is awarded Stalin Peace Prize in Kremlin ceremony. First Secretary of Soviet Communist Party KHRUSHCHEV receives BERNAL on September 25th.
- 26 USSR: Pravda publishes US-USSR correspondence on President EISENHOWER's "atomic pool" proposal of December 8th, 1953. Pravda leader says possibilities for agreement cannot be said to be exhausted.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Czechoslovak Government repatriates 371 Greek citizens kidnapped by Communists during guerilla war in Greece.
- 27 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: All-China Assembly of People's Representatives elects MAO Tse-tung Chairman of CPR. CHU Teh chosen Vice-Chairman. MAO's nomination of CHOU En-lai for post of Premier of State Council is approved by Assembly.
- 28 CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Czechoslovak Government, in notes to French, British, Yugoslav, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish Governments, warns of danger of revived German militarism and calls for creation of Soviet-proposed European collective-security system.
- 29 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Pravda announces departure of Soviet delegation, headed by KHRUSHCHEV, for Peking to Participate in celebration of fifth anniversary of CPR.
- 30 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: In Peking speech, KHRUSHCHEV says Formosa "will be liberated and reunited with all the rest of its great country: the Chinese People's Republic".

SEPTEMBER

30

GREAT BRITAIN: British Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Lord COLERAINE, arrives in Moscow.

UNITED NATIONS: In speech to UN General Assembly, Soviet delegate VYSHINSKIY attacks plans for re-arming Western Germany, submits detailed Soviet plan for atomic control and arms reduction to be effected by stages. He recommends UN study of British-French proposal for international ban on use of atomic and hydrogen weapons, except for defence against aggression.

OCTOBER

1

UNITED NATIONS: Soviet delegate VYSHINSKIY sends letter to President of General Assembly requesting inclusion in agenda of item "On violation of freedom of navigation in region of China seas", directed against alleged "piratical" seizures of Soviet and Polish ships in Formosan waters.

YUGOSLAVIA: Soviet-Yugoslav compensation agreement on reciprocal goods deliveries signed in Belgrade.

HUNGARY: Central Committee of Hungarian Workers' (i.e., Communist) Party holds plenum to discuss economic questions and problems of "collective leadership". (Plenum ends October 3rd).

5

EASTERN GERMANY: Soviet delegation, headed by MOLOTOV, and including Secretary of Central Committee of Ukrainian CP IVASCHENKO, arrives in Berlin to participate in celebration of fifth anniversary of "German Democratic Republic".

AFGHANISTAN: Soviet-Afghan agreement signed in Kabul provides for delivery on credit to Afghanistan of more than \$2,000,000 worth of materials and equipment to pave Kabul streets. USSR will also make available services of technicians.

6

EASTERN GERMANY: MOLOTOV, in Berlin speech, calls for new four-power conference on Germany, says "re-establishment of German militarism and drawing of Western Germany into aggressive military groupings" will result in "German nation being split into parts for long period", and proposes immediate withdrawal of occupation forces from Germany.

INDIA: MALENKOV receives Mme. M. CHANDRASEKHAR, head of Indian cultural delegation visiting USSR on invitation of Soviet Ministry of Culture.

9

HUNGARY: Lajos ACS, Secretary of Central Committee of Hungarian Workers' (i.e., Communist) Party, says Hungarian Government is striving to re-establish normal relations with Yugoslavia.

CTOBER

BULGARIA: Bulgaro-Soviet agreement signed in Sofia provides for transfer to Bulgarian Government of Soviet share in mixed Soviet-Bulgarian companies. Bulgaria will re-pay over a number of years.

10 HUNGARY: Istvan KOVACS, First Secretary of Budapest Communist Party organization, says Hungarian secret police, under direction of former chief Gabor PETER, had falsely arrested and imprisoned "many comrades", who have now been released and rehabilitated. KOVACS does not specifically mention Laszlo RAJK, who was sentenced, and reportedly executed, during PETER's term of office.

11 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Pravda reports tour made by Soviet Government Delegation to Nanking (where group laid wreath on SUN Yat-Sen's tomb), Shanghai, Hanchow, Canton, Hankow, and back to Peking.

BULGARIA: Bulgaria returns 27 Greek soldiers captured during Greek guerilla war. These are first Greek troops to be repatriated by satellite country.

12 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Pravda publishes Sino-Soviet communiqués, which: (1) protest US "aggression against Formosa and conclusion of SEATO, call for conference on Korean unification; (2) appeal to Japan for "normalisation" of Chinese and Soviet relations with her; (3) provide for Soviet evacuation of Port Arthur by 31st May, 1955; (4) transfer to Chinese ownership Soviet shares in four mixed companies; (5) record signature of Sino-Soviet agreement on scientific-technical co-operation, and (6) provide for construction of railway lines from Lanchow to Alma-Ata and from Tsinin to Ulan Bator.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Soviet Governmental Delegation, in letter to Chairman MAO, informs him of Soviet gift of equipment for state grain farm, which will serve as model for Chinese efforts to reclaim virgin and fallow lands. MAO welcomes gift in reply addressed to KHRUSHCHEV.

13 UNITED NATIONS: In letter to Chairman of Security Council, VYSHINSKIY says that, in view of fact that Trieste settlement is acceptable to Italy and Yugoslavia - two interested parties, and of fact that it facilitates normal relations between them and thus contributes to relaxation of tension in this region of Europe, Soviet Government "takes note" of settlement.

EASTERN GERMANY: Soviet Governmental Delegation headed by MOLOTOV, leaves Berlin for Moscow after visits to Stalinstadt, Karl-Markstadt (formerly Chemnitz), Dresden, Leipzig, Halle and Weimar.

14 GREAT BRITAIN: VOROSHILOV receives British Parliamentary Delegation in Moscow. MOLOTOV, SABUROV, TEVOSYAN and others attend evening reception for Delegation at British Embassy.

OCTOBER

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Pravda publishes exchange of letters between Soviet Governmental Delegation and PRC in which former gives CPR lathes and agricultural machinery displayed at Soviet Exhibition in Peking, and latter, in letter addressed to KHRUSHCHEV, expresses thanks for gift.

15 UNITED NATIONS: VYSHINSKIY sends letter to President of General Assembly, requesting him to include in General Assembly's agenda point on "Aggressive activities against Chinese People's Republic and responsibility of US Navy for these activities".

HUNGARY: Hungarian Government, in note to US Government, protests campaign of "Radio Free Europe", in which balloons are launched over Hungary bearing "provocative leaflets".

GREAT BRITAIN: British Parliamentary Delegation leaves Moscow for United Kingdom after sixteen-day visit during which it visited Leningrad, Stalingrad, Tiflis, Sochi, Kiev, Sverdlovsk and Gorkiy. Delegation received by MILLENKOV and MOLOTOV before departure.

17 EASTERN GERMANY: 98.4% of eligible voters take part in elections for "German Democratic Republic" parliament. 99.4% of those participating vote for candidates of Communist-dominated National Front of Democratic Germany.

ITALY: Unfrocked Jesuit Andrea GAGGLIO is awarded International Stalin Peace Prize by Pietro NENNI in Rome ceremony.

18 EASTERN GERMANY: Soviet High Commissioner PUSHKIN informs "German Democratic Republic" government that USSR has decided to turn over to it all German citizens, sentenced by Soviet military tribunals for crimes against Soviet forces in Germany, who are serving their sentences in "GDR".

19 INDIA: MAO Tse-tung receives NLHRU in Peking.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Pravda announces that CPR trade delegation, headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade LI Che-shen, has arrived in Moscow for talks on 1955 trade exchanges between USSR and CPR.

GREECE: USSR Ministry of Culture gives reception for Greek musicians and artists on visit to Moscow.

20 YUGOSLAVIA: Pravda article by Colonel N. BIRYUKOV, dedicated to tenth anniversary of liberation of Belgrade, portrays Soviet and Yugoslav Armies as joint liberators of country, recalls message sent by "Supreme Commander-in-Chief of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia Marshal Iosip BROZ-TITO to Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces of USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union I.V. STALIN", paying tribute to Soviet Army's contribution to victory.

HUNGARY: Szabad Nep article by Hungarian Premier Imre NAGY criticizes RAKOSI régime for semi-dictatorial method of governing, says its economic policy was wholly erroneous.

OCTOBER

22 Lengthy Pravda article by A. LEONTYEV reviews LENIN's theory of imperialism, re-asserts his finding that "capitalism has long since been ripe for its revolutionary replacement by socialism", which will be achieved by "most revolutionary class of society, the proletariat, and its vanguard, the Communist Parties". Since World War II, many countries, including China, have fallen out of capitalist system, which is "monstrous prison of the nations", thus proving correctness of LENIN's analysis. "Imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat". Meanwhile, co-existence is necessary.

23 Soviet note, in answer to US, British and French notes of September 10th, does not accept conditions for new conference laid down by three Western powers, proposes instead new conference on Germany, at which "MOLOTOV plan" would be discussed on equal footing with "EDEN plan". Note also proposes conference on Austrian State Treaty, but indicates that USSR is not ready to sign Treaty on basis Western proposal at Berlin Conference.

INDIA: MAO and NEHRU confer again.

HUNGARY: Constituent Congress of Patriotic People's Front meets in Budapest. Telegram from RAKOSI, who is on "holiday", is read, in which he supports Hungarian "new course", welcomes re-activation of People's Front.

RUMANIA: Rumanian Ministry of Welfare announces that 400 Greeks, captured by Communists in Greek guerilla war, will be returned to Greece.

24 Pravda publishes annual list of slogans for celebration of anniversary of October Revolution. "Peace movement" gets increased emphasis over earlier lists; emphasis on "reducing international tension" is less prominent than before.

OUTER MONGOLIA: According to East German news agency ADN, Bloc of Mongolian Revolutionary People's (i.e., Communist) Party wins parliamentary elections by 99.99% majority.

27 GREAT BRITAIN: Delegation of Coventry City Council, headed by Lord-Mayor George FENNEL, arrives in Moscow on way to Stalingrad.

28 RUMANIA: Plenary session of Central Committee of Rumanian Workers' (i.e., Communist) Party again postpones IIInd Party Congress, scheduled to convene on October 30th. Congress was originally scheduled for March, 1954.

UNITED STATES: Soviet delegation, consisting of Academician A. L. KURSANOV and Corresponding-Member of USSR Academy of Sciences B. A. PYBAKOV, leaves Moscow for New York to participate in ceremonies of 200th anniversary of Columbia University.

OCTOBER

29

TURKEY: Moscow Radio broadcasts to Turkey on October 29th, 30th, 31st and November 1st, congratulate Turkish people on 31st anniversary of Turkish Republic and 32nd anniversary of abolition of monarchy, stress Soviet help to Turkey in early years of Republic's existence, call for Turkish-Soviet friendship.

INDO-CHINA: Soviet Ambassador to Viet-nam (i.e., Viet-Minh) Democratic Republic A.A. LAVRISHCHEV and members of his Embassy arrive in Hanoi.

FRANCE: Pravda publishes message, signed by Chairmen of Soviets of Union and of Nationalities and others, to Edouard HERRIOT on 30th anniversary of establishment of Franco-Soviet diplomatic relations, congratulating him on his opposition to "re-birth of German militarism", and wishing him further success in his "activity for the welfare of the French and all peace-loving peoples of the world".

31

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Pravda announces return to Moscow of Soviet Governmental Delegation to CPR fifth-anniversary celebration. KHRUSHCHEV, BULGANIN and MIKOYAN visited Port Arthur, Anshan, Mukden, Chanchun and Harbin, before returning to USSR via Vladivostok on October 17th.

B. INTERNAL

APRIL

1

Seventh post-war price cuts announced. List contains fewer items than in 1953, and cuts are less substantial.

6

Press announces decision to establish permanent All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, to open in Moscow August 1st. Pravda editorial makes it plain that purpose of Exhibition is to encourage "socialist competition" in agriculture.

15

Press announces decision of Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU) to send its plenipotentiaries into areas of assimilation of virgin and fallow lands. Each plenipotentiary will supervise four-to-five newly created state grain farms.

17

Press gives big play to Khrushchev's birthday. On subsequent dates, messages of congratulations from foreign Communist and Workers' Parties are published. This practice was formerly confined to Stalin alone.

20

First session of Supreme Soviet (fourth convocation) opens in Kremlin. Finance Minister ZVEREV presents budget April 21st; it is approved on April 26th. MALENKOV submits Government's resignation, is asked to form new Government, which is presented and approved on April 27th. On April 26th MALENKOV and KHRUSHCHEV share equal billing when they deliver speeches before separate chambers. Session ends April 27th.

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APRIL

- 20 Joint Party-Government decree specifies measures to be taken in Turkmen SSR to increase production of raw cotton to 405,000 metric tons in 1955 and 621,000 m.t. in 1958.
- 27 In new Government approved by Supreme Soviet, Committee of State Security is attached to Council of Ministers; I.A. SEROV is named Chairman.
- 28 Pravda publishes law passed by Supreme Soviet, repealing Law of February 15th, 1947, forbidding marriages of Soviet citizens to foreigners.
- 29 Order of Lenin and other decorations, awarded to KHRUSHCHEV on his birthday, presented to him in Kremlin ceremony by Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet K. Ye. VOROSHILOV. Defence Minister Marshal N.A. BULGANIN awarded Order of Red Star.

MAY

- 1 BULGANIN takes annual May Day parade across Red Square.
- 4 All-Union Conference of Actif of Railway Transport Workers opens in Kremlin (May 4th-11th). KAGANOVICH addresses final session.
- 6 Four writers -- VIRTA, SUROV, GALSANOV and KOROBOV -- expelled from Union of Soviet Writers for "immoral and anti-social behaviour".
- 7 Pravda publishes communiqué of Presidium of Supreme Soviet, re-introducing death penalty for "persons committing premeditated murder under aggravating circumstances".
- 9 In Order of Day on 9th anniversary V-E Day, BULGANIN mentions part played by Western Allies in World War II. Marshal ZHUKOV pays tribute to British, French and American peoples' contributions to victory, and to General EISENHOWER and Field-Marshal MONTGOMERY.
- 12 Pravda publishes joint Party-Government decree on measures for increasing flax and hemp production.
- 17 KHRUSHCHEV attends plenum of Alma-Ata regional committee of Kazakhstan Communist Party. He subsequently visits Kazakhstan virgin-lands assimilation area.
- 22 Jubilee Session of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet celebrates 300th anniversary of "reunification" of Ukraine with Russia. In key-note speech, First Secretary of Central Committee of Ukrainian CP KIRICHENKO pays tribute to KHRUSHCHEV, does not mention other living Soviet leaders.

JUNE

- 3 Literary Gazette reports dismissal of Chief Editor PANFEROV and Assistant Editor PADERIN of literary journal Oktyabr for publishing unjustified criticism of official history of Ukraine and for other literary "sins".

JUNE

6 Joint Party-Government decree on cotton-growing in Tadzhik SSR calls for production of 431,000 metric tons of raw cotton in 1955, 584,000 m.t. in 1958 and 677,000 m.t. in 1960.

7 XIth Congress of Soviet Trade Unions opens in Moscow (June 7th-15th). Names of members of Party Presidium are given, for first time since XIXth Party Congress, in alphabetical order.

10 Pravda announces launching of 1954 issues of State Loan in sum of 16,000,000,000 rubles. Subscription to take place under same conditions as in 1953, i.e., to be purely voluntary and not to involve more than half-monthly pay of any worker or employee. Subscription terminated as of June 16th.

15 Literary Gazette publishes account of meeting of Moscow writers' organization at which A. SURKOV criticised EHRENBURG's novel "The Thaw".

17 First plenum of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions meets following conclusion of XIth T-U Congress, re-elects SHVERNIK Chairman.

27 Pravda communiqué announces that recent plenum of Party Central Committee heard reports on results of spring sowing and preparations for harvest.

29 IVth Congress of Plenipotentiaries of Consumer Co-operatives opens in Moscow (June 29th-July 5th).

JULY

1 Pravda announces that first atomic electrical station in USSR, producing 5,000 kilowatts, went into operation on June 27th. Station is powered by fission of uranium atoms and supplies electricity to "industry and agriculture of adjacent regions". Soviet engineers and scientists are working on establishment of "industrial electrical stations" with capacities of 50,000 to 100,000 kilowatts.

2 Pravda article attacks LYSENKO and Moscow University physics professors for assuming rôles of arbiters and monopolists in their fields. Article praises EINSTEIN's work.

7 According to Pravda of July 23rd, M.D. RYUMIN, former Senior Investigator of Ministry of State Security, is shot, following trial by Military Collegium of Supreme Court (July 2nd-7th) on charge of framing plot of "doctor-murderers".

11 KHRUSHCHEV addresses final session of Siberian Agricultural Workers' Conference in Novosibirsk (July 10th-11th). He subsequently visits collective and state farms in Omsk oblast and Altai krai to "acquaint himself with progress of fulfilment of decision of Central Committee on further increasing production of grain and on assimilation of virgin and fallow lands".

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JULY

- 16 Pravda article by A. SHELEPIN Secretary of Komsomol Central Committee, calls for struggle against immorality among youth, which is consequence of "living survivals of capitalist past".
- 17 Pravda article announces establishment of two drifting stations in Artic Ocean for hydrological and other research.
- 18 Pravda publishes Governmental decree on re-introduction of co-education in first through ninth grades of ten-year school in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.
- 23 Pravda publishes Central Statistical Directorate report on results of plan fulfilment for first half of 1954.
- 24 Pravda leader calls for intensification of "scientific-atheistic" propaganda.

AUGUST

- 1 All-Union Agricultural Exhibition opens in Moscow.
- 7 Party Central Committee convokes conference of leading agricultural workers at Shardinsk, in Kurganskaya oblast, to study grain-growing methods of T.S. MALTSEV.
- 10 Kolkhozes, MTS's and sovkhoses of Russian SFS Republic fulfil plan for assimilation of 7,000,000 hectares of virgin and fallow land.
- 11 Kazakh SSR fulfils its plan for assimilation of 6,000,000 hectares of virgin and fallow land.
- 12 Central Committee criticises Minister of Agriculture BENEDIKTOV, others, for failures to deliver agricultural machinery to areas of virgin and fallow land assimilation.
- 14 Pravda publishes decree establishing seasonal prices for potatoes, vegetables and fruits.
- 17 Joint Party-Governmental decree increases plan for assimilation of virgin and fallow land by end of 1955 from 13 to 15 million hectares and sets goal of assimilation of 28-30 million hectares by 1956.
- 20 Joint Party-Governmental decree calls for construction of 14,570,000 square meters of living space by end of 1956, plus 14,984,000 square meters of industrial and agricultural construction.
- 27 First issue of new quarterly journal, International Life, published in Moscow.

SEPTEMBER

- 3 Pravda article by Chief of Central Resettlement Directorate of USSR Ministry of Agriculture offers important incentives to collective farmers to move from older agricultural areas to areas of assimilation of virgin and fallow land.

SEPTEMBER

- 19 Pravda leader complains of "alarming" insufficiencies in construction of living-quarters for workers on new state grain farms in Siberia and Kazakhstan, criticizes Republic officials who are aware of situation but have done nothing about it.

OCTOBER

- 1 New daily newspaper, Soviet Fleet, organ of USSR Ministry of Defense, begins publication in Moscow.
- Second conference of scientific and agricultural workers, convoked by Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party, opens at Shardinisk to study MALTSEV's agricultural methods. Conference closes October 3rd.
- 8 Pravda reviews new "Textbook of Political Economy", published recently by Economics Institute of USSR Academy of Sciences.
- 14 On his fiftieth birthday, member of Presidium of Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union and Vice-Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR M.G. PERVUKHIN is awarded Order of Lenin.
- 16 "Hero-city" of Sevastopol is decorated with Order of Red Banner in commemoration of 100th anniversary of "heroic defense" of city in 1854-1855, during Crimean War. Pravda articles by Commander of Black Sea Fleet Admiral S. GORSHKOV, Academician Ye. TARLE and Leonid SOBOLEV, celebrate defence of city against British and French "ruling classes", who had "provoked" Crimean War.
- 24 Pravda publishes annual list of slogans for anniversary of October Revolution. Slogans indicate decrease of emphasis on production of food and consumer goods.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH  
3rd December, 1954

NATO RESTRICTED  
ADDENDUM to  
AC/34-WP(54)6(Revised)

USSR: SELECTED CHRONOLOGY

A. EXTERNAL

OCTOBER

- 31 HUNGARY: Andras HEGEDUS relieved as Minister of Agriculture, but remains First Vice-President of Hungarian Council of Ministers; Ferenc ERDEI named Minister of Agriculture. Ministry of State Farms created.

NOVEMBER

- 1 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CPR airplanes raid Tachen Islands for first time.

EAST-WEST TRADE: According to UN Economic Commission for Europe, Western European exports to Eastern Europe in first half of 1954 were 43% higher than in first half of 1953 and 5% higher than second half 1953. Eastern European exports to Western Europe were 14% higher than first half of 1953, but 16% less than second half of 1953. Thus Western Europe achieved export surplus in its exchanges with Eastern Europe for first time in several years.

- 2 INDIA: NEHRU returns to India after visit to CPR.

- 3 GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC: Soviet High Commissioner in Germany PUSHKIN sends letter to three Western High Commissioners proposing release from Spandau Prison of Konstantin von NEURATH, sentenced as war criminal by Nuremberg Tribunal.

UNITED STATES: President EISENHOWER says Secretary of State DULLES has handed Soviet Ambassador in Washington new US note on "Atomic pool" plan, in answer to USSR memorandum of September 22nd, indicating Soviet readiness to renew negotiations.

EASTERN GERMANY: Neues Deutschland publishes declaration by Communist candidates for West Berlin city assembly, claiming that Western powers and ADENAUER intend to make West Berlin advanced military base against East and espionage-diversionary centre.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: It is learned in London that CPR has agreed to British demands for compensation for airliner shot down July 23rd off Hainan Island.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CPR and Burma sign trade agreement in Peking, providing for Chinese purchase of 152,410 metric tons of Burmese rice against payment in sterling.

NOTE: The "SELECTED CHRONOLOGY" was circulated as an addendum to AC/34-WP(54)6(Revised). The attached concludes the Chronology.

NOVEMBER

- 4 YUGOSLAVIA: Bulgarian Economic Delegation arrives in Belgrade.
- 5 INDIA: According to reports from New Delhi, NEHRU cautioned CPR leaders during his visit to Peking that peaceful negotiation rather than invasion was method he expected them to use to get Formosa.
- 6 In annual speech in Bolshoi Theatre on eve of anniversary of October Revolution, M.Z. SABUROV calls for "co-existence", but warns against Western belief that "from positions of strength" policy will succeed vis-à-vis USSR; he makes strong plea for "normalisation" of USSR-Yugoslav relations, deterioration of which "profited only enemies of USSR and Yugoslavia, enemies of peace"; he warns that ratification of Paris Agreements "will deepen existing split of Germany and leave German nation for many years in state of dismemberment".
- HUNGARY: Soviet-Hungarian agreement, signed in Moscow, provides for sale to Hungarian Government of six mixed Soviet-Hungarian enterprises; Hungary will pay for Soviet share in them "over series of years".
- GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC: Von NEURATH is released from Spandau Prison, goes to home in Wuerttemberg.
- 7 UNITED STATES: USSR, in note to US, protests violation of Soviet air space over Kurile Islands by US military aircraft. Soviet fighters had to fire on plane when it opened fire on them. Note expresses regret that earlier air incidents, involving "violations of Soviet state border" by US aircraft, had resulted in "completely pointless losses of life".
- According to reports from Washington, MALENKOV in talks with British and US Ambassadors at Kremlin October Revolution reception, proposes four-power Foreign Ministers Conference and advocates maximum use of normal processes of diplomacy to smooth out East-West relations. His attitude is "cordial and friendly", in contrast with that of Khrushchev, who is reported to have told French Ambassador that, if Paris Agreements were ratified, there would be nothing more for East and West to talk about.
- FRANCE: President of French National Assembly informs Soviet Ambassador that latter's invitation to group of French deputies to visit USSR cannot be accepted until after ratification of Paris Agreements.
- HUNGARY: First Secretary of Central Committee of Hungarian Communist party RAKOSI and First Vice-Chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers GERCE are only leading Hungarian Communists absent from October Revolution reception given by Soviet Ambassador in Budapest. Both are reported "ill".
- 8 UNITED STATES: US note to USSR protests shooting down of B-29 over Japanese territory on November 7th.
- YUGOSLAVIA: Pravda reports Hungary and Yugoslavia have agreed to restore railway bridge over Mura river between Kotobira (Yugoslavia) and Murakeresztur (Hungary).

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NOVEMBER

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- 8 JAPAN: Kazuomi FUKUNAGA, Japanese Government fisheries expert, is reported to have brought back from trip to Moscow Soviet memorandum suggesting Japanese-Soviet economic conference in first quarter of 1955.
- 9 UNITED NATIONS: Canadian delegate tells General Assembly's Political Committee that seven countries sponsoring "atomic pool" resolution have decided to recommend inclusion of USSR and India in advisory committee to determine which states will be invited to proposed international scientific conference.
- GREAT BRITAIN: Lord Mayor of Coventry John FENNELL and Chairman of Stalingrad City Council Executive Committee S.I. SHAPUROV sign joint appeal requesting UN to ban atomic and hydrogen bombs.
- 10 FRANCE: Franco-Soviet trade agreement signed in Paris provides for increase by more than 50% of volume of trade between them during next 18 months.
- FINLAND: Delegation of USSR Supreme Soviet arrives in Helsinki on invitation of Finnish Parliament; it returns to USSR on November 20th.
- YUGOSLAVIA: Final Protocol of Mixed Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Establishment of Border and Restoration of Border Markings is signed in Belgrade.
- GREAT BRITAIN: Coventry delegation leaves Stalingrad for Moscow and home.
- 11 GREAT BRITAIN: Three-year Polish-British trade agreement signed in London. Financial settlement of British claims arising out of pre-war Polish debts and post-war property nationalisation, signed simultaneously in Warsaw.
- 12 "PEACE" MOVEMENT: Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet appoints Anna SECHERS ("German Democratic Republic"), Sahib Singh SOKHEY (India), Antonio BANFI (Italy) and Grigoriy ALEKSANDROV (USSR), as new members of Committee on International Stalin Prizes "For the Promotion of Peace among Nations".
- 13 In Notes to France, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Turkey, Austria, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, "German Democratic Republic", Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, "as well as Embassy of United States of America" and Embassy of Chinese People's Republic, USSR proposes "All-European Conference" to discuss creation of system of collective security in Europe, to meet on November 29th in either Paris or Moscow. France, Britain and US may invite states with which USSR has no diplomatic relations. Polish and Czechoslovak Governments, with which USSR has consulted, join Soviet Union in proposing Conference.
- UNITED STATES: Soviet Army newspaper Red Star cites as example of praiseworthy vigilance shooting-down by Soviet Air Force of US B-29 on November 7th.

NOVEMBER

13 AUSTRIA: Austro-Bulgarian shipping agreement initialled in Sofia, restoring Austria's right to use Danube down to Rushuk in Bulgaria.

14 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CPR torpedo boats sink Nationalist Chinese destroyer escort "Taiping" off Tachen Islands.

16 UNITED STATES: Secretary of State DULLES says CPR attack on Formosa would "involve hostilities with US".

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Governing body of International Labor Organization, at Rome meeting, agrees unanimously to put forced-labor issue before its 1956 general conference. USSR votes for inclusion of item on agenda.

17 UNITED STATES: Second US note protests November 7th shooting-down of B-29 by Soviet Air Force.

UNITED NATIONS: VYSHINSKIY agrees to USSR participation in arrangements for international scientific conference on "atomic pool" proposal, but insists again that international atomic agency must be subject to UN Security Council.

HUNGARY: Noel and Herta FIELD, imprisoned in 1949, freed by Hungary. Charges against them had been found to be "unjustified".

"UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS": USSR delegate to Rome meeting of International Labor Organization governing body A.A. ARUTYUNYAN expresses Soviet willingness to give technical assistance to under-developed countries and to receive trainees in USSR.

19 FINLAND: Finnish Government, in reply to Soviet note of November 13th, says, in effect, that it will participate in November 29th Conference if all other invited states also take part.

SWEDEN: Swedish Government, in reply to November 13th note, says it can give definitive answer to Soviet invitation only after all, or very large number, of invited states have approved idea of Conference.

20 In answer to questions of Pravda correspondent, Foreign Minister MOLOTOV says All-European Conference, proposed for November 29th, could be postponed if ratification of Paris Agreements were postponed by West.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CPR agrees to send observer to November 29th Conference.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: The Netherlands and CPR, it is reported, have agreed to exchange chargés d'affaires.

POLAND: Polish Government, in note to US, once more demands return of freighters "Praca" and "Gottwald", seized by Nationalist Chinese.

NOVEMBER

- 21 HUNGARY: It is reported that Mme. Anna KETHLY, Hungarian Social-Democratic Party leader imprisoned following her opposition in 1948 to Communist absorption of her Party, has been released from prison and pardoned on request of Hungarian Ministry of Justice.
- 22 UNITED NATIONS: Soviet delegate VYSHINSKIY dies in New York.
- 23 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: 11 US Air Force personnel, captured during Korean War, and 2 US civilians, sentenced by Chinese Communist court to prison terms ranging from four years to life on charges of "espionage".
- UNITED NATIONS: Political Committee of General Assembly unanimously approves "atoms for peace" resolution; USSR votes for it.
- "PEACE" MOVEMENT: World Peace Council ends Stockholm session (which began November 18th) with adoption of nine resolutions and appeals, including one convoking for latter half of May, 1955, "great World Assembly of representatives of all peace-loving forces".
- 24 YUGOSLAVIA: Yugoslav Government rejects Soviet invitation to European collective-security conference.
- SWITZERLAND: Swiss Government rejects Soviet invitation to European collective-security conference.
- UNITED NATIONS: Yakov A. MALIK, hitherto Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, arrives in New York to succeed VYSHINSKIY as permanent Soviet delegate to UN.
- 25 OUTER MONGOLIA: XIIth Congress of Mongolian People's Revolutionary (i.e. Communist) Party ends in Ulan-Bator (it opened November 19th). Central Committee elects D. DAMBA First Secretary.
- 26 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: After three days of vain effort to get CPR Consul-General in Geneva to receive US Consul-General, US sends note through British Embassy in Peking to CPR Government, demanding immediate release of 13 Americans, tried and sentenced on charges of espionage on November 23rd.
- FRANCE: French press reports that Soviet Ambassador to France, VINOGRADOV, paid visit to General Charles de GAULLE at latter's house near Paris about ten days ago.
- FINLAND: MIKOYAN arrives in Helsinki for official visit.
- 27 AUSTRIA: Austrian Government rejects Soviet invitation to November 29th Conference on European collective security.
- 28 YUGOSLAVIA: BULGANIN, MALENKOV, MOLOTOV, SIBUROV, KHRUSHCHEV and other Soviet leaders attend Yugoslav Day of Republic reception in Moscow. This is first time since 1948 that Soviet leaders have attended reception at Yugoslav mission in Moscow.

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NOVEMBER

28 CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: CPR rejects US note, transmitted through British Embassy in Peking, protesting trial and imprisonment as spies of 13 Americans.

GREAT BRITAIN: Pravda rebukes Prime Minister CHURCHILL for his Woodford statement that he had ordered Field-Marshal MONTGOMERY in 1945 to collect German arms as precaution against further Soviet advance in Europe. Pravda calls this "perfidy".

29 France, Great Britain and US, in similar notes replying to Soviet notes of October 23rd and November 13th, reject USSR's proposals for (a) four-power Foreign Ministers' conference in November, and (b) All-European conference on collective-security on November 29th, and set conditions for continuation of East-West negotiations.

In similar notes, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Turkey reject invitation to November 29th All-European conference on collective security.

Moscow Conference on "collective-security" opens in Spiridonovka Palace. Participants are USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and "German Democratic Republic", plus observer from Chinese People's Republic. In opening speech, HOBO TOV says participating states should "consolidate their forces and considerably strengthen them if Paris Agreements are ratified".

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: US Consul-General in Geneva delivers strong protest to acting CPR Consul-General on sentencing and imprisonment of 13 Americans. Chinese official refuses to accept protest.

UNITED STATES: US, replying to USSR note of August 4th, rejects Soviet contention that surveillance of Soviet merchant shipping in Far Eastern waters is contrary to international law, says identification of shipping is carried out in order to detect presence of vessels hostile to US Seventh Fleet, whose mission is and will continue to be that of contributing to security in Far East. Note indicates surveillance will continue.

30 MOSCOW CONFERENCE: "German Democratic Republic" Premier GROTEWOHL says that if Paris Agreements are ratified, "GDR" will have to organize national army. He also says "GDR" is willing to consider Weimar Constitution as basis for negotiations on German re-unification. Czechoslovak Prime Minister SIROKY says that states represented at Conference should "work out joint measures for strengthening and co-ordinating their military forces and providing for a joint command".

HUNGARY: It is reported that First Secretary of Central Committee of Hungarian Workers' (i.e. Communist) Party RAKOSI has "returned from vacation".

B. INTERNAL

AUGUST

31 Article in Soviet agricultural newspaper states that July plenum of Central Committee had "called attention" of Lower Party and Governmental organs to need for tightening labor discipline on collective farms. In consequence, system has been instituted whereby obligatory minimum of workdays for collective farmers is to be established for year as a whole by collective-farm general meeting. Moreover, new minimum must be higher than minimum for preceding year.

NOVEMBER

8 According to US Department of Agriculture, USSR has become major importer of meat. Contracts let so far in 1954 provide for delivery to USSR of more than 240,000,000 pounds (app. 109,000,000 kilograms) from Denmark, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, France, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Ireland (via the Netherlands), and Kenya. In 1953, USSR imported 19,200,000 pounds (app. 8 1/2 million kilograms) from non-Communist countries (Argentina, Uruguay and Australia).

10 Pravda publishes 1954 agricultural results. Despite drought in Ukraine and Trans-Volga region, it is claimed that 1954 state grain procurements as of November 5th exceeded those as of that date in 1953 by 4 1/2 million metric tons. Increases are claimed over 1953 for potatoes (by 1,131,000 metric tons), vegetables (by 437,000 m.t.) and raw cotton (by 228,000 m.t.). Figures on achievements of livestock programme reveal substantial failure to meet goals set in September 1953. Total cattle population increased by October 1, 1954, by 1.9 million head (instead of planned 9.3 million), of which cows accounted for 1.5 million head (instead of planned 4.9 million). Swine population increased by 3.4 million (instead of planned 6 million). Sheep population increased by 2.6 million (plan called for increase in combined sheep and goat population of 34.5 million). State meat procurements increased over 1953 by 233,000 metric tons; milk procurements increased by 669,000 metric tons.

11 Resolution of Central Committee of CPSU, signed by "Secretary CC-CPSU N. KHRUSHCHEV", strongly reaffirms Party's line on anti-religious propaganda, but orders local Party committees to make sure that believers and clergy are not insulted by propagandists.

18 Pravda announces that KHRUSHCHEV visited collective and state farms in Tadzhik SSR on November 14th and 15th and attended local conference of collective-farm chairmen. From 16th to 20th, he attended Tashkent conference on future development of cotton growing, and delivered concluding speech.

Palais de Chaillot,  
Paris, XVIIe.

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